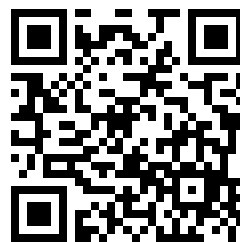


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**THE HISTORY OF THE  
VIII KING'S ROYAL IRISH HUSSARS**







GENERAL THE RT. HONBLE. SIR BRYAN THOMAS MAHON,  
K.C.B., K.C.V.O., D.S.O.

THE HISTORY OF  
THE VIII KING'S ROYAL  
IRISH HUSSARS

1693—1927

By THE REV.  
ROBERT H. MURRAY, Litt.D.

With a Foreword by  
GENERAL THE RIGHT HON. SIR BRYAN T. MAHON,  
K.C.B., K.C.V.O., D.S.O.

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## CHAPTER X

### The Crimean War

No one can study the history of the Russian War of 1854-5 without feeling influenced at every turn by the magnificent narration of Kinglake. Famous as a traveller, he was present at the Alma and at the opening scenes of the campaign. He has strong prejudices to which he looses rein. A proper play has its hero and its villain. Accordingly, Kinglake produces Lord Raglan to fill the former rôle and Louis Napoleon to fill the latter. No doubt black is black and white is white, and life would be a simple affair if we could label men as either white or black. They decline, however, so to be labelled, and in truth most of them are neither white nor black. We find in practice that we have to allow for the commonly-intervening shades of grey. Such an allowance is foreign to the whole nature of Kinglake, and we have to bear this in mind as we read his *Invasion of the Crimea*.

In our day the Rev. F. A. Simpson is writing a series of volumes on Napoleon III, all based on extensive researches among unpublished documents. In admirably lucid English, he expounds the theme that Napoleon was an enlightened and unselfish, an honest and humane, statesman. True, he broke his oath, he at least allowed a massacre and a proscription, yet were not other French governments on coming into power far more savage? He swept away the constitution of 1848, but was it not utterly absurd? Did he not confer benefit after benefit on the humble and the down-trodden? If he upset the Roman Republic of 1848, did he not so act lest a worse fate, at the hand of some reactionary power, should befall the Romans? In fact, Mr. Simpson asks us to contemplate a statesman who was drawn into the Crimean War sorely against his will. Such is the newest view of the character of Napoleon. Yet it is not a little difficult to accept it. Dynastic reasons impelled him to raise the question of the

guardianship of the holy places in Palestine, and the man who did this had not a single spark of religious zeal in his nature! He wished to win Roman Catholic support for his unstable throne. He sought to displace the Tsar as the centre of the European system, for he did not forget the bitter memories of the Moscow disaster of 1812. He desired to break up the Holy Alliance and all that it stood for, and in part it stood for the aggrandisement of Russia. Nor if we blame Napoleon III can we acquit Nicholas I. His pride and his obstinacy, his violence and his duplicity—all alike urged him to persist in his determination to gain the protectorate of the holy places. If Napoleon made menacing movements of his fleet, Nicholas I attacked the Turkish fleet at Sinope, invaded the Principalities, and sent Menschikoff, who acted as an irritant in the negotiations. Such an ambassador as that great Ulsterman, Stratford, and such a statesman as Palmerston, watched the actions of the Tsar, and they aroused an incurable distrust in both men. Lastly, there was Aberdeen, whom Kinglake characterised as "a good man in the worst sense of the term." When a man has no positive quality, and when we do not seek to condemn him, we call him well-meaning, the most damning adjective we can apply. Lord Aberdeen was certainly a well-meaning man, whose hesitancy and indecision, whose unwilling moves towards war, and his pitiful assurances that he was really seeking peace—all created so dense a fog of bewilderment that our country drifted into war all unknowingly.

On the 10th of April the Duke of Newcastle informed Lord Raglan that he had been appointed commander-in-chief of an army of 2000 cavalry, 21,300 infantry, and 755 artillery with 8 batteries comprising 48 guns. The cavalry was composed of about 250 men apiece from the 8th and 11th Hussars, the 13th Light Dragoons, the 1st and 6th Dragoons, the 4th and 5th Dragoon Guards, and the 17th Lancers.<sup>1</sup> The cavalry division was commanded by Major-General the Earl of Lucan, and the 1st Light Brigade, under Brigadier-General the Earl of Cardigan,

<sup>1</sup> *W.O.*, 1/385. See *The Cavalry Journal*, I, p. 146, for Sir E. Wood's "British Cavalry, 1853-1903."





CRIMEA, 1854.

CAPT. LORD KILLEEN (mounted).  
 SERJT.-MAJOR HARRISON.  
 PAYMASTER DUBERLY.  
 QUARTERMASTER LANE.  
 REGTL.-SERJT.-MAJOR HARDING.

SERJT.-MAJOR CLARKE.  
 DOCTOR ANDERSON.  
 LIEUT. PHILLIPS.  
 SERJT.-MAJOR WILLIAMS.  
 CORNET MUSSENDEEN.  
 LIEUT. HENFAGE.

SERJT. O'MEARA.

comprised the 8th and 11th Hussars, the 13th Light Dragoons, and the 17th Lancers. Lord Lucan and Lord Cardigan were brothers-in-law not on speaking terms. If a proof of official ineptitude is wanted, surely here is one. All told, the allied army was 50,000 strong. It was a fine army infamously equipped. For lack of transport the tents had to be left behind, and for lack of horses and drivers the ambulance. The French had no cavalry.

Early in March, 1854, the regiment had assembled at Exeter, forming into four service and two light troops. The latter shortly after the Eighth had sailed were removed to Newbridge Barracks, and remained there during the war. Its establishment on the commencement of hostilities was 366 men and 371 horses. The orders were to take abroad 295 men and 250 troop horses. Under these circumstances, the band was broken up and the musicians put into the ranks. Nevertheless, the requisite number could not be made up. Twenty-five young horses were exchanged for the same number of seasoned ones with the 3rd Light Dragoons, then also stationed at Exeter, and in the end 293 men and 250 horses were procured.<sup>1</sup> Thirteen women accompanied their husbands.<sup>2</sup> The regiment was ordered not to take out shabraques, and white covers with peaks for the busbies and forage caps were issued. The officers each were supposed to take their regulated number of horses, and the total embarked were 20 officers, 293 dragoons, 47 officers' horses, and 250 troop horses. The officers were:

Lieut.-Col.	Shewell	Lieut.	Phillips
Major	De Salis	Cornet	Heneage
Captain	Longmore	"	Glyn
"	Tomkinson	"	Clowes
"	Lockwood	"	Mussenden
"	Chetwode	Adjt.	Seager, Lieut.
Lieut.	Macnaghten	Qr. Mr.	Lane
"	Clutterbuck	Surgeon	Anderson
"	Hon. S. Calthorpe	Asst. Surg.	Somers
"	Visct. FitzGibbon	Vet. Surg.	Grey

<sup>1</sup> *Regimental Records*, 1693-1899, p. 35.

<sup>2</sup> Mrs. Henry Duberley's husband was a paymaster in the Eighth, and she wrote a *Journal kept during the Russian War*, London, 1855.

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One troop embarked on board the *Echunga*, another on the *Medora*, another on the *Shooting Star*, and one detachment on the *Mary Anne*. All told, five large sailing transports were provided for the exclusive use of the regiment, giving the most ample accommodation. The horses were all carried below in the holds, in which were first stowed wooden and iron tanks. These were covered with shingle over which strong stalls and a flooring of planks were fitted, with battens to provide firm hold for the horses. The mangers were strongly fixed, and there were also about six spare stalls in each ship, so that in case a horse fell or required grooming, he could be shifted to a clean stall.<sup>1</sup>

The *Echunga*, the *Mary Anne* and the *Shooting Star* sailed from Plymouth on the 19th, 21st and 27th of April, 1854, and all three arrived at Constantinople on the 20th of May. There are letters of Major Gooch Clowes in possession of the regiment, and they make it quite plain that on the long voyage care was taken of all. The entry of the 12th of May runs thus: "Beautiful day, but nearly a dead calm. We amused ourselves with shooting with rifles and revolvers at a mark. Very merry evenings. One of the men has a flute, another a cornopean, another a fiddle, so we had lots of music and singing. By the way we get most *capitally* fed here, and are always very hungry."<sup>2</sup>

At Constantinople the men were disembarked under Major de Salis at Koulouli Barracks three miles north of Scutari on the Asiatic side, where they found the 17th Lancers, who had sailed from Southampton a few days before the Eighth. The disembarkation was hardly completed before secret orders were given to prepare to reimbarc for the expedition to Varna to assist the Turks, then hard pressed by the Russians on the Danube.<sup>3</sup> Though

<sup>1</sup> On p. 37 of *Regimental Records*, 1693-1899, we read: "These Records commencing 1854 and ending in 1857 were written by Lt. Colonel De Salis in the spring of the latter year, each part being submitted to different officers best qualified to verify it."

"During Lt. Colonel Shewell's lifetime, although not actually in command of the Regiment, he told Lt. Col. De Salis he wished to make them up himself; but at his death in Oct. 1856, no papers whatever relating to them were found among his effects."

R. De Salis, Lt. Col.

R. Harding, Lieut. and Adj. the 8th Hussars."

<sup>2</sup> *Clowes MS.*, p. 2.

<sup>3</sup> *W.O.*, 1/368, p. 109.

the 17th Lancers had arrived first, yet on this occasion the Eighth were selected for the advanced guard, as they were armed with carbines, and therefore better adapted for that duty. Accordingly the three ships with the men under De Salis were towed by steamers up the Bosphorus and arrived at Varna on the 31st of May, and disembarked, encamping on the north of Varna Lake, about a mile from the town.

On the 6th of June Sir George Brown with his Light Division advanced from Varna to Aladyn, the Eighth forming the advanced guard. It was sent on the same day to Devna about sixteen miles west of Varna with orders to patrol the country north and west of the place in which they were, and in this duty it had the assistance of a Turkish regiment of cavalry encamped there for that purpose. In the meantime the other two ships with the Head Quarters and the remainder of the regiment sailed from Plymouth about the 1st of May and, without stopping anywhere, disembarked about the 10th of June at Varna, arriving at Devna Camp on the 17th of June. The Eighth lost 13 troop horses and 3 officers' horses on shipboard.

Lord Cardigan, Brigadier-General, joined at Devna in June, and soon afterwards came the 17th Lancers, the 13th Light Dragoons, and the 11th Hussars, and joined the brigade, now called the Light Brigade; and subsequently the 4th Light Dragoons were added. It was the duty of the Eighth to find the letter parties and orderlies both at Varna and Aladyn immediately on disembarkation. The Adjutant-General issued an order that once they knew their duties the individuals discharging them were not to be changed. This worked well enough with the men, but much less well with the horses. For they had been so long on shipboard that they were not fit for continuous service, and they soon knocked up.

For thirty-eight days the Russians attacked Silistria, and the Turks stubbornly defended it, and indeed their defence forms one of the most wonderful events in military history. After the retreat of the Russians Lord Cardigan with the cavalry proceeded to ascertain what part of their army had passed into the Dobrudscha.

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On the 12th of June Captain Tomkinson, with a small patrol of seven men, was sent to examine this country as far as Kanara, about fifty miles in the direction of Silistria. He reported serious scarcity of water, and near Kanara came upon the tracks of a large body of Russian cavalry. He deduced that they were Russian and that the tracks were two days old, for Russian horses are shod quite differently from Turkish.

On the 25th of June a squadron of the Eighth, consisting of 2 captains, 2 subalterns, 121 dragoons, and 80 of the 13th Light Dragoons, accompanied Lord Cardigan in the hope of discovering the steps the Russians were contemplating on the Danube after the raising of the siege of Silistria.<sup>1</sup> They started at 10 a.m., waiting to that hour from 4 a.m., and after fatiguing marches reached the Danube near Trajan's Wall; and then they turned west to Silistria, not meeting any Russians on this side of the river. From Silistria they returned via Shumla to Devna on the 9th of July. The next day 80 of the 121 troop horses were put into the sick report, and on the 1st of August they were still in it. Similar patrols and reconnaissances were the order of the day for some time to come. The health of the army was much impaired towards the latter end of July. Diarrhœa and dysentery, which had previously affected the troops, were now succeeded by the scourge of cholera, which also attacked simultaneously the French and Turkish forces.<sup>2</sup>

Lord Cardigan with his staff, half the 17th Lancers, and four-fifths of the Eighth embarked for the Crimea on the 31st of August and the 1st of September. Sickness had left officers, men and horses in a weakly condition. Long drills, entailing subsequent watering, and hot mid-day stables, had told on the men. The neglect of securing seasonable grass and hay had also told on the horses. De Salis puts the case concisely: "There was plenty of grass and we had always a Turkish Regiment brigaded with us—we had no experience ourselves and we omitted to take advantage

<sup>1</sup> On this reconnaissance *cf. Colburn's United Service Magazine*, 1856, Part III, p. 38. The article graphically describes it.

<sup>2</sup> *W.O.*, 1/368 (Secret).

of theirs.”<sup>1</sup> On the 16th of September, the swell of the sea abating, all the Eighth were landed.<sup>2</sup> They took three days’ corn and cooked provisions and the quartermaster took three days’ rum. The hussars left their valises on board and carried in lieu of them only a shirt, a pair of socks, and a towel wrapped up in their “man’s blanket.” The pelisses, second overalls, and shoes were also left behind, and were never seen again, as nearly all the kits and baggage of the regiment were swamped in disembarking them from the *Himalaya* at Scutari during the storm of the 15th of November, though compensation was paid for everything. In the three and a half months since their arrival in the East 95 men were non-effective or dead at the time of disembarkation in the Crimea.

Marching forward on the 17th of September the regiment could see with glasses a Russian cavalry camp, and the first sight of the foe gave rise to not a little excitement. The march continued, the Eighth covering the left of the army extended in a long line of single files with skirmishing intervals for a couple of miles. Near the Bulganak river was a Russian cavalry outpost, and here the regiment was under fire for the first time, losing one horse killed and two wounded. On the 20th of September the whole of our army closed to the right upon the French, and in a compact body advanced upon the Alma river, the cavalry in open column on the left. There was a Russian cavalry force on our left. Our infantry and guns soon became engaged, and during this time a body of Russian horse appeared on our flank and the cavalry were wheeled up into line, facing outwards to our left in order to show a front to them. As the Russians were driven off, we moved forward and crossed the river, where the extreme left of our infantry had preceded us. In so doing we became so entangled in walled vineyards and gardens that we were obliged to advance only in single file, and passed through a capital wide ford, the horse artillery accompanying us. The horses had had little and bad water only once the day before, yet, in spite of their thirst, they were not allowed to stop and drink. We formed on coming out

<sup>1</sup> *Regimental Records*, 1693-1899, p. 44.

<sup>2</sup> *Regimental Records*, 1693-1899, p. 47, does not give the place of landing.

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of the river and hastened up the hill, then in possession of our infantry. At the top the regiment took off their caps and cheered, and naturally the Russians on the height beyond our men sent over a few cannon shot which did no harm.

After a short delay as the Russians appeared retiring from the height, the regiment marched down and up to the elevated plain beyond. Here our men came in sight of large bodies of the enemy retiring, and actually headed several stragglers. A few of the Russian cavalry being descried on our left front as if to take us in flank, the regiment was recalled and moved back a short distance, to the evident surprise of the Russian stragglers; and then we regained the edge of the high ground until dark, when we returned first to water our horses and next to bivouac in the hollow ground about half a mile from the river. The Eighth had no casualty whatever during the Battle of the Alma.

The French, who were to have turned Prince Menschikoff's left wing, went astray and arrived too late to exercise much effect on the battle. The Prince in command of 40,000 troops tried to stop the advance of the allies, and the outcome was that after three hours of severe fighting he was routed.<sup>1</sup> Victorious as the allies were, they paid for their victory by 619 killed and 2860 wounded, of whom nearly three-fourths belonged to the British. The Russians stated their loss at 5709. In spite of the lack of transport, and in spite of the ravages of cholera, Lord Raglan, with the instinct of a great commander, pressed for an immediate assault upon Sebastopol. St. Arnaud, in the grip of a mortal disease, opposed this bold counsel, and the great opportunity was lost.<sup>2</sup> Curiously enough, the idea of striking a blow at Sebastopol had long since been approved by Napoleon III, if it did not actually originate with him. The fortress and arsenal formed indeed the only point where the enemy could be vitally injured. As there was no censorship in those days, the proposal received the clamorous approval of the English press; it was praised by leaders of the opposition like Lyndhurst and by members of the government like

<sup>1</sup> *W.O.*, 1/369.

<sup>2</sup> *Correspondance de Maréchal Saint Arnaud*, II, p. 508; Kinglake, III, chap. III.

Palmerston. It was believed that Sebastopol could be taken by assault from the north.<sup>1</sup> Writing in his old age, Todleben, the Russian engineer who improvised the defences, declared that if the allies had pressed the attack from that side after the Battle of Alma, the place must have fallen.<sup>2</sup> Did he all unconsciously exaggerate the weakness of the position, more especially after Menschikoff, against his admiral's wishes, blocked the harbour by sinking seven of his ships in its mouth?

The garrison of Sebastopol were not less amazed than delighted at their escape. After a three days' halt the army began its difficult march. Again Raglan, supported by Admiral Sir Edmund Lyons, wanted to make an assault upon the Star Fort to the north of the fortress. Again St. Arnaud vetoed this sensible suggestion, and it was decided to march round the head of the harbour and approach Sebastopol from the south. This awkward operation was effected without resistance from Menschikoff, who had withdrawn his main army into the interior, leaving the fortress under-garrisoned, and on the 26th Raglan occupied the harbour of Balaclava. Once more Raglan and Lyons wanted to assault—this time from the south. St. Arnaud was dying on board ship,<sup>3</sup> and the command of the French force devolved upon General Canrobert, a man of great personal bravery, but devoid of the moral courage required for high command. Canrobert was no less strongly opposed than St. Arnaud to the idea of assault, and the allied forces, therefore, encamped to the south of the fortress, making slow preparations for a regular siege. The hope and the intention of the British Government and the British General had been to carry Sebastopol by a *coup de main*, and this hope and intention were alike frustrated by the French. There is little doubt now—as there was little doubt then—that it could have been done in September, 1854. For a regular siege no adequate equipment had been provided.

<sup>1</sup> Ashley, *Palmerston*, II, p. 60 ff.

<sup>2</sup> Todleben, *Défense de Sebastopol*, Part I, pp. 220–1; yet see General E. H. Hamley, *The War in the Crimea*, pp. 67–72. Cf. Greville, VIII, pp. 54–5.

<sup>3</sup> He died on September 29.

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The 21st and 22nd were spent in caring for the wounded and in burying the dead. The next day Lord Raglan asked for a troop of the regiment to act as his escort. Captain Chetwode and forty men were sent and remained with him until his death the following summer. The Light Brigade, with Captain Maude's troop of horse artillery, were ordered to push on to Duvanki, a village situated on the Seympheropol post road and on the Belbeck river, about seven miles from the sea. After occupying this village for some time the regiment retired and bivouacked on the heights in rear of it.<sup>1</sup> In the meantime the hesitation of the allies gave the defenders of Sebastopol a chance which they seized with consummate skill and adroitness. They cleared the Russian ships of guns and men: sank some of the largest ships at the entrance to the harbour—thus rendering the allied fleets comparatively useless—and mounted the guns on shore. Todleben, the great engineer, and Admiral Korniloff worked with a will, and Sebastopol was speedily placed in a posture of defence. Todleben was, like Gustavus Adolphus, a prophet of earth-works. Menschikoff's army at Batchiserai was constantly receiving supplies and reinforcements from home, and, in spite of the victory of Alma, every day saw the allies assume a less and less advantageous position. The experience of the first day of our bombardment decisively showed the utter inadequacy of our equipment for a regular siege.

*Letters from Head Quarters* were published anonymously in 1857 by an officer of the Staff, who was the Hon. J. Gough Calthorpe,<sup>2</sup> a lieutenant of the Eighth and A.D.C. On the 28th of September, 1854, he wrote on arrival at Balaclava that Russian troops were reported to be in front. Calthorpe proceeds: "Lord Raglan sent again some of his staff to search for the cavalry, and also to hurry up the 2nd battalion Rifles, who were close in the wood to the left, and the Right Division in their rear. The horse artillery were ordered to be in readiness to advance immediately

<sup>1</sup> *Regimental Records*, 1693–1899, p. 61.

<sup>2</sup> Cf. *Colburn's United Service Magazine*, 1863, Part II, p. 384, on the relations between Lord Cardigan and Calthorpe.

the cavalry got up. And Lord Raglan's escort, consisting of a troop of the 8th Hussars, under the command of Captain Chetwode, was thrown out in skirmishing order in front."

The cavalry came up, and was sent in pursuit of the Russians. According to Calthorpe, "the guns opened from some rising ground on the fugitives causing them some loss. One party of Russians rallied for a moment, and gave Captain Chetwode's troop a volley; but as every bullet went over their heads, they must have been too frightened to take the least aim."<sup>1</sup> The Russians abandoned all their waggons, and fled into the woods. Inevitably, at McKenzie's farm, "a large quantity of baggage thus fell into our hands; I believe about seventy waggons and carts, out of which were six for small-arm ammunition; these, as being quite useless to us were ordered by Lord Raglan to be destroyed. . . . The rest of the waggons chiefly contained black bread for the troops, of no great value. There were also several carts belonging to officers of the 12th Hussars. . . .

"The troops were allowed to pillage such of the waggons as did not contain anything of use to the commissariat or artillery; and, consequently, in a few moments the ground was strewn with every sort of thing—handsome Hussar uniforms, rich fur cloaks, every kind of undergarment, male and female. Several wigs I saw being offered for sale, amidst the laughter of the men. French books and novels of an improper kind were not infrequently met with in the baggage of the Russian officers. All these were offered for sale and disposed of to the highest bidder. A gold Hussar pelisse would sell for about 30s. or 21s."<sup>2</sup>

The carriages and clothes were said to belong to Menschikoff's suite.

On the 19th of September, 1854, the Light and Second Divisions were moved up to the Sebastopol heights, the 4th Light Dragoons and the 8th Hussars being brought up and placed in the rear of the infantry. Strong cavalry patrols were now sent out daily towards the river Tchernaya and through the defiles leading to the valley of Baidar, with orders to watch the movements of the

<sup>1</sup> *Regimental Records*, 1693-1899, p. 62.

<sup>2</sup> *Regimental Records*, 1693-1899, p. 63.

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enemy, and bring into camp all transport, cattle, and supplies that might be met with in the neighbouring villages.<sup>1</sup> The more carefully the engineers examined the soil, the more extremely unfavourable for siege operations they found it. The truth was that the soil consisted merely of a thin coating of earth upon rock, thus rendering entrenchments nearly impossible.<sup>2</sup>

The Light Brigade bivouacked on the 26th of September outside Kadikoi, close to the most beautiful gardens and vineyards full of ripe and luscious grapes on which all ranks made a raid. There was also plenty of water, hay, corn, and fuel, and for a few days there was abundance. As stores and guns were being landed both at Balaclava, the English base, and Kamiesh, the French base, the cavalry had little to do. The Eighth and two other regiments were bivouacked in advance of Kadikoi. With them were the Greys and four regiments, the 4th and 5th Dragoon Guards, the Royals and the Inniskillings, lately landed from Varna, these five regiments forming the Heavy Cavalry Brigade. The united Brigades found various patrols by day and picquets and outposts by night, while the Turks occupied the hills on which they erected, under our guidance, the earthworks which were subsequently taken from them the day of the Battle of Balaclava. At night we generally withdrew our outposts behind these hills, but by day we sent out patrols and parties, particularly towards Baidar and the whole of the Tchernaya valley.<sup>3</sup>

The abundance of September was replaced by the scarcity of October, and on the 7th of the latter month De Salis reported that the regiment had had salt meat for seven consecutive days, and during that time only  $2\frac{1}{2}$  rations of vegetables. General Simpson asked for immediate action to be taken in this matter, and expressed his surprise.<sup>4</sup>

On the morning of the 17th of October Lord Raglan decided to attack, inviting Admiral Dundas and Admiral Hamelin to attack simultaneously the works in the Harbour. Continuous fire was kept up till 10 a.m., when a French magazine exploded, putting

<sup>1</sup> *W.O.*, 28/199 (2).

<sup>2</sup> *W.O.*, 1/369, No. 78, No. 79.

<sup>3</sup> *Regimental Records*, 1693-1899, p. 67.

<sup>4</sup> *W.O.*, 28/162.

the French out of action for the rest of the day. Late in the afternoon the navy succeeded in exploding a magazine at Fort Constantine at the northern entrance to the harbour, causing considerable injury.<sup>1</sup> The cavalry and artillery were always mounted and formed in front of their lines one hour before sunrise, and remained at or on their horses until we had received the reports from our outposts, who were pushed forward to their ground at daybreak. We were generally dismissed half an hour to an hour after sunrise.<sup>2</sup> During October the nights turned cold and much fuel was wasted and many houses pulled down for fuel. On the 10th of October we had a few tents from the Heavies, who had more than they absolutely required. Soon afterwards we were supplied from the shipping with others, that is, with one for fourteen men or two officers. Our men had only the clothes they wore and a change of linen. By the 21st of October we were so close to the Russian lines that we heard their bands playing polkas and marches.<sup>3</sup>

For a full week the fire of the besiegers was kept up, but no perceptible effect was produced on the fortress of Sebastopol. On the 25th of October—the day of Agincourt—with reinforcements from home, Menschikoff, at the head of 30,000 men, re-entered Sebastopol. Swooping down upon the harbour of Balac-lava, he drove the Turks out of three of the five strong redoubts on the Woronzoff height. A large detachment under General Liprandi delivered from outside a feeble attack on the position of the allies, hoping to catch them between two fires and drive them out of Balac-lava. On the Turks retreating from the redoubts, they left some English guns in the hands of the enemy.

The story of the fight of Balac-lava has been endlessly retold, but no retelling is ever likely to dispel the mystery which still enshrouds the main incident of that brilliant but disastrous day. The objective of the fight was our Balac-lava base. Three redoubts, manned by Turks, had fallen, and the infantry on duty in the plain in front of Kadikoi were but a portion of the 93rd under Sir Colin

<sup>1</sup> *W.O.*, 1/369.

<sup>2</sup> *Regimental Records*, 1693–1899, p. 67.

<sup>3</sup> *Regimental Records*, 1693–1899, p. 68.

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Campbell. Sir Colin could only say to the 93rd that each man must die where he stood rather than give way. "Aye, Sir Colin, we'll do that," they growled. With the redoubts in the hills successively seized and their guns turned against us, only the Heavy and the Light Brigades blocked the way, the latter being almost astride the Woronzoff road. The moment the news reached headquarters Raglan and Canrobert hurried to the scene, both ordering infantry, and the latter cavalry also, to come up in support.

The first cavalry regiment Liprandi threw forward fled from the first volley of the Highlanders. His next heavy columns of cavalry, gathering on both sides of the heights, advanced and halted more than once while his gunners were lining the slopes. Lord Lucan, sitting on his horse, allowed, without orders, or at any rate did not forbid, Scarlett to charge with the Heavy Brigade of 900 sabres one of the Russian columns some 2000 strong. Scarlett and his first 300, consisting of the 5th Dragoon Guards, Scots Greys and Inniskillings, cut their way into this mass, through it, and in eight minutes were out on the other side. The other ranks, the 4th Dragoon Guards and the Royals, flew at the two flanks of the same column. With the loss of but 78 killed and wounded, the brigade broke the whole column into shameful flight. The effect of this charge would have been still more decisive if the Light Brigade had co-operated by a flank attack of the enemy, or had been at hand to fall upon them in their disordered retreat. It has been stated, however, by Lord Cardigan, that he had orders not to move his Brigade from the position in which it was placed. While Cardigan was waiting for these orders, and for infantry to arrive, the Russians were beginning to carry off the guns they had captured at the redoubts. It was to save these guns, not to take the Russian batteries now established at the bottom of the North Valley, that Raglan sent Lucan orders to throw the Light Brigade forward.

Lord Raglan naturally desired to take advantage of the temporary demoralisation by again seizing the Woronzoff Heights. As Cathcart's Infantry Division had not yet appeared, he therefore





CHARGE OF THE LIGHT BRIGADE, BALACLAVA, OCTOBER, 25, 1854.

I have been thinking of you a great deal lately, and  
 wondering how you are getting on. I hope you are  
 well and happy. I have been very busy lately, but  
 I have managed to find some time to write to you.  
 I have been thinking of you a great deal lately, and  
 wondering how you are getting on. I hope you are  
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 I have managed to find some time to write to you.

Army's side of course, Captain Nolan, and all this order to Logan. The column started towards the Telernaya, on the right bank of the river, and the Russian guns. Eight Russian guns were on the ridge, and fourteen Russian soldiers on the left. On either side of the valley, the hills were visible on either side of the river. The squadrons of Russian Lancers, the first of them, the front mount his own horse, and he told him that the guns were on the right bank. That is, Lord Logan ordered the first squadron, to charge down a valley, and to take the army.

Carleton, who realized that "some of the best fighting was being done at the head of the Light Brigade," ordered the 1st and 2nd Cavalry regiments under Colonel Shewell, the 1st and 2nd Grenadier Guards, the 4th Light Dragoons and the 1st and 2nd Buffs.

On a card dated on December 16, 1854, "I have not time to say more than that I have not read one word of it. I am, however, glad to hear of only one fault in the history of the world, and I am conscious the written first part of it is not long, but that there was a great deal of confusion which came up here and there." (*B.O.*, 1, 372).



CHARGE OF THE LIGHT BRIGADE, BALACLAVA, OCTOBER, 25, 1854.

to be able to advance and take advantage of any opportunity that may be offered to the benefit. They will be supported by the Government and have been ordered to advance on their march.

Lucan's aide-de-camp, Captain Nolan, appeared and delivered this order to Lucan. The detachment moved towards the Tchernaya, and the Russian batteries opened their guns. Eight Russian guns were on the left bank, and fourteen Russian guns on the right bank. On either side of the valley the Russian batteries were visible, while on either side of the Tchernaya the squadrons of Russian Lancers were seen. Lord Lucan, who was in the front meant his own regiment to charge first, but he learned that the guns were too close to do so. That is, Lord Lucan ordered his regiment to charge down a valley, and to attack the Russian guns on the way.

Col. Light, who realised that his men were in a very bad way, took command of the Light Infantry and led them to the aid of the 4th Light Dragoons, who were under Colonel Shewell, before the 1st Cavalry Division, the 4th Light Dragoons, and the 1st Cavalry Division.

On December 16, 1854, I received from the printer the following copy of the word of God, I am happy to say, in the English language, and I have the honor to acknowledge the written letter of introduction which accompanied it. It was a translation which came upon the scene of the *Journal of the American*



CHARGE OF THE LIGHT BRIGADE, BALACLAVA, OCTOBER, 25, 1854.

decided to employ his Cavalry. With this object he sent the following written message to Lord Lucan :

“Cavalry to advance and take advantage of any opportunity to recover the heights. They will be supported by the Infantry, which have been ordered to advance on two fronts.” The last sentence referred to the two Infantry Divisions still far distant, but to whom urgent messages had been sent. On receiving this order Lord Lucan moved the Heavy Brigade to the opposite side of the ridge, awaiting the arrival of the infantry. He misunderstood this order, and did nothing for forty minutes. A second, and more peremptory, order reached him: “Lord Raglan wishes the Cavalry to advance rapidly to the front, and to try to prevent the enemy carrying away the guns. Troop of Horse Artillery may accompany. French cavalry is on your left. Immediate. (Signed) R. Airey, Quartermaster-General.”

Airey's aide-de-camp, Captain Nolan, a promising young officer, carried this order to Lucan. The defeated Russian cavalry had retreated towards the Tchernaya, and there drew up behind twelve Cossack guns. Eight Russian guns commanded the valley from the ridge, and fourteen Russian guns commanded it from the heights. On either side of the valley Russian riflemen lined the slopes, while on either side of the folds of the ground lay hidden three squadrons of Russian Lancers. In the amazing judgment of Lucan the front meant his own immediate front,<sup>1</sup> while Nolan informed him that the guns were those the Russian cavalry had taken. That is, Lord Lucan ordered his brother-in-law, Lord Cardigan, to charge down a valley at guns now a mile-and-a-quarter away.

Cardigan, who realised that “some one had blundered,” put himself at the head of the Light Brigade, consisting of the 8th Hussars under Colonel Shewell, the 11th Hussars under Colonel Douglas, the 4th Light Dragoons under Lord George Paget,

<sup>1</sup> Raglan declared on December 16, 1854, “I have referred to my dispatch, and far from being willing to recall one word of it, I am prepared to declare, that not only did the Lieut.-General (Lucan) misconceive the written instruction that was sent him, but that there was nothing in that instruction which called upon him to attack at all hazards.” *W.O.*, 1/370.

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the 13th Light Dragoons under Colonel Oldham, and the 17th Lancers under Captain Morris. Muttering in an undertone, "Here goes the last of the Brudenells," Lord Cardigan placed himself quite alone, at a distance of about two horses' length in front of his staff, and eight horses' length from the centre of the line. Then began the charge which will be famous while one soul can speak English.<sup>1</sup> Just as the horses were beginning to move, Nolan galloped frantically across Cardigan's front to turn him to the proper line of attack, but was killed at once.

The Light Brigade stood in two lines, the 11th, the 13th, and the 17th in the first line, the 4th and the 8th in the second. Cardigan led his two lines in perfect order and dressing, though the pace soon became too hot, and the gaps too great, for that. The first line advanced at great speed. It had to go about a mile-and-a-quarter before it reached the guns it was to attack. As the valley narrowed, the 11th, being on the left, were obliged to fall back, forming an intermediate line, and ultimately attacked in that order. As the Brigade galloped on, the batteries on either side of the valley opened a flanking fire, as it was trying to reach the battery immediately in front of the troopers. All three positions opened a severe fire upon them, but on they went at great speed. The death-dealing guns left the dead and the dying in the track of their discharge. Though many fell, yet the survivors, headed by Lord Cardigan and Captain Jenyns of the 12th, reached the guns, and at once despatched the gunners, who had stood bravely to their guns, continuing firing to the very moment we cut them down. The Russians had cavalry formed up behind the guns and our three regiments attacked these next, and broke in pursuit, while the other Russians, wherever these few men went, seemed panic-stricken.

Meantime the 4th and the 8th advanced in support at first at a steady pace. As they came under fire, the wounded men and horses kept dashing out, naturally making the rest unsteady. Thus without orders the pace became increased and the 8th, who were on the right, directing the line, were checked by their officers.

<sup>1</sup> I make ample use of the detailed account in *Regimental Records*, 1693-1899, pp. 75-89. Cf. *Colburn's United Service Magazine*, 1882, Part II, p. 192.

The 4th did not check and continued at the utmost speed. Thus it came to pass that the two regiments formed two separate lines and advanced independently, the pace of the 8th, after it was checked, not exceeding a good trot. Captain Tomkinson, commanding one squadron, was here disabled by the fall of his dying horse. Lieutenant Lord FitzGibbon, commanding a single troop, which acted as the second squadron, was struck by grape which also wounded his horse, and he was never afterwards heard of. In spite of the fall of men and in spite of the fall of horses, the others advanced as steadily as if on parade. The Adjutant, Lieutenant Seager, took Captain Tomkinson's place, and Cornet Clowes took Lord FitzGibbon's. The 8th passed the remains of the battery in the valley, and halted about 300 or 400 yards beyond. They had passed completely through the cross fire of the infantry and the batteries on the hills, losing about half their men. Here they formed up to their front and, being out of fire, waited three to five minutes for orders. They were so diminished in numbers that they now formed only one squadron.

Gradually a few joined the remnant of the 8th, and when the regiment wheeled about there were about fifteen chiefly of the 17th, who formed on the left, making in all about seventy men. Colonel Shewell spoke with Major De Salis and also with one or two others, and decided on attacking the Russian Lancers in our rear. Colonel Shewell gave the order "Right about wheel," and the squadron came round as on parade. With him and Major De Salis in front, the squadron commanded by Lieutenant Seager advanced. The 8th charged two squadrons of Russian Lancers. Some of them turned and went off before we could reach them. The remainder waited, received our attack, and were overthrown. We had now the ground opened for our Brigade to retire. Cardigan gave no orders, made no attempt to rally his shattered lines, and, with the utmost coolness, rode slowly back alone up the valley. The 8th pursued their course to their original position, followed by all the single horsemen of the other regiments; and, as the horses became wounded or blown, they tailed off. The Russian Lancers, recovering confidence, individually or in small bodies,

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pursued the remnant of us and also the dismounted men, securing many of them. They were, however, at last ordered off by their own officers in order to allow full play to their own artillery. Naturally some of our wounded and dismounted men, who had been already surrounded, now escaped. The Russian Lancers attacked Lieutenant Phillips, whose horse was killed on the return, and Private Brown, who was disabled in both hands. Phillips kept them off with his revolver for some time, and, when the Russians were at last called off by their officers, both he and Brown made good their escape. At the same time Lieutenant Clowes had his horse killed and was himself wounded by a grape shot. He tried to escape, but fell exhausted by loss of blood. When all was over he and ten or twelve privates of the regiment were taken prisoners.<sup>1</sup>

Here we may say that on being taken to the rear our prisoners were examined by a Russian General. Among the first questions he asked was, "What was your motive in making such an attack? You must all have been drunk," he said, pointing to one of the haversacks of the prisoners in which was the daily ration of rum. The soldier answered that it was the daily ration of rum and that it was not used, which was the best proof that he was sober. The General, who was excited and angry, apparently remained unconvinced by the reply.

The remains of the Light Brigade in a long string of single horsemen now struggled back as fast as each could to the same ground from whence they had first started. The Russians failed to perceive what an amazing opportunity had been given them to annihilate the Brigade. Seeing the peril of their comrades the "4th Chasseurs d'Afrique," under General d'Alonville, advanced against the Russian batteries and troops stationed on the slopes. The Chasseurs drove in the Russian infantry, compelling the withdrawal of their guns. Our survivors fought their way back,<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Lieut. Clowes and six of the prisoners recovered from their wounds and were exchanged the following autumn. A letter from Clowes to a brother officer stated that "they were very kindly treated, and received every attention and comfort that circumstances would admit."

<sup>2</sup> There is a most vivid account of the charge by an anonymous Eighth Hussar in *Colburn's United Service Magazine*, 1856, Part I, p. 545. See especially pp. 550-6. This I give in an Appendix to this chapter.

and within twenty minutes the charge of the Six Hundred was all over. The verdict of Kinglake is emphatic, for he writes: "So upon the whole it results that what constituted at last the main, though diminutive remnant of the first line, was extricated from the power of the enemy by Colonel Shewell of the 8th Hussars."<sup>1</sup> Raglan did not censure Lucan for not sending the Heavy Brigade in support, but he did censure him for "losing the Light Brigade." Nor was there a word of rebuke for Cardigan leaving his Brigade leaderless at the end of its glorious feat, comparable to the charge of the 8th and 9th Cuirassiers at Reichshofen and of Von Bredow's Brigade at Mars la Tour.

Six hundred men galloped to the attack, and captured the Russian guns before them; but only 198 returned, for the rest were killed, wounded, or taken prisoners. The effects in detail on the regiments engaged were:

Regiment.			On Parade.	Killed and Missing.	Roll Call.
8th Hussars	..	..	104	66	38
11th Hussars	..	..	110	85	25
4th Light Dragoons	..	..	118	79	39
13th Light Dragoons	..	..	130	69	61
17th Lancers	..	..	145	110	35

The comment of General Bosquet on the charge has become proverbial: "c'est magnifique mais ce n'est pas la guerre." It certainly was magnificent, but was it not war? One fact stands clearly out, and that is that after the Battle of Balaclava no Russian squadron cared to face ours. According to Napoleon, the moral is to the physical as three to one. On this ground alone, we can enter our *apologia* for the charge immortalised by the genius of Tennyson. All the world agrees that the feat was magnificent. Did the thoughts of any soldier of the Eighth that October day stray back to the ancient siege of Derry? For there the tradition of the regiment assumed the glorious form of sustaining the most memorable siege in the British Islands. Since those far-off days

<sup>1</sup> V, p. 331.

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they had performed deeds in many parts of the world. Spain, the Low Countries, the Cape, Egypt, India—all had been scenes where they had fought and bled. None in the regiment could forget the little town of Derry. None in it could forget the deeds of that singularly gallant Ulsterman, Gillespie. Derry and Kalunga are places the world will not willingly forget, though some do. The charge of the Six Hundred is among the deeds to which all mankind responds, and it is no light honour to say that the Eighth were among the heroes of that red-letter day. Their spirit was the spirit of men prepared to dare all, to endure all, rather than at any cost to themselves to be unfaithful.

The roll of casualties of the 8th is :

Killed in Action.	Wounded.
Capt. Lockwood	Lieut. Clutterbuck
Lieut. Visct. FitzGibbon	Lt. Adj. Seager
T.S.M. McCluer	T.S.M. McCl Clarke
Sergt. M'Reilly	Trumpet Major W. Gray
Sergt. Wm. Williams	Corp. Sewell
Corp. Wm. Donald	Trumpeter Dunne
Pte. Joshua Adams	Pte. Francis Bray
„ John Barry	„ John Brown
„ Michl. Brennan	„ Henry Cheshire
„ James Dies	„ James Clement
„ Francis Finnegan	„ Pat. Doolan
„ John Fitzgibbon	„ John Fulton
„ Denis Hanrahan	„ Owen Glendower
„ Thos. Hefferon	„ Rich. Kennedy
„ Edmund Herbert	„ Pat. Ketterick
„ Martin Lennon	„ Jas. Ross
„ Ed. McDonald	„ Will Ryan
„ Geo. Morris	„ Christopher Spain
„ Ed. Turner	„ Thos. Twamley
„ Charles Waterer	
„ John White	

Taken prisoners by the enemy and afterwards exchanged :

Cornet Clowes (wounded)	Pte. Thos. Perry (wounded)
Corporal Wm. Taylor (wounded)	„ Pat Horan (unwounded)
Pte. John Bevin (wounded)	„ Palfreman (unwounded)
„ Michael Keating (wounded)	„ Bird (unwounded)

There were forty horses killed or missing. Seven of the officers' horses were killed and one wounded.

The officers in the charge were Lieutenant-Colonel Shewell, Major De Salis, Captains Tomkinson and Lockwood, Lieutenants Phillips, Viscount FitzGibbon and Clutterbuck, Cornets Clowes, Heneage and Mussenden.<sup>1</sup>

Calthorpe's account of the charge of the Six Hundred is vivid : "The pace of our cavalry increased every moment, until they went thundering along the valley, making the ground tremble beneath them. The awful slaughter that was going on, from the fire the enemy poured into them, apparently did not check their career. On they went headlong to death, disregarding aught but the object of their attack. At length they arrived at the guns, their numbers sadly thinned, but the few that remained made fearful havoc amongst the enemy's artillerymen. . . . This was the moment when a general was most required, but unfortunately Lord Cardigan was not then present . . . his horse took fright—swerved round—and galloped off with him to the rear, passing on the way by the 4th Light Dragoons and 8th Hussars before those regiments got up to the battery. . . . At this time the whole of our squadrons that composed the first, and the greater portion of the second line, were in considerable disorder. No blame was to be attached to anyone for this, as so many officers had been either killed, wounded, or had had their horses shot under them. The amazing number of riderless horses that were galloping about, many of them wounded, and wild with fright, added also to the general confusion.

"As soon as the Russians saw that all our squadrons had arrived at the guns, they sent a large body of Cossacks of the Don to cut

<sup>1</sup> See Raglan's despatch to Newcastle, October 28, 1854. *W.O.*, 1/369.

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off our retreat. This was first observed by one of the troop-officers of the 8th Hussars (which regiment, as you may remember, was in rear of the brigade), who immediately rode up and informed Colonel Shewell, the commanding officer, of this movement of the enemy's cavalry. Colonel Shewell at once ordered his regiment to wheel about, which being done, he gave the word to charge, and was himself the first to enter the herd of Cossacks. These unfortunates, completely surprised by the manœuvre, offered but feeble resistance, and this single squadron of the 8th passed through the Russians, of four times their strength, cutting down all in their way, while the rest dispersed to the right and left. A way was thus cleared for the remainder of our cavalry to retire unopposed—but not unmolested, as the enemy opened upon them with grape from their guns on both flanks, besides throwing out swarms of skirmishers, which combined fire made fearful havoc of the gallant remnant of the Light Brigade.”

According to an unsigned letter of the 26th of October in the Clowes MS., as the Brigade advanced at a trot, “the fire was tremendous, shells bursting amongst us, cannon balls tearing the earth up, Minié balls coming like hail, still on we went, never altering our pace, or breaking up in the least, except that our men and horses were gradually knocked up. Our men behaved nobly . . . we had to go back through the fire in a scattered manner so as not to give them a chance of killing us.<sup>1</sup> . . . They give us great credit for wheeling about and attacking the lancers, it enabled the other regiments who were previously broken to get through much more easily.”<sup>2</sup>

No visitor to the mess of the Eighth is likely to forget that Jemmy, a rough-coated terrier, went all through the charge of the Light Brigade when he was wounded in the neck by a splinter of a shell. He returned to England with the regiment, and at Dundalk Colonel De Salis gave him the collar which is still preserved in the mess. Jemmy wore it on field days. He embarked with the regiment for India, and marched with them daily until after the engagement of the 14th of August, 1858. He was drowned in

<sup>1</sup> *Clowes MS.*, p. 16.

<sup>2</sup> *Clowes MS.*, p. 18.





CRIMEA.

September of the same year while crossing the river Chambal, the current proving too strong for him. On the collar are the five clasps awarded to Jemmy for war service at Alma, Balacava, Inkerman, Sebastopol, and Central India.

Naturally for some time to come the regiment had not much to do. It had not even to find picquets, and formed a reserve behind the French lines of Mount Saproun. The allies were waiting for reinforcements, determined to hold their position on the bay of Balacava and the ridges above it. From this position Menschikoff was equally determined to dislodge them. The attempt was made on the 5th of November, when 40,000 Russians concentrated their attack on the heights, at the extreme north-eastern corner, known as Mount Inkerman. In the valley of the Tchernaya another 20,000 Russians massed themselves. To these enormous forces all we could oppose was 6000 French and 8000 English. A "soldiers' battle," if ever there was one, Inkerman was fought in dense mist.<sup>1</sup> It was in fact simply a series of almost isolated incidents; regiment opposing regiment, mostly at the point of the bayonet.

The Eighth encountered an intermittent fire of long-hopping shells from the Russian ships in the harbour, and round shot. The Brigade, including the regiment, was close to the 2-gun battery. It was about 300 strong, sustaining 15 or 16 casualties. The Eighth only lost one horse. As soon as the brunt of the attack was over we were moved back a little further to be out of the reach of the guns, taking no further part in the battle. French and English alike fought with splendid gallantry, and the outcome was the complete repulse of Menschikoff. He lost no less than 10,000 of his men, while we lost 2500 and the French 1800.<sup>2</sup> Naturally now was the time to press home the attack on Sebastopol. Raglan favoured it, but Canrobert refused to sanction it.

Lieutenant-Colonel Shewell, whose health had not been good, was obliged to go on board ship, where he remained until Lord

<sup>1</sup> Pennefather's verdict was, "I tell you we gave 'em a h—ll of a towelling," which was what they did.

<sup>2</sup> Raglan to Newcastle, November 8, *W.O.*, 1/369.

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Cardigan's subsequent departure gave him the command of the Brigade and the command of the regiment devolved on Major De Salis. On the 12th of November, 1854, Calthorpe "rode out in the afternoon to the Light Cavalry camp, and found it in a dreadful state, so wet and dirty, many of the horses standing almost knee-deep in mud. I understood that two of the commanding officers had proposed to move their regiments on to fresh ground hard by, but had been prevented by Lord Cardigan, as it would spoil the arrangement of the camp. This seems an odd reason to give, when the efficiency of the horses is at stake."<sup>1</sup>

On the 14th of November a fierce hurricane, accompanied by storms of rain and snow, sprang up, sweeping down the tents on shore and destroying much of the shipping in the roads.<sup>2</sup> Immense stores of food, medical comforts, beds, blankets, warm clothing for the men, hay for the horses, and ammunition for the guns lay on board the transports. The largest of them, *The Prince*, was driven on the rocks and no less than thirty others foundered in the gale. In fact, it was this gale which rendered the "Crimean Winter" a byword in the annals of military administration. Hitherto there had been hardships, but such hardships are incidental to every campaign. Now there was acute want staring men and beast in the face, and indeed no one who has not read Sir Edward Cook's able biography of Florence Nightingale is in a position to measure the misery of all. One fact is eloquent. During the autumn and winter months disease claimed nearly 9000 victims. The rain soon turned all the clay-soiled tracks to mud, almost like that of the Ypres salient of 1914-18. The Woronzoff road, above all, lay under fire, and the loss of command of this road stopped transport, and lay at the bottom of much of our troubles. Nicholas I relied on the efforts of Generals January and February,<sup>3</sup> but those of General November were every whit as potent.

<sup>1</sup> *Letters from Head Quarters*, p. 412.

<sup>2</sup> Raglan to Newcastle, November 15, *W.O.*, 1/370.

<sup>3</sup> Yet see the terrible cartoon in *Punch*, March 10, on the deathbed of Nicholas, "General Février turned Traitor."

The hurricane of the 14th of November was terrible in its effects. According to Calthorpe, "out of all the camps, both English and French, consisting of many thousands of tents, I don't think a dozen had stood during the gale. Everywhere the hospital marquees had been blown down.

The light cavalry camp on the heights presented the most melancholy aspect; the unfortunate horses looked like drowned rats; a quantity of the saddlery and accoutrements had been blown to the winds, no one knows where . . . the forage was destroyed, so that nothing could be given to the unhappy animals to eat.<sup>1</sup> . . . A man of the 8th Hussars was found dead in the morning from cold, and several others died on the heights above Balaklava from the same cause."<sup>2</sup>

"Good news from home, Jack, we're to have a medal," says one starved and ragged soldier to another, on a landscape of snow and dead horses. "That's very kind," replies the other, "may-be one of these days we'll have a coat to stick it on."<sup>3</sup>

On the 15th of January, 1855, Colonel Shewell wrote: "We are doing nothing against Sebastopol, the snow is nearly a foot deep on the ground, and seems likely to continue. Our horses are dying daily, but our men are bearing the cold better than could be expected."<sup>4</sup> Except Colonel Shewell's horses, not a single officer's horse was put under shelter the whole of the winter.

In April, 1855, a new Light Brigade was formed of the Carbineers, the 4th Light Dragoons, the 12th Lancers, and the 13th Light Dragoons. A Hussar Brigade was composed of the 8th, the 10th and 11th Hussars, and the 17th Lancers. The regiment was ordered to be augmented by two troops and the promotion to the rank of captain and also to that of lieutenant—as far as there were officers competent to receive it—was granted exclusively to the regiment. On the 28th of November Shewell received the brevet rank of colonel, and De Salis became the new lieutenant-colonel. In May Captain Tomkinson received a brevet majority, dating back to the previous December. Regimental Sergeant-Major

<sup>1</sup> *Letters from Head Quarters*, p. 422.

<sup>2</sup> *Punch*, February 17, 1855.

<sup>3</sup> *Letters from Head Quarters*, p. 424.

<sup>4</sup> *Clowes MS.*, pp. 33-4.

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Harding and Troop Sergeant Major Harrison were promoted cornets. The Hussar pelisse, jacket and sash, hitherto issued every four years, were ordered to be discontinued, and the tunic substituted for them and issued annually. It was given out first in the spring of 1855. The blue pea coat was also substituted for the cloak, and later in 1855 the numnah was introduced. Colts revolvers were given to the sergeants, but as they had no belts and fitments they proved of little real use. Later in the year Her Majesty was pleased to allow the Eighth to bear the words Alma, Balaclava, Inkerman, and Sebastopol on their kettledrums and appointments, and a medal and clasps for each of these actions were given to each individual present at each of them.

The confusion in the departments continued, and the rank and file paid for the price of this confusion. Calthorpe tells us how boots arrived at the camp in packages of eighty pairs, and "of these not more than eight or twelve pairs in each package were big enough to be worn."<sup>1</sup> More grimly humorous is Kinglake's story of the supply of fur coats sent out in October, and delivered in April when the weather was becoming unpleasantly warm.

On the 22nd of May, 1855, a detachment of the Eighth of 50 Hussars mounted, together with Lieutenant-Colonel De Salis, Captain Lord Killeen, Lieutenants Puget and Heneage, accompanied the expedition to Kertch under Sir George Brown. They were put on board a transport with a battery of artillery and towed by a steam frigate. The Russians at Kertch had only seaboard defences, and as soon as they saw us commence a disembarkation in earnest, with troops of all arms, they at once blew up the batteries of about 30 guns at Cape St. Paul, which commanded the straits of Kertch. Our troops, landing five miles south of Kertch, marched peaceably through the town of Yenikali, which the Russians also evacuated, blowing up their magazines and leaving us their cannon. Calthorpe says that we destroyed four months' rations for 100,000 men.<sup>2</sup> The troops, both French and English, with 5000 Turks, immediately covered the old fortifications of Yenikali with a modern entrenched camp, and this was ultimately

<sup>1</sup> II, p. 23. Cf. Raglan to Panmure, June 9, 1855, *W.O.*, 1/375.    <sup>2</sup> II, p. 286.

confided to these 5000 Turks and a single English regiment. During the ten days Sir George Brown remained at Yenikali the regiment was put up in houses and sheds.

On the 10th of August, 1855, the Eighth had four sergeants, 1 trumpeter, 266 rank and file, and 328 horses.<sup>1</sup> Since the 22nd of July a squadron each of the 8th, 11th, 13th, and 17th had been stationed at Baidar<sup>2</sup> on the Woronzoff road, about a mile south of the town, detaching picquets to guard the Phoros Pass, making occasional reconnaissances with the French and forays on their own account nearly as far as Alupha. They found much native wine—tolerably good, we learn—in the cellars of the houses of the Russian gentry.

As the allies slowly, if surely, pushed forward their lines to Sebastopol, the covering army, under the command of Prince Michael Gortschakoff, made a gallant and desperate attempt to raise the siege. On the night of the 15th of August the Russians descended from the McKenzie Heights upon the Tchernaya River. The brunt of the attack fell upon our allies, who fought with the utmost bravery. On the 8th of September the British attacked the Redan, and were driven back with heavy loss, but the Malakoff, the real key of the position, was already in the hands of the allies. The fall of Sebastopol could not long be delayed now, and accordingly its smoking ruins fell into our hands on the 9th of September, after a stubborn siege lasting 349 days. Our losses had been so serious that all thoughts of a pursuit of the retreating Russians were given up.<sup>3</sup> For several succeeding days our cavalry were employed in stopping plunderers passing in and out of the captured town.

On the death of Lord Raglan, a man of the same mould as Sir Philip Sidney, Colonel Shewell had applied to get back the troop of the Eighth which had formed his escort, and Captain Chetwode's troop rejoined. General Simpson, Raglan's successor, required them, and on the 29th of October Captain Naylor, two subalterns, and seventy horses, were sent up to act as the escort and to find all

<sup>1</sup> *W.O.*, 1/375.

<sup>2</sup> Simpson to Panmure, July 21, 1855, *W.O.*, 1/376.

<sup>3</sup> *Regimental Records*, 1693-1899, p. 111.

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orderlies for all the various Divisions. This was not a popular duty, as, independent of the General, the experience of last winter induced a belief that such a detachment tended to become non-effective, considerably reducing the strength of the regiment. It had, like all the other cavalry regiments, too many horses for the number of men.<sup>1</sup>

On the 7th of November the remainder of the Eighth, under Lieutenant-Colonel De Salis, embarked on board the *Jason* to go into winter quarters at Ismail, where they arrived on the 13th. Our arrival there was followed by that of the 17th Lancers and the 10th Hussars, under the command of Brigadier Shewell, who was appointed to this rank in the East on the 23rd of October, 1855. The horses of the three regiments were put up in large barns and old wool stores. The officers and men were quartered in houses which the Turkish authorities obliged the inhabitants to give up, and as many of the men and all the officers had been seven months under canvas they keenly enjoyed their otherwise naked and uncomfortable abodes. At first the inhabitants, particularly the Turks, did not appear to care for the proximity of so many English soldiers, but, finding out very soon that they were under strict discipline, orderly and paying handsomely for all they required, became very friendly. From thirty to forty canteens were opened by the Greeks and Franks. Spirits were abundant, and much drunk, yet the men were well conducted throughout the winter. The rations for both men and horses were good and abundant, with the single exception of fresh meat, which it was difficult to procure, as there was a murrain among the cattle.

The health of the men of the Eighth was exceedingly good, though that of the 10th Hussars, who had come from India, was less so. During this whole winter the Eighth took so much care of their horses that they had not one case of mange among the troopers, which was not the case in any other regiment. They had prime English compressed hay and linseed, which is a staple product of the country, and proved most useful as an alternative in counter-acting the heating effects of the native barley. About two pounds

<sup>1</sup> Simpson to Panmure, September 7, 1855, *W.O.*, 1/378.

daily were give to each horse. Twenty-five horses, which had been detained at Scutari instead of being sent to the Crimea in the autumn, and three officers, their horses, and servants direct from the depôt in Ireland, joined the regiment at Ismail. The Brigade was thus well prepared to commence a campaign in the spring when news of peace arrived. The regiment was ordered to prepare for embarkation to return home, and in this view such horses as were not worth keeping were sold by auction. One hundred and ten troopers were then handed over to the 10th Hussars, who had lost many horses.

On the 25th of April Brigadier-General Shewell, his staff, and the headquarters of the 8th Hussars under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel De Salis, sailed in the *Oneida*. A smaller steamer, called the *Norman*, conveyed 55 horses, and the regiment, brought back, exclusive of the staff, one field officer, three captains, nine subalterns, six regimental staff, 35 sergeants, 6 trumpeters, 5 farriers, 24 corporals, 393 privates, and 156 troop horses, besides officers' horses nearly to the amount of their regulated numbers.<sup>1</sup>

Of the 293 men of all ranks who set out with the regiment, two were promoted, 42 were invalided home, 68 died of diseases and wounds, 26 were killed in action or died immediately after, one deserted to the Russians, and 154 returned with the regiment to England, including 68 who had been to the Danube.

Of the 250 troop horses that set out with the regiment, 12 died on the passage out, 32 in Bulgaria, including 17 left sick at Varna and never rejoined. Nine died in September, 1854, 43 in October, and 10 were transferred to the Royal Dragoons. Eleven died in November, and 25 were transferred to the 13th and the 17th. Twenty-one died in December, 1854, 45 in January, 1855, one in February, six in April, and two in May. Included in this are the 40 horses killed at Balaclava, 2 at Bulganak, 1 at Inkerman. The regiment brought home 30 of the original horses, including 13 which had been to the Danube.

Of the officers' horses that set out, 15 returned, namely, Colonel Shewell 2, Lieutenant-Colonel De Salis 3, Major Chetwode 3,

<sup>1</sup> On all these details, cf. *Regimental Records*, 1693-1899, pp. 116-120.

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Captain Macnaghten 2, Captain Phillips 1, Captain Seager 1, Quartermaster Sand 1, Paymaster Duberley 1, and Surgeon Grey 1.

The regiment received orders to proceed to Dundalk,<sup>1</sup> but on arrival at Portsmouth Queen Victoria signified her wish to see the officers and men who had so distinguished themselves in the Crimea. On the 12th of May, 1856, she, attended by Prince Albert, the Prince of Wales and the Princess Royal, arrived from Osborne, and walked down the ranks of the regiment. Then the Eighth defiled past her in sections of threes, first in slow time and subsequently in quick time.

Brigadier-General Shewell received the 4th Class, Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel and Major De Salis and Trumpet Major William Gray received each the 5th Class of the Legion of Honour from the Emperor of the French.<sup>2</sup> Lieutenant-Colonel De Salis, Brevet Major Tomkinson and Trumpeter William Wilson received the Military Medal from the King of Sardinia. Wilson, though only sixteen years of age, had gone through everything without ever having been away from his duty. Captain Chetwode received a brevet majority for distinguished conduct in the field. Shewell died on sick leave on the 1st of October, 1856, and he was succeeded by De Salis, Captain Lord Killeen becoming Major. On the 17th of November, 1855, the Earl of Lucan was appointed Colonel. He knew the Eighth well, for he was the commander of the Cavalry Division at the Crimea. After the charge of the Light Brigade, Raglan censured him. He was recalled, for it was vital that the commander of the forces should be on good terms with the commander of his cavalry. In the camp he was generally regarded as an ill-used man.<sup>3</sup>

The battle honours of the regiment were Alma, Balaclava, Inkerman, and Sebastopol. Its record was magnificent, and it was won in war against a foe who fought with the highest skill and bravery. The whole existence of the Russians, during the latter bombardments of Sebastopol, must have been quite akin to that of the Light Brigade during the famous twenty minutes of the 25th of October.

<sup>1</sup> Five troops were at Dundalk and one at Belfast.    <sup>2</sup> *W.O.*, 1/381.    <sup>3</sup> Russell, p. 348.

## APPENDIX

## THE CHARGE OF THE BRITISH CAVALRY AT BALACLAVA

BY ONE WHO WAS IN IT

It was now, I suppose, about nine o'clock, and the morning was clear and bright ; in fact, as beautiful a morning as you would wish to see. We could hear the dull boom of the firing, and the shouts of the men, and occasionally, when the smoke lifted, saw here and there flying parties of men, but little more, owing to the nature of the ground, and we were chatting together in groups expecting every moment the orders to move—some wondering whether we should have a slap at the Russians or not, and I'm quite sure we all hoped for it. I should say that we had been removed again from the vineyard to the brow of the hill, when we saw our Colonel (Shewell) galloping up to take the command from Major de Salis (who was then in charge), and, says one of our men, "Well, I'm d—d if it isn't the Colonel ; what do you say to the 'old woman' now?"

The fact is, we had left him very ill, as we thought, in his tent, for he had been sadly troubled with gout and sickness, and suffering like the rest of us, besides being old for such exposure—and so, from one thing or another, he had got that name. But he was full of pluck, and when he knew that fighting was going on he came up to us, and we were pleased enough to see him too.

I saw, as he passed in front of us, that all at once his face expressed the greatest surprise and astonishment, and even anger, and, walking on, he broke out with, "What's this ? what's this ?—one, two, four, six, seven men *smoking* !—swords drawn, and seven men smoking !—why, the thing is inconceivable ! Sergeant—Sergeant Pickworth," he calls out.

And the truth is—for I was one of them—the truth is, we were warming our noses each with a short black pipe, and thinking no harm of the matter ; and, by the bye, I lost mine, for I passed it quietly to poor Jack Miller in my rear, who went in with us into the charge, and was missed—so that I never got back my pipe. "I never heard of such a thing," the Colonel said, "and no regiment except an 'Irish' regiment would be guilty of it. Sergeant, advance and take these men's names," and leaving the sergeant to find us out, though he couldn't discover any, the Colonel passed on, and halted again. All this time I heard strange dull noises thickening in the air. It might not be quite according to regulation

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to be smoking, sword in hand, when the charge might be sounded any moment. Our Colonel was a religious man too, which helped him to his nickname, I dare say, and he imagined perhaps we ought to have been thinking of our souls instead of tobacco pouches and inch of clay.

He comes up to another now, that hadn't heard what had been said, and he sings out—

"Sergeant Williams!"

"Yes, sir," replies the sergeant.

"Did you hear what I said about smoking just now?"

"I've not lit my pipe yet, sir," answered the sergeant.

But "fall back to the rear," says the Colonel, "and take off your belts. Farrier, forward and take them, and—why here's another!—to the rear, fall back. I'll have this breach of discipline punished!" and the men fell out and gave their belts to the farrier; and I understand that one *was* punished next day, but Sergeant Williams, who was mounted, but quite unarmed, as he had given up his sword, belt and carbine, went into the charge with us (it came directly after), and was killed.

It might be between nine and ten—more likely ten—and we (the 8th Hussars) now formed the third line, the 11th Hussars and 4th Light Dragoons being second, while the 17th Lancers, and 13th Light Dragoons formed the first or front lines. In front were Lord Lucan and Lord Cardigan chatting together with the staff and mounted trumpeters at hand, the Heavies having come out of the "ruck" and drawn away apart from us, Brigadier Scarlett, I believe, being with them, though he might have joined Lord Raglan on the heights. If any of us thought we were going back to breakfast, it was a mistake soon cleared up, and besides, we (the Light Brigade) had done nothing this day, except smoke our pipes and get into grief with the Colonel; and seeing what the "Heavies" had been and done, I don't think a breakfast without a blow would have digested with any one of us.

However, down from the heights before Sebastopol where Lord Raglan's quarters were, there comes Captain Nolan at a furious gallop—what a splendid horseman he was to be sure!—and with him was a French officer, but whether they had found each other on the way or no I can't say. He pulls up in our front, asks for Lord Lucan (who was at hand), and giving him a piece of paper, and pointing past the redoubts towards the valley seemed to add some further instructions, and this done while Captain

Nolan galloped off towards the Turkish redoubts to reconnoitre, I imagined the French officer spurred away towards General Bosquet's division, and, thinks I, "Now comes our turn, and if *we* don't catch it, somebody else shall," meaning of course the Russians ; and while every man of us was ready either in his saddle or standing by his horse, to rest, and spare either the animal or himself, every eye was now turned on Lord Lucan, who went to Lord Cardigan and pointed to the end of the valley, where a tremendous Russian battery was placed.

I now saw the whole plain and the heights skirting the valley covered with Russian infantry and Cossacks, and their broken horse again gathering behind the battery, and *that* in the front consisting of some six-and-twenty grim-black muzzles pointed at us, which in a moment would be red-hot, and panting as the throats of famished wolves. This battery extended for perhaps a quarter of a mile right abreast of us, and as the mouths of the outer guns were slightly turned *in*, their range would meet together and cross in one common focus, which we at full gallop might, and *must* have been, in the very midst of, when the first fire came and committed such a slaughter.

Captain Nolan, who had gone to the redoubts, now halted. I next heard a heavy fire, and then he galloped back towards us. We were by this in motion, and Lord Cardigan was preparing to act. The trumpet sounded "stand to horses!" then rapidly followed "mount! walk, trot, gallop!" and again the trumpet finally sounded the "charge!" and we were off.

I had just time and no more to see the effect of the first fire of the Russians. Captain Nolan, who had lifted his hand as I thought in signal, was then close upon us. His hands were outstretched. He seemed to reel and rock in his saddle ; out of his breast there poured forth a red streaming tide, and he looked as if his chest had been broken in. I saw him no more. The brave fellow—none braver in the army, nor a bolder horseman—was killed!

Down the descending slope, over ground that seemed ploughed, we went like a rushing hurricane, with Lord Cardigan at our head, and he "went in" a regular "buster."

I felt, as I found my horse begin to bound under me, and gripping my sabre, which I had fastened to my wrist, with a twisted silk handkerchief—I felt at that moment my blood thicken and crawl, as if my heart grew

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still and quiet like a lump of stone within me. I was a moment paralysed, but the snorting of the horse, the wild headlong gallop, the sight of the Russians before us, becoming more distinct, and the first horrible discharge with its still more horrible effects came upon us, and emptied saddles all about me. My heart now began to warm, to become hot, to dance again, and I had neither fear nor pity! I longed to be at the guns. I'm sure I set my teeth together as if I could have bitten a piece out of one. Every man was seized with a cannibal hunger, and could have *eaten* a squadron without salt!

We had passed the first redoubt (nearest to us), and across the Woronzov road we pelted like mad ; and looking back after a 16th Lancer wounded dreadfully in the hand I saw behind us the French coming down the hill. This was something to count upon, far away as they were. We had now got regularly in the full range of the guns, which played upon us with murderous fury. How we galloped on to be sure! There was now neither time nor opportunity to take notice of anything. The fire and smoke had partly blinded, as the roar had almost stunned, me. We were now close upon the battery, and the bloody game was beginning, as, hand over head, with a hissing sweep the thirsty sabres came down upon the gunners, who were now regularly in for it.

Just before opening out, and getting into the guns, my right-hand comrade, Denis Hanrahan, was shot in the head by one of the thousand grape-shot singing about our ears, and he sank on his saddle-bow, his charger still going with us. As his spur happened to be tickling the flank of Mr Phillips's charger, the brute kicked furiously out and nearly caught me, but my horse, who might have been lamed, escaped, for we then "opened out" as Denis fell, and his horse went down. I next heard a deep "Oh!" uttered in something between a groan and a shriek, and I saw it was Lord FitzGibbon who had been struck with a bullet, and then more smoke and more fire, and ball, bullet, and shell, in myriads from the front and flank batteries, from riflemen and infantry, poured thickly upon us, but the great battery did no more, at least for a while.

The first thing I did, once within the guns, and "following my leader," was to cut clean off the hand of a Russian gunner who was holding up his sponge against me. He fell across the gun-carriage glaring savagely, but I cared little for that, and I had seen too much in the first few minutes of the "charge" to soften me. Bodies and limbs scattered in fragments,

or smashed and kneaded together, and blood splashed right into my face were now no novelty. It was something more than kill *or* be killed. It was *kill* whether or no, and any way, don't mind "it," and I didn't.

One incident that now occurred was almost comical. Corporal Taylor on my left, mounted on a horse either startled, or mad with the noise and the firing—for the animals had grown as wild with excitement as their riders—couldn't hold his in at all ; he had no control over his mouth. He shot past me like a rocket right bang into the heart of the Russian cavalry in the rear of the guns, which opened and then closed upon him. I heard after that he was wounded and taken prisoner.

I had now my hands full of work, I can assure you. I had three Russians to deal with at once, who evidently meant me mischief. An Hussar made a desperate slap at my head which I parried, and with cut "number two," gave him so tremendous a slash in the neck that it almost sickened me to look on, quickly as it was done. I had now to wheel in order to meet a Polish Lancer who was just charging me full tilt. I saw that the butt was fixed against his thigh, that he gave his lance a slight quiver, and that he seemed to know how to use it too. I bent down slightly on my saddle, received his lance on the back of my sword which passed over my shoulder, at the same instant that the point of my weapon, through the mere rush of the horses passing each other, entered his breast, and went clean through him, coming out at his back, so that I was forced to draw it out with a wrench as he rolled over the crupper.

A Cossack was now upon me, but as I reined back in time his aim failed, and he shot by my horse's head, and I then after him, wounding him in the shoulder, and knocking man and horse over with my own, so that I was all but unseated, and then my busby was knocked off with a ball, but hardly missed it then.

I now heard Colonel Shewell's voice, and saw the old man waving his sword on the other side of the guns, as if calling us together, and we got round, or through, the best way we could, and formed in line, every Russian that was at the guns being cut down, and the cavalry that had ventured to come to their help being driven back, some across the aqueduct, and even to the Tchernaya, but only to renew the charge, for that they would not let us return without a trial to stop us was not a likely thing.

As we were in line, I was just saying "Sergeant Riley, you're out of

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place" (he was on the left and ought to have been on my right), but he did not speak. I looked up at him, his eyes were fixed and staring, and his face was rigid and white as a flagstone. I saw he was dead, though yet seated on his horse, and that too was shocking to think of and look at. I hadn't time to say more, for the Colonel sings out, "Sergeant, sergeant, just look there, they are reinforcements," as a body of Lancers were right upon us, whom I took to be our own, the 17th, and the sergeant shouts out, "By ——, they're Russians!"

"Keep together, men," cried the Colonel—ah! he did show himself a *man*, ill, laid up as he had been, and I'm sure fitter then to be in his tent that day, but he was plucky—"keep together," he said, "and death or glory! but we'll ride them down," and slap into them we went again, cutting, parrying, slashing right and left, and then the flank batteries opened, and the riflemen picked us off, and the firing grew hotter, the smoke thicker and denser, while the Russians in blind fury were killing their own men, as well as ours, as if they didn't care who they hit, so long as they could hit at all—nor what they sacrificed, so long as they could sacrifice *us*—and they didn't often miss, I can tell you.

Then the trumpeter sounded, and "threes about" was the word, so I knew that Lord Cardigan must be at hand, and if going "in" was like charging a legion of devils, and the devil's imps cannonading us, the getting back was ten times worse, and I almost gave it up as a gone game, as did many more, but all determined, I'll vouch for it, to make every drop of blood worth a Russian life.

We seemed already to have cut and hacked our way through thousands, and were going it once more, as if we meant to ride down the whole Russian army, with the old Colonel ahead of us, and through showers of grape, and cannister, and Minié balls, we were fairly cutting our way as a man would cut through a thick-set hedge with a billhook! A regular avalanche of cavalry had burst around us, thinking, no doubt, that where we had got to we ought to remain, having done quite enough for one morning, and we were quite of a different mind. Horses were running about often without riders, and while men that had fallen wounded were endeavouring to catch them, they were shot down like dogs. We could not help them—we could hardly help ourselves, and the Russians did not seem to care about prisoners. One thing I'll mention worth notice, as we went back, Major de Salis caught up a wounded bandman, and

lifted him on to a second charger he had brought him and bore him safely back through the fight ; wasn't that grand, sir?

I was watching Lieutenant Seager, who was wounded, and calling for assistance—how he did “slip into them,” to be sure—and there was Lieutenant Phillips ; he also was a tartar—indeed there was no choosing—all fought splendidly—when an infernal smash close by, made me shiver and start, and my sword-arm fell to my side, my sabre dropping, as the sling had got cut. I felt a tingle in my hand, running right up and quite numbing my arm. I couldn't make it out, but looking down I saw my hand was bleeding and torn. It had been done by a piece of shell that had just burst. I bound my handkerchief about it with my teeth and bridle hand, galloping all the time, but I don't think I was so wild in all my life with anything as that it was my right hand, and that I could do no more.

By this time Lord Lucan had come to our assistance with his brigade fresh and hearty, and they slipped a “buster” into the Russian squadrons, again turning the tables upon them, and making them mere hash, while the French Chasseurs, brave, active, dare-devil fellows, they pitched into a fresh battery playing upon us, and soon silenced that. The Guards and fourth divisions were by this time on the field, and away the Russians pelted out of the redoubts they had taken, and glad enough by this time to get away.

One fellow who went in with Lord Lucan, and passed us, made me stare at him. He was a butcher of the 17th Lancers in full “killing” costume—blue frock, Kilmarnock cap, and a couple of sabres! He told me when Lord Lucan saw him, and asked him where he was going to, that he said he was going to have a slap at the Russians, and that Lord Lucan, laughing, replied, “Go in then and fight like the devil!” and I believe he did prove himself a “stunner.”

I hardly know how we got back to the brow of the hill from which we had started, for every now and then I was faint, and the pain of my hand was horrible at times, at others it grew numbed again. We got to the top, however, in small detachments, and at last the Commisary-General Crookshanks served us out some rum, which was a God-send to us, wearied, wounded, and knocked about as we were. We then formed in two divisions, and Lord Cardigan rode in front and counted us, and made but 133 men out of the 607 sabres that had gone down with him! So I leave you to guess the slaughter that had been made of us—in the short

half-hour all had been begun and finished—not to speak of the Russians that lay piled among the guns, and on the plain, to between two and three thousand men, as I heard.

The ambulances were now about the field picking up the poor fellows who lay about, and carrying them down to Balaklava, and this corps cannot be too well spoken of, for, as the “Heavies” finished, they began, and the wounded were soon, and carefully, brought away.

I went on my horse, after we were dismissed, down to the hospital at Balaklava, where I had my wound dressed, and was indeed very well attended to. Then I was taken to Scutari, where Miss Nightingale—God bless her, say I—was in charge of the hospital, and, after a severe attack of cholera, was sent invalided back to England, was inspected at Chatham by her Majesty ; had my medals, discharge, and pension. . . .

#### AN ACCOUNT OF THE CHARGE OF THE LIGHT BRIGADE AT BALACLAVA PRESERVED IN THE MESS

HEIGHTS OF SEBASTOPOL.

*Thursday, 26th, '54.*

You will hear that on Wednesday 25th we were engaged with the enemy, and thank God, I have only received a slight wound on my right hand, and am obliged to write with my left. The enemy came out at daybreak when we were in front of our lines. The Turks who held the Heights at the rear of us opened their cannon upon them, and we went up to support. The Russians had an immense force commanded by Prince Menshikoff. The Turks soon bolted, and the Russians got the Heights and turned the cannon upon us. We had to retire, and then a large body of cavalry followed us. The Heavy Brigade engaged them, it was a beautiful sight, they made them run in right good earnest, and such a panic took hold of them that they made all the others run as well. 10,000 Turks were the only infantry we had with us, and they behaved very badly, running away before a man was touched. I believe Lord Raglan will have nothing more to do with them.

About 3 o'clock p.m. by some mistake the Light Brigade were ordered

to attack the Russian Cavalry, and we had to proceed down the extent of a valley about a mile long, at the other end of which the Russians were posted in force, and (on) the hills on each side of the valley were posted the Russian guns, and also on our right a line of infantry armed with Minié rifles. The whole of this force we had to pass before we got to their cavalry. We advanced in three lines, the 4th, the 8th, the last line, sent in support. There were only about 100 of our regiment within the cross fire from both hills, both of cannon and rifles. The fire was tremendous, shells bursting amongst us, cannon balls tearing the earth up, Minié balls coming like hail. Still on we went, never altering our pace, or breaking us up in the least, except that our men and horses were gradually knocked over. Our men behaved nobly. Poor FitzGibbon was shot through the body and fell. He was supposed to be dead. Clowes' horse was shot under him and the last that was seen of him, he was walking towards where we started from, and we suppose he was taken prisoner. Up to this time I was riding in front of the men on the right of the line of officers. Clutterbuck who was on my left got wounded on the right foot by a piece of shell that must have passed me, and Tomkinson who commanded the squadron had his horse shot. I then took command of the squadron, and placed myself in front of the centre. Malta (my mare) had just previously got a ball through her neck, just above the wind pipe, but we went bravely on.

About this time we discovered a large body of Russian Lancers coming on our rear to attack us. We immediately wheeled about to show fight, the Colonel and Major got through somehow, but I think did not come in for the shock. I kept with the squadron, Clutterbuck the left troop and Phillips the right, me in the front of the squadron, leading. The men kept well together and bravely seconded us. We dashed at them, they were three deep, with lances levelled. I parried the first fellow's lance, the one behind him I cut over the head, which no doubt he will remember for some time, and as I was recovering my sword, the third fellow made a tremendous point at my body. I had just time to receive his lance's point on the hilt of my sword, it got through the bow, knocked off the skin of the knuckles of my second finger, and the point entered between the second and top joint of my little finger, coming out at the other side. I shall most likely be returned "wounded" in the *Gazette*, but you will see I have only got a slight scratch that might look interesting in

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a drawing room. I have very little pain in it and am now writing with it.

This is the 27th October. We had to go through a tremendous fire to get through the Russians. The Colonel and Major were ahead, batteries and rifles peppering in grand style, a great number of men and horses having been killed, we had to go back through the fire in a scattered manner so as not to give them so great a chance of killing us. On looking to see what had become of my men, I found they had got through and had scattered to the left to get out of reach of the rifles, and a large body of lancers were coming on my left to cut us off. I put Malta to her speed and she soon got out of their reach, but the shot and rifle balls flew in great quantities. Shells bursting over my head with an awful crash. Through all the fire I returned, sometimes walking my horse, sometimes galloping, until I got out of the reach of the fire and found the remainder of the regiment collecting gradually and counting over the missing.

That any of the Light Cavalry Brigade returned through the cross fire kept upon us, was through the Providence of God, to whom I am grateful more than I can express. Many a poor fellow was laid low. We had 26 men killed and 17 wounded, 38 horses killed and a number wounded. The Light Brigade is now a skeleton, as all the regiments suffered more or less. They give us great credit for wheeling about and attacking the lancers, it enabled the other regiments who were previously broken to get through much more easily. My brave mare might have known that life and death depended on her for she dashed through the Russians in fine style, and although wounded carried me safely to our supports. The Heavies did not do anything in this, except the Greys, who were ordered to support us, but were afterwards ordered to retire when they had got them under fire. Everyone says this was a most gallant exploit of the Light Cavalry Brigade never excelled in history. British soldiers, if ordered, ride up to the cannon's mouth. But it is a shame to sacrifice such men. Lord Raglan is very angry, he says he did not order us to go through such a fire, but the man who carried the message from him to Lord Lucan (Captain Nolan) is killed, so I suppose the blame will all be laid to his account.

Among the 26 killed were Troop Serjeant McCluer, Sergeants Williams and Reilly ; R.S.M. Harding, I am glad to say, was not out with us that

day, although much to his annoyance. I might have had a different account to give of him if he had been. He was laid up with a boil on his leg. That night I was glad to lie down and slept well. For the alarms of the enemy we care little, for attacking everything as it comes is a matter of course. Even our battle of the 25th is like a tale that has been told, although I hope to celebrate it in England, please God, for some time to come. I am for a few days a non-combatant, my sword hand being useless, but it is getting on very nicely. We are gradually approaching Sebastopol with our guns.

Tomkinson got back to us, also Philips, whose horse was also shot, both unwounded.

## CHAPTER XI

### The Indian Mutiny

THE Mutiny of Vellore in 1806, like the Mutiny of 1857, had been due to the belief that the British Government was interfering with the religious faith of the Sepoy. The cause as well as the occasion of the Mutiny of 1857 was the greased cartridge. It was believed that the cartridges which had been recently issued for the Sepoy regiments were smeared with a mixture of cow's fat and pig's fat, one of these ingredients being utterly impure in the eyes of the Hindu, and the other in the eyes of the Mohammedan. To bite these cartridges would destroy the caste of the Hindu and carry with it the loss of everything that was most dear and most sacred to him in this world and the next. In the view both of the Hindu and the Mohammedan it was the gravest and the most irreparable of crimes, destroying all hopes in a future world, and yet this crime, in their belief, was imposed upon them as a matter of military duty by their officers.

The existence of cow's fat and pig's fat in the new cartridges was sincerely denied, and no less sincerely the Sepoys affirmed it. The moment General Anson, the commander-in-chief, examined the cartridges, he admitted that such a belief was very plausible.<sup>1</sup> "I am not so much surprised," he wrote to Lord Canning, the Governor-General, "at their objections to the cartridges, having seen them. I had no idea they contained, or rather are smeared with such a quantity of grease, which looks exactly like fat. After ramming down the ball, the muzzle of the musket is covered with it." The lamentable matter is that the Sepoys were perfectly correct in their belief. According to Lord Roberts, "The recent researches of Mr Forrest in the records of the Government of India prove that the lubricating mixture used in preparing the

<sup>1</sup> Lord Roberts, *Forty-one Years in India*, I, p. 94.





A PICQUET, 1856.

[illegible]

During the following twelve days volunteers to the "Land and Liberty" cause went out to India in the following order: the 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th, 19th, 20th, 21st, 22d, 23d, 24th, 25th, 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th, 30th, 31st, 32d, 33d, 34th, 35th, 36th, 37th, 38th, 39th, 40th, 41st, 42d, 43d, 44th, 45th, 46th, 47th, 48th, 49th, 50th, 51st, 52d, 53d, 54th, 55th, 56th, 57th, 58th, 59th, 60th, 61st, 62d, 63d, 64th, 65th, 66th, 67th, 68th, 69th, 70th, 71st, 72d, 73d, 74th, 75th, 76th, 77th, 78th, 79th, 80th, 81st, 82d, 83d, 84th, 85th, 86th, 87th, 88th, 89th, 90th, 91st, 92d, 93d, 94th, 95th, 96th, 97th, 98th, 99th, 100th, 101st, 102d, 103d, 104th, 105th, 106th, 107th, 108th, 109th, 110th, 111st, 112d, 113d, 114th, 115th, 116th, 117th, 118th, 119th, 120th, 121st, 122d, 123d, 124th, 125th, 126th, 127th, 128th, 129th, 130th, 131st, 132d, 133d, 134th, 135th, 136th, 137th, 138th, 139th, 140th, 141st, 142d, 143d, 144th, 145th, 146th, 147th, 148th, 149th, 150th, 151st, 152d, 153d, 154th, 155th, 156th, 157th, 158th, 159th, 160th, 161st, 162d, 163d, 164th, 165th, 166th, 167th, 168th, 169th, 170th, 171st, 172d, 173d, 174th, 175th, 176th, 177th, 178th, 179th, 180th, 181st, 182d, 183d, 184th, 185th, 186th, 187th, 188th, 189th, 190th, 191st, 192d, 193d, 194th, 195th, 196th, 197th, 198th, 199th, 200th, 201st, 202d, 203d, 204th, 205th, 206th, 207th, 208th, 209th, 210th, 211st, 212d, 213d, 214th, 215th, 216th, 217th, 218th, 219th, 220th, 221st, 222d, 223d, 224th, 225th, 226th, 227th, 228th, 229th, 230th, 231st, 232d, 233d, 234th, 235th, 236th, 237th, 238th, 239th, 240th, 241st, 242d, 243d, 244th, 245th, 246th, 247th, 248th, 249th, 250th, 251st, 252d, 253d, 254th, 255th, 256th, 257th, 258th, 259th, 260th, 261st, 262d, 263d, 264th, 265th, 266th, 267th, 268th, 269th, 270th, 271st, 272d, 273d, 274th, 275th, 276th, 277th, 278th, 279th, 280th, 281st, 282d, 283d, 284th, 285th, 286th, 287th, 288th, 289th, 290th, 291st, 292d, 293d, 294th, 295th, 296th, 297th, 298th, 299th, 300th, 301st, 302d, 303d, 304th, 305th, 306th, 307th, 308th, 309th, 310th, 311st, 312d, 313d, 314th, 315th, 316th, 317th, 318th, 319th, 320th, 321st, 322d, 323d, 324th, 325th, 326th, 327th, 328th, 329th, 330th, 331st, 332d, 333d, 334th, 335th, 336th, 337th, 338th, 339th, 340th, 341st, 342d, 343d, 344th, 345th, 346th, 347th, 348th, 349th, 350th, 351st, 352d, 353d, 354th, 355th, 356th, 357th, 358th, 359th, 360th, 361st, 362d, 363d, 364th, 365th, 366th, 367th, 368th, 369th, 370th, 371st, 372d, 373d, 374th, 375th, 376th, 377th, 378th, 379th, 380th, 381st, 382d, 383d, 384th, 385th, 386th, 387th, 388th, 389th, 390th, 391st, 392d, 393d, 394th, 395th, 396th, 397th, 398th, 399th, 400th, 401st, 402d, 403d, 404th, 405th, 406th, 407th, 408th, 409th, 410th, 411st, 412d, 413d, 414th, 415th, 416th, 417th, 418th, 419th, 420th, 421st, 422d, 423d, 424th, 425th, 426th, 427th, 428th, 429th, 430th, 431st, 432d, 433d, 434th, 435th, 436th, 437th, 438th, 439th, 440th, 441st, 442d, 443d, 444th, 445th, 446th, 447th, 448th, 449th, 450th, 451st, 452d, 453d, 454th, 455th, 456th, 457th, 458th, 459th, 460th, 461st, 462d, 463d, 464th, 465th, 466th, 467th, 468th, 469th, 470th, 471st, 472d, 473d, 474th, 475th, 476th, 477th, 478th, 479th, 480th, 481st, 482d, 483d, 484th, 485th, 486th, 487th, 488th, 489th, 490th, 491st, 492d, 493d, 494th, 495th, 496th, 497th, 498th, 499th, 500th, 501st, 502d, 503d, 504th, 505th, 506th, 507th, 508th, 509th, 510th, 511st, 512d, 513d, 514th, 515th, 516th, 517th, 518th, 519th, 520th, 521st, 522d, 523d, 524th, 525th, 526th, 527th, 528th, 529th, 530th, 531st, 532d, 533d, 534th, 535th, 536th, 537th, 538th, 539th, 540th, 541st, 542d, 543d, 544th, 545th, 546th, 547th, 548th, 549th, 550th, 551st, 552d, 553d, 554th, 555th, 556th, 557th, 558th, 559th, 560th, 561st, 562d, 563d, 564th, 565th, 566th, 567th, 568th, 569th, 570th, 571st, 572d, 573d, 574th, 575th, 576th, 577th, 578th, 579th, 580th, 581st, 582d, 583d, 584th, 585th, 586th, 587th, 588th, 589th, 590th, 591st, 592d, 593d, 594th, 595th, 596th, 597th, 598th, 599th, 600th, 601st, 602d, 603d, 604th, 605th, 606th, 607th, 608th, 609th, 610th, 611st, 612d, 613d, 614th, 615th, 616th, 617th, 618th, 619th, 620th, 621st, 622d, 623d, 624th, 625th, 626th, 627th, 628th, 629th, 630th, 631st, 632d, 633d, 634th, 635th, 636th, 637th, 638th, 639th, 640th, 641st, 642d, 643d, 644th, 645th, 646th, 647th, 648th, 649th, 650th, 651st, 652d, 653d, 654th, 655th, 656th, 657th, 658th, 659th, 660th, 661st, 662d, 663d, 664th, 665th, 666th, 667th, 668th, 669th, 670th, 671st, 672d, 673d, 674th, 675th, 676th, 677th, 678th, 679th, 680th, 681st, 682d, 683d, 684th, 685th, 686th, 687th, 688th, 689th, 690th, 691st, 692d, 693d, 694th, 695th, 696th, 6

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cartridges was actually composed of the objectionable ingredients, cow's fat and lard, and that incredible disregard of the soldiers' religious prejudices was displayed in the manufacture of these cartridges."<sup>1</sup> No one for a single second thinks that the authorities dreamt of destroying caste or of preparing the way for the conversion of the Sepoys to Christianity. It was simply a case of indifference shown by the British administration, and the price of this indifference is here in part laid bare.

The regiment received an order to prepare for immediate embarkation for India on the 2nd of September, 1857, and marched to Newbridge to give in its horses there. The establishment was augmented from six to nine troops of 707 non-commissioned officers and men, and one dépôt troop of about fifty men, making ten troops in all. The Victoria percussion carbines, now nearly sixteen years in use in the regiment, were exchanged for Sharpe's breech-loading carbines. The shabraques were ordered to be given back to the War Department and abolished. White cotton covers with peaks, forage caps, and lassoes were provided: the eighty lassoes were never used. All old saddlery was given into store and 707 sets, principally new, were packed at Weedon (six in each deal case in linen), and put on board when the regiment embarked. The saddles were all Pannel ones of different kinds, and we thus finished with the old Hussar saddle and blanket which had been in use since 1823.

During the preceding twelve months the regiment had given forty volunteers to the 2nd and 3rd Dragoon Guards, who were going out to India in the ordinary relief. When the Mutiny broke out, the 7th Hussars and the King's Dragoon Guards were ordered out, the 8th giving ten volunteers to the former. In September the 8th Hussars, the 17th Lancers and the 7th Dragoon Guards were further ordered out, and the 8th now received 108 volunteers from the 10th, 11th and 15th Hussars, the 4th Light Dragoons, and the 16th Lancers. Major-Generals Sir James Chatterton, commanding the Cavalry Brigade, the Earl of Cardigan, the Inspector-General of Cavalry, and Sir R. England, the General

<sup>1</sup> Lord Roberts, *Forty-one Years in India*, I, p. 431.

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Commanding at the Curragh, and Lord Seaton, Commander-in-Chief in Ireland, all inspected the regiment at Newbridge, and all four expressed their approbation of its general appearance and efficiency.

Twenty-eight officers, 489 non-commissioned officers and men, embarked for India.<sup>1</sup> No officers' horses were allowed to be taken, and the troop horses were distributed among the 10th and 15th Hussars, the 3rd and the 13th Light Dragoons, and the 16th Lancers, including fifteen troop horses who had gone through the Crimean War. The soldiers' wives and families were also left behind, each woman receiving sixpence a day as subsistence from the Government. The depôt consisting only of a few old soldiers, the recruits of less than one month's standing were ordered to be formed at Canterbury.

The regiment proceeded by rail to Cork on the 5th of October, thence that same day by steamer to Queenstown on board the *Great Britain*, in which also embarked the 17th Lancers of about the same strength as the Eighth, and some infantry drafts, making in all 1050 non-commissioned officers and men and over fifty officers. The *Great Britain* sailed on the 8th of October, coaled at St. Vincent and Capetown, reaching Bombay on the 16th of December without any other casualty than one man of the regiment who fell down the hold and lived to disembark and die at Bombay. The 8th disembarked and encamped on the Esplanade between the Fort and Back Bay. European camping equipment had been brought out, and of course, as it was not adapted for the climate, it had to be exchanged for Indian tents and utensils. The new tents were single-poled ones with accommodation for sixteen men.

The 17th Lancers disembarked the following day, and proceeded to their allotted station, Kirkee, near Poona. The Eighth were ordered to be ready to re embark for active service in Rajputana as soon as ever shipping could be procured, for the *Great Britain* drew too much water to navigate the Gulf of Cutch. Lieutenant-Colonel De Salis, three officers, and four men had meantime

<sup>1</sup> Mrs. Henry Duberley wrote *Campaigning Experiences in Rajpootana and Central India during the Suppression of the Mutiny, 1857-1858*, London, 1859.

proceeded overland through Egypt in order to purchase horses, but without result. At last the regiment secured one hundred troop horses at Bombay. These horses were mostly Herat ones. A few Arabs and Persians were dealers' horses in low condition and recently disembarked. Almost all the officers mounted themselves at Bombay on Arab horses, and the dealers, taking advantage of the demand, charged very high prices. The regiment, dismounted, was inspected on the Esplanade by Lieutenant-General Sir H. Somerset, Commander-in-Chief at Bombay.

The native merchants and inhabitants of Bombay gave an entertainment to the European troops to welcome them to the country. It was a political demonstration for which the troops were in no humour. At the particular desire of the Governor, Lord Elphinstone, it was accepted by the troops. Two-thirds of the officers and men of the Eighth, a battery of Royal Artillery, the 51st and 72nd Regiments of Infantry, went to the entertainment. In all there were 1200 men beside officers.

Lord Elphinstone and the Bombay officials dined with the officers, and at the same table sat several natives, who did not eat anything. Each soldier had a substantial dinner and a quart of porter. Then some natives read speeches expressive of their loyalty to the British rule. The entertainment was given in the Governor's State Tents, erected on the Esplanade, and, once the dread of poison was overcome, it proved most gratifying to the troops.

On board a sailing transport 62 officers' and 98 troopers' horses were embarked with men enough to care for them, and the transport was taken in tow by a steamer which carried the rest of the men and the baggage. It sailed for Mandivee, the port of Cutch, on the 23rd of January, 1858, arriving there in four days. The shallows of the water obliged the ships to anchor four miles off, and the disembarkation in small country boats, on account of the wind and the strong tides, was excessively tedious.

The regiment left Mandivee on the 1st of February, 1858, and arrived on the 3rd at Bhooj, the capital of Cutch.<sup>1</sup> There it received 390 horses more. These were all Herat horses, and had been given

<sup>1</sup> See the itinerary in Duberley, pp. 249-54.

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to the 7th Dragoon Guards at Kurrachee, where that regiment disembarked, shortly after the Eighth arrived at Bombay. The urgency of affairs in the Punjaub required the 7th Dragoon Guards to be sent up the river in steamers, and hence the horses were sent by land from Kurrachee to meet the Eighth at Bhooj. It was halted seven days at Bhooj, awaiting the arrival of the 10th Bombay Native Infantry Regiment,<sup>1</sup> also coming from Bombay. For safety's sake both were to proceed together with all despatch to join Major-General R. H. Roberts in his proposed advance upon Kotah. During these seven days the horses were shod, saddled, and broken in as well as could be done.

On the 9th of February the infantry came up, and the next day the regiment filed off from its troop parades, and commenced its march upon Deesa. The new horses were all stallions, and it was not safe to bring them into line before the march. As it was, however, no casualty occurred. The two regiments, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel De Salis, arrived at Deesa on the 1st of March. The native syces, who had come from Kurrachee, and were engaged only as far as Bhooj, declined to go further than Deesa. Rather than be detained, a hundred syces from the neighbourhood of Deesa were engaged. They, like the former ones, all took alarm and deserted, as we approached the scene of action.

The regiment lost two officers, one, Lieutenant-Colonel Wilmer, of small-pox, and one, Lieutenant Helme, killed by the accidental explosion of his own fowling piece.

The regiment left Deesa on the 4th of March by the high road from Nusserabad *via* Serahi and Eringroona. Here the column crossed the mountains by the Chutterbooj Ghat, being the first European regiment ever seen there. On the 27th of March it reached Jehazpoor on the line of communication between Nusserabad and Kotah, General Roberts having passed through it three weeks before. No wheeled carriages could pass the Chutterbooj Ghat, and what could not be passed on camels or bullocks had to be left behind at Deesa, whence it was ultimately sent on to

<sup>1</sup> Now the 5th Mahratta Light Infantry.

Nusserabad. For instance, the Head Quarters did not see their stores again until their arrival there on the 21st of May the following year.

Leaving Jehazpoor on the 28th of March, 1858, just as the column had quietly encamped after eight consecutive marches, the regiment received intimation from the front that its services were urgently required at Kotah. Marching again as soon as the heat of the day had cooled, and halting to feed and water at Boondee, it reached Kotah at 10 p.m. on the 29th.<sup>1</sup> The Native Infantry Regiment also exerted itself to the utmost, and reached Kotah at 6 p.m. on the 30th. The distance from Jehazpoor is no less than fifty-two miles. The forced marches of the regiment just sufficed to bring it to Kotah the day before the place fell.

The town of Kotah occupied a formidable position, covered by the river Chambal on one side and by a large and deep lake on the other, offering position after position capable of easy defence by a small force against a much larger one. Kotah is situated on the right bank of the Chambal, which there is not fordable for several miles. The north part, that is the town itself, was in possession of the rebels. At the south were situated the fort and palace of the Raja, who held out against his own subjects and declared himself friendly to us. Making no attempt to defend what might easily have been difficult for us, the mutineers allowed Roberts to encamp on the left bank of the Chambal. On the arrival of the Eighth the siege had been in progress ten days and the assault was to be delivered at noon on the 30th of March. This of course was the reason for the hurry of the regiment. The siege attack was across the river, and all our guns thus fired into the town. When it became necessary to assault the palace our infantry were passed over in floats into and under the Raja's fort and from thence the immediate attack began at noon, and we obtained possession of the town after brilliant manœuvring on the part of General Roberts.

<sup>1</sup> In his despatch General Roberts commits the odd mistake of saying the Eighth arrived on the 28th. Cf. *Regimental Records*, 1683-1899, p. 140.

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At seven on the morning of the 30th all the cavalry that could be spared, about 1200 horses, including 300 of the Eighth, proceeded seven miles down the river to the first practicable ford at Gamuch, in order to prevent the egress of the enemy by the north gate into the open. None, however, came out that way. As the infantry gained ground orders were sent to the cavalry to remain encamped at Gamuch and to advance with the first flush of dawn upon the camp outside the walls. The cavalry did so, and found the camp deserted. This was unexpected, and as the rebels had a good start, a lengthened pursuit became inevitable. Half the cavalry set out to follow the fugitives. All the guns taken away, nine in number, were captured on the banks of the Parbuttee river, about sixty miles north east of Kotah. The fugitives, however, dispersed into the jungly tract beyond the Parbuttee. Though the cavalry had been put under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel De Salis, yet, as a vicious stallion broke his hand, he took no part in the operation.

The last time we met Clowes he had been taken prisoner after the Charge of the Six Hundred. He rejoined his regiment, and was present at the capture of Kotah, and his comments are plain-spoken. "When our Infantry attacked the town, the enemy hearing of our Cavalry had crossed the river and fearful of losing their treasure, made a bolt for it without almost firing a shot, and got clean away while our Cavalry and guns enough to stop the whole lot of them, at any rate to take all their treasure, and have such a slicing at them we never shall have again, were feeding their horses and resting under the trees six miles off the place."<sup>1</sup>

After the fall of Kotah half the regiment marched to occupy quarters at Nusserabad, and the other half, including Head Quarters, left Kotah on the 19th of April under the command of General Roberts, to march to Neemuch, having to visit some disaffected forts and places on the way. Meantime Jhansi had fallen to Sir Hugh Rose just after Kotah, and he had advanced still further towards Calpee, leaving his communications with

<sup>1</sup> *Clowes MS.*, p. 50. Cf. p. 76. Cf. *Colburn's United Service Magazine*, 1878, Part II, p. 14.

Bombay uncovered and in danger from the former garrison of Kotah. A Brigade of General Roberts's force, including the Eighth, was therefore formed under the command of Colonel Smith of the 3rd Dragoon Guards. It discharged the duty of guarding Rose's lines of communication, and visited several places where some of the disaffected were taken and afterwards executed. Smith's Brigade swept the Shahapoor jungles of the mutineers, and then re-captured Chundaree, which they had occupied a second time on Sir H. Rose's advance to Calpee. The chiefs and 8000 rebels escaped as usual. These, in their flight, instead of crossing to the rebels in Oudh, turned off towards Gwalior, and, finding means to corrupt the Raja's only too doubtful troops, seized upon the town and fort of Gwalior. They secured possession of his immense treasure, and again equipped themselves with his stores and artillery. A raja's army excelled the foxes of the neighbourhood. For, beaten in one place, it simply re-appeared in another. In a moment a fresh army sprang up under the notorious Tantia Topee, and, notwithstanding the intense heat and the exhaustion of our men by exposure to it for three months, it was necessary to attack these fresh forces at once.

Sir Hugh Rose marched from Calpee, and on the 10th of June Smith's Brigade left Seepree to co-operate with him.<sup>1</sup> The Brigade reached Kotah ki Serai, near Gwalior, the day after Sir H. Rose had taken Morar, and was engaged the same day and the three following days ending on the 20th of June, 1858, in the capture of the town and fort of Gwalior. Smith advanced his horse artillery and soon silenced the hostile guns. He then sent his infantry under Colonel Raines across the broken ground, and when within fifty yards the 95th charged and put the enemy to flight. In the meantime Brigadier Smith had sent forward his cavalry to the head of the pass to Kotah ki Serai, which lies three or four miles south east of Gwalior. He directed a squadron of the Eighth under Captain Heneage to charge two or three hundred of

<sup>1</sup> *The Revolt in Central India, 1857-59*, compiled in the Intelligence Branch Division of the Chief of the Staff, Simla, 1908, pp. 150, 155. Cf. *Colburn's United Service Magazine*, 1859, Part I, p. 333.

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the enemy's horse who were being formed in front of Gwalior.<sup>1</sup> This squadron debouched from the pass in file, formed at a gallop after advancing about 300 yards, and then charged and were upon the foe in a moment. Many of the rebels, horse and foot, were cut down and the rest fled towards the town. As the ground was difficult, intersected with nullahs, a third of the squadron diverged to the right under Lieutenant Harding; the remainder with Captains Heneage and Poore, and Lieutenant Reilly, going a little to the left and continuing the attack, came shortly into the midst of the enemy's camp. Here they took three guns, cutting down the gunners and completely clearing the camp, which was in their possession under a heavy fire from the guns in the fort and the field guns on the right and left. On passing through the camp and crossing the road from Gwalior to Morar, the squadron came upon a large force of hostile cavalry and infantry trying to escape in a disorganised mass from the camp to the fort. Here they made a determined stand, but the Hussars never slackened their pace, and dashing into them, cut them down in scores, and took two guns, continuing the charge right through the Phul Bagh Cantonment. Here too the Rani of Jhansi, dressed as a cavalry leader, was cut down by a Hussar, and in her death the rebels lost their bravest and best military leader. That night her devoted followers, determined that the English should not boast that they had captured her even dead, burned the body.

The charge of the Eighth was the last effort of Smith's force. In his report he stated: "Upon the return of the squadron, the officers and men were so completely exhausted and prostrated from heat, fatigue, and great exertion, that they could scarcely sit in their saddles, and were, for the moment, incapable of further exertion."<sup>2</sup>

Sir Hugh Rose definitely awarded the squadron of 98 sabres four Victoria Crosses, one for the officers, one for the non-commissioned

<sup>1</sup> *Clowes MS.*, pp. 63-4.

<sup>2</sup> *The Indian Mutiny*. Selections from State Papers preserved in the Military Department of the Government of India. Edited by G. W. Forrest. Calcutta, 1912, IV, p. 156. For Rose's report cf. *The Revolt in Central India*, p. 168. Cf. the despatch in the *Papers of the Government of Bengal*, 1859, p. 361.



CHARGE OF CAPTAIN HAYES'S TROOP. BY J. H. HAYES.



officers, and two for the corporals and privates, for the gallant charge made by a squadron of the regiment at Gwalior on the 17th of June, 1858. Had they numbered a hundred, they might have received more for a charge which Lord Clyde deemed "one of the finest exploits of the war." Captain Heneage, Sergeant Ward, Farrier Hollis, and Private Hollis were elected by their comrades in each rank for this honour, the first instance of the warrant for V.C.'s being so applied, and so done at Colonel De Salis's request. Heneage was educated at Eton and Christ Church, was a cornet in the Eighth in 1851, lieutenant in 1854, captain in 1855, and brevet major in 1858. He received the Crimean Medal with four clasps, the Turkish medal, and the Indian Mutiny Medal with the Central Indian clasp. Major Chetwode, Captains Heneage, and Poore, Lieutenants Harding, Goldsworthy and Reilly, and Assistant Surgeon Sherlock were specially mentioned in the despatches for their gallant conduct before Gwalior.<sup>1</sup> Subsequently Captains Heneage and Poore received brevet majorities.<sup>2</sup>

The brigade now marched to Seepree, but on the 3rd of August Raja Maun Singh seized the fortified town of Powrie, near Sepree. At once the Brigade invested it, and was afterwards joined by another force under Sir R. Napier. A portion of the Eighth, dismounted, took part in the siege. The fort was bombarded with 9-inch shells on the 22nd and evacuated the following day, the enemy escaping as usual and taking two field pieces with them. One of the 4-pound field pieces we recovered was of French make, probably dating from the time when Sindia's predecessor officered his army by Frenchmen.

Shortly after the siege of Powrie a squadron of the regiment attached to Colonel Robertson's flying column caught the mutineers at Beejapore near Goonah on the 5th of September, 1858, inflicting heavy loss upon them. The light column under Colonel Robertson, after much harassing work, came up with 800 of the enemy. These men had formed part of the garrison of Powrie. They were,

<sup>1</sup> *The Indian Mutiny* (G. W. Forrest), IV, p. 176.

<sup>2</sup> Cf. Sir O'More Creagh and E. M. Humphris, *The V.C. and D.S.O.* (with portraits).

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however, no longer in Maun Singh's service, as he had candidly told them that he did not mean to fight the English, and had not the wherewithal to pay them any longer, and he thereupon left them. Colonel Robertson surprised them in their bivouac at daybreak on the 5th of September, judiciously dividing his small column so as to attack them on one side and meet them on their flight on the other side, which occurred as he had expected.

Of the 800 sepoys no less than 450 dead bodies were counted on the field. Only D troop of the regiment was engaged. Of these, Captain Poore, Lieutenant Hanbury, Troop Sergeant-Major Champion and five men were wounded and one private killed. Captain Poore and Champion, though both severely wounded, remained with their men until all was over, and their conduct elicited Colonel Robertson's warm approval of their zeal and exertions. Champion had been recommended for distinguished conduct at Gwalior, and now received the Victoria Cross. When both officers attached to the troop were disabled and he himself seriously wounded at the commencement of the action by a ball through his body, he continued to discharge his duty with the utmost keenness, was prominent in the pursuit, and disabled several of the enemy with his pistol.

Meanwhile the left wing under Brigadier Honner was following the rebels under the notorious Tantia Topee. He and the Gwalior rebels, after losing all their guns on the 21st of June to Sir Robert Napier, fled towards Jyepoor, and Major-General Roberts, with a force from Nusserabad, including 150 of the Eighth, started on the 27th of June in order to anticipate them. Roberts saved Jyepoor, and the rebels then tried Tonk, about seventy miles south, closely pursued by our forces. They, however, could only get four guns there, and moved off quickly towards Boondce and Oodeypoor. Heavy rains came on early in July, and obliged both parties to move very slowly. At last General Roberts, who separated his force into cavalry and infantry, came with the latter upon the foe, who made off. On the 14th of August he caught them up again with the infantry column near Kotarrhea, on the Bunnass river, thirty-five miles north of Oodeypoor. By a long

march Roberts contrived to get up his cavalry with Lieutenant-Colonel Naylor during the night. Early on the 15th he cannonaded the rebels who had formed up on the river, and then advanced his infantry, the 83rd, upon which the foe turned and soon found that they had the cavalry after them. The Eighth and a squadron of the 1st Bombay Lancers continued the pursuit for fourteen miles, until quite across the Chambal. About 500 were killed by the Eighth alone, and the whole of the hostile infantry, throwing away their arms and accoutrements, dispersed. On this occasion the regiment used short carbines in the bushy country with marked success where the lancers proved of no avail against men hidden under large bushes, too far for the lance to reach.<sup>1</sup>

E troop, under Captain Clowes, accompanied Brigadier Parke in his long continued pursuit of the foe, accomplishing at one time no less than 251 miles in eleven days. Clowes's letters tell us much about the arduous marches of his men. On the 21st of August he writes: "We got to Parke's camp at one a.m. and were told to march 28 miles at daybreak which we did, and were told we were to start in the evening again and march 30 more, without any rest. Of course that was simply ridiculous. We told him it was impossible, so we stopped the night there (Chittore) and then came to Neemuch in one march *over 30 miles*. The consequence is here we were completely knocked up, the horses with the most awfully sore backs, and hardly a shoe left."<sup>2</sup>

The forced march of 251 miles was entirely justified, for by it Parke dispersed the mutineers at Chota Oodeypoor on the 1st of December, 1858, and undoubtedly saved Baroda, the place to which they were hastening.<sup>3</sup> In spite of Tantia Topee leading us astray by false information, he was prevented from reaching Baroda. It was almost unguarded and in grave danger from the evident disposition—or rather dread—of the inhabitants of so redoubtable a leader. After the affair of Chota Oodeypoor, Parke continued to follow the fugitives, though he never got near them again. On the 3rd of December Clowes lets fall some facts,

<sup>1</sup> *Regimental Records*, 1693–1899, p. 179.

<sup>2</sup> *Clowes MS.*, p. 75.

<sup>3</sup> *I.O., General Orders by the Government of Bengal*, 1859, p. 58.

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indicating the keenness of the pursuit: "Our marches from Charwah without 1 halt were:

1st day 27 miles,	2nd day 27 miles,	3rd day 15 miles,
4th day 25 miles,	5th day 35 miles,	6th day 12 miles,
7th day 33 miles,	8th day 18 miles,	9th day 27 miles,
10th day 22 miles, besides crossing the river Nerbudda without boats on the 6th day."		

Clowes feels indignant with the mutineers who "cut all the wretched followers (of our camp) they came across—men, women and children—to pieces, the poor things being unarmed and helpless, also one sick Highlander with his arm broken. They first shot him, afraid to go near him, and then hacked him to pieces. . . . It was a fearful sight seeing the bodies of the women and children brought in awfully mutilated. If they will do such things to native women, what must have been the fate of the Europeans, whom they have got hold of during the Mutinies. That ought to be sufficient evidence for those pig-headed Englishmen who stick up for the Rebels through thick and thin, and declare they committed no atrocities.

"We have done what no force has yet done with these Rebels—run them fairly down without there being any other force to their front or flanks, having made longer marches than have been done in India or anywhere else. Wellington in his Indian Despatches mentions that he made the most unheard of marches, and what he considered the utmost that Europeans could possibly march, having made 120 miles in eight days. We have made 241, crossed a river, and fought the enemy in  $9\frac{1}{4}$  days."

By continued use of false intelligence, Tantia Topee quietly escaped across the Chambal near Jubra Patun, the river being on the rise. Parke, who came up shortly after, found that he could no longer pass, and returned to Neemuch. Lieutenant-Colonel Naylor and his tired troop of the Eighth rejoined General Roberts in August, and returned to Nusserabad. Captain Clowes remained at Neemuch, though he was again to co-operate with Brigadier Parke in a lengthened pursuit of Tantia Topee. Freed from his

<sup>1</sup> *Clowes MS.*, p. 89.

<sup>2</sup> *Clowes MS.*, pp. 91-2.

pursuers for the moment, Tantia Topee had time to lay a heavy contribution of guns and money upon the Raja of Jubra Patun, and quickly reorganised a force of 20 guns and 20,000 infantry. Parke thereupon was again ordered to advance and cross the river, upon which Tantia Topee, retiring before him, left Jubra Patun and proceeded south-east; when near Beowrah he was met by General Michel, and defeated with the loss of all the guns and stores he had secured at Jubra Patun.

In August Smith's Brigade was sent to co-operate with Sir J. Michel, and under him the Head Quarter Wing of the regiment saw serious service at the Battles of Sindwaha, on the 19th of October, and of Koorwye, on the 25th of October. Michel and Smith's forces prepared to co-operate early in October, 1858, and with this aim a 3rd Brigade of about 600 cavalry sabres and 4 horse artillery guns was formed and put under Colonel De Salis. There were three troops of the Eighth, three of the Bombay Lancers, one squadron of the 17th Lancers, and of the 3rd Bombay Cavalry, 150 sabres of Mayne's Irregular Horse, and 20 men of the 95th Regiment mounted on spare horses.<sup>1</sup> Smith was to observe the western bank of the river Bhetwa, while the other two Brigades crossed at different points on the 13th of October. The cavalry under General Michel came up with the mutineers in the Jacklone jungle, but having only twenty infantry could do nothing, and marching round the jungles by Malthone met the Infantry Brigade on the 18th. Next morning both together came up with the enemy at Sindwaha, about 24 miles south-east of Malthone.

Our cavalry were in advance and the rebels occupied a position on rising ground. Seeing only cavalry and not aware of the infantry having joined us, they awaited our weak force, and all took an oath to die or conquer. General Michel took ground to the right to get to the eastward of the rebel position in order to prevent a retirement in that direction.<sup>2</sup> The foe, still thinking they had only a handful of cavalry before them, and emboldened by our seeming hesitation, formed two columns to attack us.

<sup>1</sup> *Regimental Records*, 1693-1899, p. 185.

<sup>2</sup> *I.O., General Orders by the Government of Bengal*, 1859, p. 32.

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The Eighth, the 17th and the 1st Bombay Lancers met the attack of the hostile horse by a countercharge, and repulsed them with some loss, and at the same time the infantry under a fire of four guns advanced to attack our left, where we had also four horse artillery guns, a troop of the Eighth to cover them and a squadron of the 3rd Bombay Cavalry. Just then the fields of Jowarre, an Indian corn over ten feet high, concealed the hostile infantry, which nearly succeeded in dislodging us. Suddenly our infantry appeared in line with six nine-pound guns on their flank, and, having no time to lose, opened with Enfield and round shot at 900 yards upon the rebel column. In vain the leaders rode singly forward. This unexpected warm reception proved too much for their followers, who turned and commenced a general retreat.

The rebel leaders, seeing their horse return unsuccessful, had immediately sent them off with the treasure towards the south-west, and after the infantry column retired it moved eastwards. General Michel now ordered the cavalry to pursue, and we followed the hostile infantry, the only force we could see, and in so doing almost immediately we came upon country cut up by rivers and perpendicular mud ravines, where the footmen enjoyed ready facilities for escape. The cavalry in their advance passed four guns abandoned by the foe, and, leaving them for the infantry, hurried on. In their pursuit of twelve miles the cavalry crossed the Jamnie river, an affluent of the Bhetwa, and recrossed it. There was in fact nothing before the troopers save a fugitive crowd of footmen who sought shelter among the ravines always abounding near Indian rivers. We killed 500 of the rebels, but the treasure, elephants, and horsemen all got away to our left unseen by us.

Major Chetwode, Captain Penton and Adjutant Harding distinguished themselves by their gallantry. Major Chetwode was wounded, as was also Captain Penton's horse. Adjutant Harding, who was advancing singlehanded, attacked a group of desperate fanatics who were steadily retreating, halting occasionally and firing, refusing all quarter. He fell mortally wounded. The regiment had two privates killed and four wounded.

Our force was too much exhausted to follow the next day, but on the 21st we moved north-west to Lurhtpoor, which we reached on the 22nd, and there heard that the rebels after the defeat of Sindwaha had tried the Bhetwa. Finding it guarded by another British force and knowing that Smith was near Chundaree, they took the only course open, and, doubling back, they bolted south again along the now unguarded eastern bank of the Bhetwa. We followed on the 23rd, marching 27 miles to Malthone. The next day we marched to the river three miles east of Khimlasa, where the enemy was at that moment without our knowing it. On the 25th of October, again marching south about twelve miles, we advanced at daybreak to the small town of Koorwye<sup>1</sup> across the hostile column, which was marching south-east. They had been marching during the darkness not far from us, and as day dawned they perceived us and tried to edge off.

Our Brigade, forming to the right, advanced and cut the column in two. Then, making half a turn again to the right, we attacked what was before us, which, mistaken by the General for the head of the hostile column, proved only to be its rear. The mutineers turned back and fled north, again pursued by our cavalry about twelve miles as far as Khimlasa, the place the head of their column had left at sundown the evening before. We killed 300 rebels, and some 3000 threw away their arms and clothes and dispersed, for, as except in individual cases they had nothing but a loin cloth left, we could not distinguish them from the innocent villagers, who indeed in some cases pointed them out to us.

A small rearguard of the enemy's cavalry, seeing the lack of success of their charge, pushed away eastwards, and, passing close to our baggage column, got away altogether. Meantime the head of the rebel column with the chiefs, treasure and horsemen, passing through Koorwye two or three hours before us in the night, had got off, and made good their escape. Through the exhaustion of the infantry and of the cavalry horses, we were obliged to halt the next day, and all our efforts after that to catch the fugitives again

<sup>1</sup> Koorwye is not to be confounded with a somewhat larger town called Koorwae, 15 miles east-north-east of Koorwye.

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proved unsuccessful. They reached the Nerbudda, east of Hosungabad, and, finding a few boats, crossed it unmolested. By the defeat of Koorwe the vanquished were driven south of the Nerbudda river, tracked incessantly by a troop of each wing of the Eighth as far south as Ellichpoor.<sup>1</sup> General Michel took on with him his own troops and the C troop of the Eighth, and continued the pursuit across the Nerbudda, but without success. All the other troops, belonging to Smith's Brigade, were sent back to him from Bhilsa to near Seronge, where he also halted, finding further pursuit useless.

Meantime Maun Singh, driven by Sir R. Napier's energetic quest from the neighbourhood of Powrie, was lurking in the hills north of Seronge. Smith's Brigade, after marching all day on the 14th of November, came close upon him at nightfall. He had then a mere handful of followers. Smith halted till three in the morning, and then, starting again, came at daylight upon Maun Singh's bivouac at Koondrye, near Seronge. We nearly surprised a cavalry picket he had out, which must have been asleep; but they galloped off and gave the alarm. We followed in contiguous close column, and on coming in sight of the bivouac our artillery opened fire, and after a few rounds our cavalry from both flanks were allowed to move after them. We followed their main body of horsemen closely for six miles through scrubby jungle, killing a large number of fugitives. At last, just as we were closing in upon the main body, we were recalled by positive and reiterated orders from the rear. The sepoys lost 500 men, the Eighth alone with their ninety sabres killing 300. The Sharpe's breech-loading carbine proved again superior to all other weapons in pursuit through scrubby country.<sup>2</sup> Maun Singh's tent was captured, as were several of the women and children. Repeated defeats combined with repeated flights had quite broken the spirit of the mutineers, and they never showed fight again.

The Brigade moved on towards the Bhetwa, and on the 27th of November returned to Seronge. It had now a few days of

<sup>1</sup> *I.O., General Orders by the Government of Bengal*, p. 45.

<sup>2</sup> *Regimental Records*, 1693-1899, p. 193.

richly-deserved rest. The horses of the cavalry and artillery were mostly worn out after such continuous marching through heavy country during the whole of the rainy season. Adjutant Harding, who had been wounded at Sindwaha and carried along in a dhooly ever since, died on the 23rd of November, deeply lamented by the whole regiment, whose esteem his gallant and straightforward conduct had earned.

Her Majesty's proclamation of amnesty was now made by us but without a single result. In consequence of the reported assembly of rebels we marched on the 1st of December, 1858, for Muxoodnugger and Beowrah, remaining at the latter one week, and returned to Seronge on the 16th of December. The remains of the Oudh rebels under Ferozeshah crossed the Jumna and broke south with the intention of joining Tantia Topee, of whose defeat and flight across the Nerbudda they were ignorant.

We heard in December that Tantia Topee, pursued by General Michel and one troop of the Eighth, on one side, and Brigadier Parke, with Clowes's troop, on the other, with British forces hurrying up from the Deccan to meet him, found he could not remain south of the Nerbudda. He thereupon faced about and, eluding Michel, hurried north-east back across the river, pursued by Colonel Parke, who caught him after an almost incredible march of ten days near Chota Oodeypoor, and dislodged him. Tantia Topee now heard of Ferozeshah's approach and both marched to effect a junction. We, accordingly, on the 27th of December marched north-north-east, and reached Bursud on the Grand Trunk Road, where it crosses the Parbuttee, meeting on our way Major Seager and thirty men of the Eighth, the first draft which had reached headquarters since we came to India.

We crossed and recrossed the Parbuttee, and then the Chambal on the 10th of January, 1859, near Indurghur. There we met Brigadier Honner's force and a squadron of the regiment under Captain Phillips. After communicating our common knowledge of the direction of the mutineers Honner started northwards while we worked westwards, and after some wearisome countermarchings met at Ooniarah, twelve miles west of Indurghur, Brigadier Parke's

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force and Captain Clowes from the Eighth on the 16th of January.<sup>1</sup> The column had camels for all their infantry, and could march two miles for our one. They followed Honner northwards, but never again came up with the rebels.<sup>2</sup>

At this stage it is necessary to turn to the particular movements of E troop under Captain Clowes and C troop under Captain Heneage and Major Chetwode, as well as to turn to the general movements of Brigades under Brigadier-General Smith or Parke or under Generals Sir R. H. Roberts and Sir H. Rose.

We take Captain Clowes's troop first.<sup>3</sup> After the Battle of Kotarrhea Lieutenant-Colonel Naylor with his squadron and some Bombay lancers was sent to pursue the mutineers, which he did with much exertion as far as Neemuch, and on arrival there in August, 1858, his horses were quite done up. Parke, then at Neemuch, came out to take up the pursuit, but as he had no European cavalry he took Captain Clowes's troop. As he gave them horses belonging to a native cavalry regiment, they joined his column which, after a fruitless quest as far as the Chambal river, returned to Neemuch. Parke very shortly afterwards was ordered to pursue the fugitives wherever they might roam, and, taking Clowes's troop with him, he crossed the Chambal at Sakoondra. Then the route was Augur, Soosneer, Sarungpoore (crossing the Kalee Sind river), Inchore (crossing the Neewry river), Beauwa, Nursinghur, Bearetta (crossing the Parbuttee river), Shumshabad to Seronge. Thence he turned south to Borasso and Bhilsa (both on the Bhetwa river), and marched 52 miles on end to Bhopal and saved the Raja from Tantia Topee, thence to Sehore and back again to Bhopal, thence to Hosungabad (crossing the Nerbudda), thence westwards to Hurdah and south again to Charwah and Serowly. After all this there came eleven continuous marches of 251 miles in eleven days, namely, back to Charwah, Moondee, Deesgaur, Beekunghun, Kurgoon, Rajpoore, Oordonna (crossing the Nerbudda), Kooshee Naupoore, Chandpore

<sup>1</sup> I.O., *General Orders by the Government of Bengal*, 1859, p. 197.

<sup>2</sup> I.O., *General Orders by the Government of Bengal*, 1859, p. 186.

<sup>3</sup> *Regimental Records*, 1693-1899, pp. 209-13.

to Chota Oodeypoor. There at last Clowes and his troop caught and played their part in December in defeating the rebels under Tantia Topee, killing fifty of them.

The quick marches of Captain Clowes's troop undoubtedly helped to save Baroda, and freed it of the presence of the mutineers, who fled northwards. Near Rutlaum they encountered Colonel Benson of the 17th Lancers with a column under his orders, which actively chased them as far as Soosneer. Smith's Brigade followed as far as Indurghur, west of the Chambal, where Honner took up the task as far as Bikaner and back to Mewar.

After Oodeypoor Parke continued with the Eighth to follow the fugitives. He set out north to Lunawarra (on the Mhye river), thence by Koorj, Serodah, Saloonder, Banswarra, Reipoore, Seetamow to Gungurar (on the Chota Kalee river), arriving there on the 31st of December, 1858.

On the 1st of January, 1859, the pursuit ran by the Mokundra Pass to Sangode, across the Chambal, at Gamuch ford (near Kotah), thence to Boondee, Doogaree to Ooniarah, where Clowes met on the 18th of January Smith's Brigade. Details like these are required in order to illustrate the sternness of the search for the vanquished.<sup>1</sup> For it was only in this fashion that the Indian Mutiny was really quelled. No doubt the work of the troops of Captain Clowes and of Captain Heneage and Major Chetwode is only a sort of war, yet the more we ponder over this relentless quest, the more we realise that this was the way in which the rebels were completely put down. Take the letter Clowes wrote on the 9th of March, 1859, from his camp at Jahaputun, a hundred miles east of Neemuch. In it he gives numerous details of place after place where his troop had been in endless search after the ever-elusive rebels. He tells us:

We were halted some days at Jeypore, and heard that the Rebels had crossed the Bikaner Desert, but afterwards heard they had turned the flank of the Nusserabad Brigade and were making South again west of Nusserabad, and we marched to Nusserabad where I got some

<sup>1</sup> *General Orders by the Government of Bengal*, 1859, p. 298, for Col. De Salis's letter of April 6, 1859, to Brig.-Gen. Sir R. Napier.

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fresh kit and a horse I had left behind there when I left there last summer. Also a supply of ammunition and liquor. Mussenden was there very miserable, having been left behind in charge of sick horses and men, and hardly another European in the station. We were halted there a day, and were taken by Mussenden to his snipe ground, about 6 miles off for a day's sport. Four of us went, and got 32 couple of snipe and 10 duck. It must have been a very good bit of shooting earlier in the season, but Mussenden had been working it every day.

The next day we marched for Jeypore again (hearing the Rebels had turned North once more), went to Jeypore, were there a couple of days and then made South, passing Nusserabad to the East, the Rebels having turned again. The Nusserabad Brigade caught them West of Nusserabad, slew a good many, and took 70 camels. The 17th Lancers Brigade, under Colonel Somerset, had moved to the East of the Nusserabad Hills, South of Nusserabad, and the Rebels crossed those hills to the East, after being licked by the Nusserabad lot, and passed close to Somerset, who took up the chase with his Brigade (which was perfectly fresh), pursued the Rebels so hard down South past Neemuch that when South of that place they sent in to Somerset's camp, asking for terms of surrender.

We were marching on Neemuch at this time, which was about the 20th of February and heard on arriving at Neemuch that General Michel who commands the whole of this part of India, and who was in Neemuch at the time the Rebels offered to surrender, had gone out to Somerset's Brigade to accept the surrender of the Rebel swells. He wrote to us to say he had given the Rebels what they asked (four days to consider the terms on which they were to come in) and ordered us to go East from Neemuch very slowly "*for fear of frightening them.*" Two marches from Neemuch we heard that 300 of them had given in and the remainder were expected daily. Then we got an order from Michel two days after to say we were to pursue again as the swells had not given in, so crossed the Chumbul River east of Neemuch and made a good long march, and were preparing to make another in advance when another order came from Michel, ordering us back again across the Chumbul.

We went back, and were halted a day when *another order* came to say we were *to go ahead again* and then it came out that the Rebels

finding themselves hard pressed by Somerset had been forced to ask for terms, but finding they could get four days' respite from Michel, they only sent in the 300 (who had had enough of it) as a blind, remounted themselves, led Michel to believe they were halted close to Somerset, and made off like fun, getting over 100 miles start before Michel found out how awfully he had been done by them. All the four days that he imagined they were thinking over his terms they were marching as hard as they could. We marched to this place and one march beyond when we got instructions from Michel ordering us back to this, to halt here and not to pursue as our Brigade has had all the work for the last six months.<sup>1</sup>

This squadron of the Eighth marched into quarters at Neemuch finally on the 5th of May, 1859, and had marched 3365 miles since the landing of the regiment, and had changed its horses twice over. Brigadier Parke recommended Clowes for his brevet majority, and of course he appeared in the despatches. In the last of his letters Clowes writes: "Towards the end of last January on reading Parke's despatch in the Bombay papers, I found myself most honourably mentioned, he saying that from the excellent behaviour of my men and through the efficient state of my troop throughout the long and arduous marches he had made, I had been of the greatest service to him."<sup>2</sup>

We now turn to the actions of C troop under Captain Heneage and Major Chetwode, commencing on the 3rd of November, 1858.<sup>3</sup> Its deeds, like those of E troop under Major Clowes, are simply those of a never-ending search for the mutineers in every quarter its forty-five sabres were directed.

It accompanied General Michel south from Bhilsa, starting on the 3rd of November, and, reaching Hosungabad in five days, it here crossed the Nerbudda and hurried on to Beitrol, Ellichpoor, Akoat, Edulabad, crossed the Tantee river, proceeded north to Burhampoor, Afreerghur, Peeplode, and Hindia, where it re-crossed the Nerbudda, thence to Mhow, Sehore, Sarungpoor, and Goonah, arriving there on the 10th of January, 1859.

<sup>1</sup> *Clowes MS.*, pp. 95-7.

<sup>2</sup> *Clowes MS.*, p. 102.

<sup>3</sup> *Regimental Records*, 1693-1899, pp. 208-9.

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At Goonah it halted and rested some days. It was subsequently employed under Sir R. Napier, and attached to different columns under Major Chetwode and Lieutenant-Colonel Rich of the 71st Highlanders about Seronge, Muxoodnugger, and Shumshabad, and again at Goonah. From Goonah it marched by Neemuch to Nusserabad, and arrived at last in cantonments on the 25th of June, 1859. Major Chetwode and Captain, now Brevet Major, Heneage, and several of the men had to be left behind, suffering from guinea worm. Both suffered very severely, and were ultimately invalided to England.

With the exception of E troop, no troop performed more strenuous or more efficient services during the Indian Mutiny.

From the movements of these two troops, we return to those under Brigadier Smith, who marched to Tonk, arriving there on the 22nd of January, 1859, and here he halted and rested till the 18th of February. Brigadier Smith, whose health had been failing, now left the Brigade, to the command of which Colonel De Salis succeeded, and the command of the Eighth devolved upon Major Seager on the 13th of February.

About the 21st of January, after a defeat by one of Brigadier Honner's forces to the north of Jeypore, Tantia Topee quarrelled with Ferozeshah, and leaving him proceeded with about a hundred followers towards Tonk, with whose Raja and vizier he was supposed to be on friendly terms. He came within six miles of us, and on hearing of our being there he made off with all speed into the jungles of Shahabad, a hundred miles east of Kotah. Ferozeshah, pursued closely by Honner and also by Parke, fled to Bikaner, trying to move the Raja in his favour, as he had done elsewhere. Honner, however, was too close to him, and the Raja declined to shelter him. Bikaner is on the edge of the great Indian desert, and the rebels were now faced with the dilemma that they must either starve in it or work their way back through our numerous forces awaiting them. They preferred the latter, and Honner on the 10th of February caught them at Kooshana near Jhoodpur, inflicting a heavy loss upon them. A squadron of the regiment under Captains Phillips and Puget was there, and in his despatch

Honner highly commends Captain Phillips, who commanded it, Captain Puget and Corporal Landry saying, "the 8th must have marched 65 miles that day, a good portion at speed . . . the endurance of their horses was wonderful." In their marches through Bikaner they were frequently short of water, which could only be secured from single wells of fabulous depth. This was so much the case that before they could water all the animals of the column at one halt, they were obliged to march forward the next day's route.

It is only necessary to state that the ardour of quest manifested by C and E troops was also manifested by F and G troops under Captain Phillips.<sup>1</sup> The hundred sabres under him were every whit as keen as the rest of the regiment. We simply give a sample of their marches :

Jan. 19 to Sunkotrah	19 miles	Jan. 20 to Kurtwarra	20 miles
Jan. 21 to Ryepoor	20 miles	Jan. 22 to Toe	12 miles
Jan. 23 to Ringus	20 miles	Jan. 24 to Attarah	10 miles
Jan. 25 to Kisnuggur	10 miles	Jan. 26	Halt
Jan. 27 to Sambur	20 miles	Jan. 28 to Hummara	24 miles
Jan. 29 to Ajmeer	25 miles		

Entry after entry of this nature might readily be given, and perhaps it is by reading entry after entry we can grasp in some measure the grim determination with which the last traces of the Mutiny were stamped out. The natives were impressed by the circumstance that nothing and no one were too trifling for action to be taken, and it is not without significance that there has never been another military mutiny. F and G troops gave their contribution in no scanty measure, and in Brigadier Honner's despatch honourable mention was made of Captains Phillips and Puget, Lieutenant Stourton, and Private Landry.

Meanwhile the Head Quarter wing continued operations, surprising the insurgents here and being occasionally surprised by them there. General Michel, who was awaiting the course of

<sup>1</sup> *Regimental Records*, 1693-1899, pp. 217-23.

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events at Nusserabad, had posted Colonel Somerset of the 72nd Regiment to observe the Chutterbooj pass, and prevent the return of the rebels. Somehow they led him astray by false information and succeeded in ascending it, and hastened off past Neemuch, now followed by Somerset, Michel, and our Brigade from Tonk. Marching and countermarching were the order of the day from the middle of February to the 5th of April when the regiment assisted in the defeat of the mutineers at Boordah near Muxood-nugger. Colonel De Salis fell upon them unexpectedly, and they lost all their baggage and close upon 500 men. They were sadly disheartened, and never again collected in the same force. Maun Singh immediately set out for Gomah and surrendered. Colonel De Salis received the thanks of the Governor-General in Council, Lord Canning, a great Ulsterman, and Lieutenant-Colonel Seager was honourably mentioned for his conduct that day in command of the Eighth.

Officers and men were now much affected with guinea worm, particularly in the legs and feet. More than half the surviving officers and about half the men of the regiment, who had made the Central India campaign, suffered from it. Though the consequences were not fatal, yet they were painful to a degree, and, occurring mostly during the hot season, proved wearing to the constitution.

The Head Quarter wing of the regiment reached Nusserabad on the 21st of May, 1859. It had been incessantly engaged in operations against the mutineers, and had gone through two hot weather campaigns since it landed in Cutch. During this time it shifted camp 300 times and marched over 3000 miles, some of the other troops marching close upon 4000 miles.

The regiment was awarded the Medal for the Indian Mutiny and the clasp for Central India. This was given to all who formed part of the columns of Sir H. Roberts, Sir H. Rose or General Michel. The Medal alone was given to anyone else who had been with any column under fire. Two brevet majorities were given for Gwalior to Captains Heneage and Poore, and subsequently Captains Clowes and Penton received the same. Major Chetwode

was given a lieutenant-colonelcy for distinguished service. Lieutenant-Colonel Naylor had been strongly recommended by Sir R. H. Roberts for some distinction, but somehow either the recommendation was stopped or miscarried and never reached the Horse Guards, and Naylor had sold out before it was again mentioned. Colonel De Salis received a C.B. and a hundred a year as good service pension. The regiment was authorised to bear the distinction of "Central India, 1857-58."

The Eighth was transferred to the Bengal Presidency and reached Meerut on the 7th of February, 1861. This year there was an epidemic of cholera and the regiment lost two officers and thirty-one men. In 1863 it was reduced to seven service troops and five hundred horses. In November it received orders to embark for England. The following General Order was published by his Excellency, the Commander-in-Chief, Sir Hugh Rose:

No Regiment in Her Majesty's service has better deserved, on departure from India, an honourable mention in General Order than the 8th, the King's Royal Irish Hussars.

The Regiment landed in India upwards of sixty years ago, and is the 1st British Cavalry Regiment which has completed a second tour of duty in this country.

Each period has been characterised by brilliant services.

The 8th Hussars landed in India in 1802 when they won an honourable reputation at the battle of "Laswarree" under a General second to none in the annals of British fame in India.

Two commendatory General Orders, one issued by the Governor General on their departure from India, and the other by the Commander in chief in England on their arrival home, shew that the remainder of their first career in India, till the Regiment embarked for England in 1822, was worthy of its commencement.

The Regiment served and took an honourable part in the Campaign in the Crimea.

In 1857 the Regiment returned to India, only to add to the good name which it had gained more than half a century before.

In the operations against Gwalior in 1858, a squadron of the Regiment under Captain now Major Heneage, V.C., debouching from the pass

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leading from Kotah-Ke-Serai to Gwalior, attacked and routed the enemy, charged through their Camp under the guns of the Fort, and brought away two guns.

For this charge, in which the Ranee of Jhansi, the most resolute of the Rebel leaders, lost her life, and which the late Lord Clyde characterized as "worthy of every admiration," four Victoria Crosses were granted, on the recommendation of Sir H. Rose to the brave squadron.

The Regiment performed good service during the remainder of the Campaign. At the surprise of the Rebels at Beejapore by the Flying Column under the late Colonel Robertson, C.B., of the 25th Bombay Native Infantry, in which hardly a man escaped, another Squadron of the Regiment did most effective service ; and Regimental Serjeant Major James Champion, who killed several of the enemy with his own hand, gained another Victoria Cross.

Whether in the Campaign in Central India, or in quarters, the characteristics of the Regiment have been gallantry, discipline and efficiency.

The best wishes of Sir Hugh Rose accompany the Regiment.<sup>1</sup>

The Eighth was allowed to give volunteers to three regiments only, and gave 133 to the 19th Hussars, 54 to the 20th Hussars, and 6 to the Queen's Bays. The saddlery was given over with the horses to the 5th Lancers. The Head Quarters embarked at Calcutta on the 9th of January, 1864, and landed at Portsmouth on the 2nd of May, and the rest of the regiment followed.<sup>2</sup> It remained dismounted at Brighton to the middle of June, then proceeded by squadrons to Norwich, Ipswich and Northampton, where they took over the troop horses and saddlery of the 18th Hussars, and marched to York, where the regiment was joined by the dépôt troop from Canterbury.

On the 21st of February, 1865, Colonel De Salis retired on half-pay, after having served more than thirty-four years with the Eighth, and was succeeded in command by Major Macnaghten. The next day the Earl of Lucan was transferred to the colonelcy

<sup>1</sup> *Bengal General Orders*, p. 481.

<sup>2</sup> The Mess has a bundle of confidential reports, from August 17, 1864, to November 1, 1905, and they are well worth perusal.

of the 1st Life Guards, and his place was taken by Major-General Lawrenson.

In May, 1865, the Eighth marched to Aldershot and was quartered first in the North Camp and afterwards in the East Cavalry Barracks till August, 1866, when the Head Quarters moved to Birmingham, detaching squadrons to Coventry, Weedon, and Northampton. In April, 1867, Head Quarters moved to Manchester, detaching troops to Burnley, Bury, and Ashton-under-Lyne. In the spring of the following year the regiment was ordered to Scotland. Head Quarters arrived in May, detaching four troops to Hamilton and one to Perth. On the 10th of December, 1868, Lieutenant-General Lawrenson was transferred to the colonelcy of the 13th Hussars, and was succeeded by Major-General John Charles Hope Gibsone. This year authority was granted for leopard skins to be worn by the officers.

In the summer of 1869 the Eighth was ordered to Ireland, and, embarking by squadrons at Glasgow, landed at Dundalk, where three squadrons were stationed, detaching a troop to Belfast and another to Belturbet. In July, 1870, the regiment moved by squadrons to the Curragh Camp, where they were quartered in huts, the horses in temporary stables. The depôt of the 4th Hussars and the remounts of the 8th were detached to Island Bridge Barracks, Dublin. On the break-up of the camp in October the regiment marched to Dublin, detaching one troop to Portobello. On the break-up of the Cavalry depôt at Canterbury in April, 1870, the depôt of the 4th Hussars was attached to the regiment, and thirty troop horses were transferred from the 8th to the 4th, reducing the regiment to seven troops. In February, 1871, it was augmented to its former strength of eight troops, the establishment being as follows, viz. 535 of all ranks and 320 horses. On the 5th of April, 1871, Colonel Macnaghten, who served twenty-five years in the regiment, retired from the service and was succeeded in the command by Major John Puget.

On the reorganisation of the Cavalry depôt, Canterbury, in May, 1871, the depôt troop of the 4th Hussars quitted the Eighth, proceeding to Canterbury. On the 4th of August the regiment

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took part in a grand review in the Phoenix Park in honour of the visit of the Prince of Wales, afterwards Edward VII. Six days later it marched to Newbridge, leaving a dépôt consisting of recruits and remounts at Dublin. On the removal of the King's Dragoon Guards from the Curragh to Dublin it fell to the lot of the Eighth to provide the Vedette Troop at the Curragh.

The Franco-German War taught in the plainest terms the necessity of making the army a really national force. Under Mr. Gladstone, in 1868, Cardwell became Secretary for War, and in that capacity was called upon to undertake the reorganisation of the army. For this, which was his most important and difficult labour, the foundation had been laid by the concentration of the troops which as Colonial Secretary he had effected. The principal feature in his scheme was the abolition of purchase, for which were substituted admission by tests of fitness and promotion by selection. Other parts of the new system were the introduction of a short term of service, the formation of a veteran reserve, and the localisation of regiments, which was adopted with the double purpose of taking advantage of local attachment in recruiting and of linking the militia and volunteers to the regular force. The abolition of purchase was easily one of the foremost reforms passed by Cardwell, and Lord Wolseley writes, "Never was any Minister in my time more generally hated in the Army, and by almost all its old-fashioned and unthinking officers, than Mr. Cardwell."<sup>1</sup> Nor must we overlook the fact that purchase was unknown at any time in the Navy, the Royal Engineers, and the Royal Artillery. It did not extend above the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, and promotion from the ranks for merit, rare as it was, was not quite unknown. It is curious now to read that in the House of Lords no soldier, with the important exception of Lord Sandhurst, spoke in favour of a measure that made the most far-reaching changes in the service.

We may note the changes in the position of the colonel of the regiment. The supply of bread was taken from him, and placed under the Commissary General in 1800.<sup>2</sup> The regimental colonel

<sup>1</sup> *Story of a Soldier's Life*, p. 273. <sup>2</sup> Clode, *The Military Forces of the Crown*, II, p. 196 ff.

became purely honorary in 1881. Prior to that date the duties and the privileges of his office had been gradually shorn away. The control of the pay, the food, and the clothing ceased to be his, the last being taken from him in 1854-5. After the Crimean War Mr. Sidney Herbert, then Secretary for War, abolished in 1854 the off-reckonings, out of which the colonel clothed the regiment, and gave the colonel a fixed sum in lieu of any profit on clothing. The colonel still continued to appoint his own clothier and to be responsible for the supply. In 1855 Mr. Sidney Herbert withdrew from the colonel all profit, but left him still to provide the clothing. In 1855 Lord Palmerston's Government provided all clothing, except that of the Household Cavalry, by public contract, and a clothing department was established.<sup>1</sup>

The pay warrant of 1864 gives the annual rates of colonels:

1st Dragoon Guards.	Other Cavalry Regiments.	1st Foot.	Other Regular Infantry Regiments.	
£	£	£	£	
1000	1000	600	600	If appointed before 31st March, 1834
800	900	500	500	If appointed after that date.
	450	1000	500	Allowance in lieu of off-reckonings from clothing.

By the warrant of 1876 the pay of colonels of cavalry and infantry of the line was fixed as follows:

Cavalry £1000 yearly or £1350 if appointed before 1st January, 1873

Infantry £1000 „ „ £1100 „ „ „ „ „ „

There is a slight change in the 1878 warrant. Of the cavalry colonels appointed after the 1st of January, 1873, those who were lieutenant-colonels before the 31st of January, 1860, received either £1350 or £1185, the former "having been entitled to receive the difference between the value of a Cavalry and of an Infantry Commission shall not have received such difference."

<sup>1</sup> Clode, *The Military Forces of the Crown*, II, p. 568 ff.

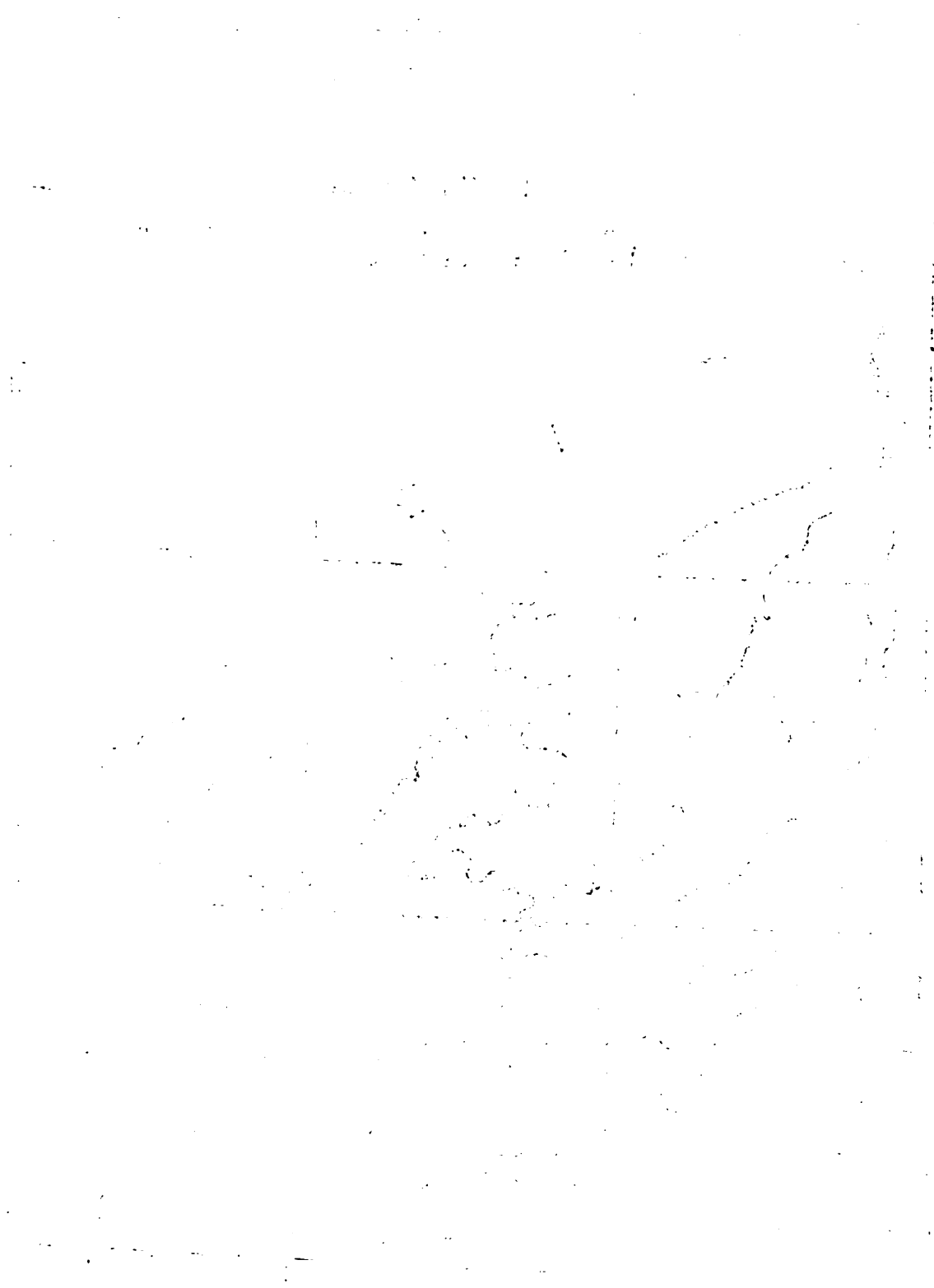
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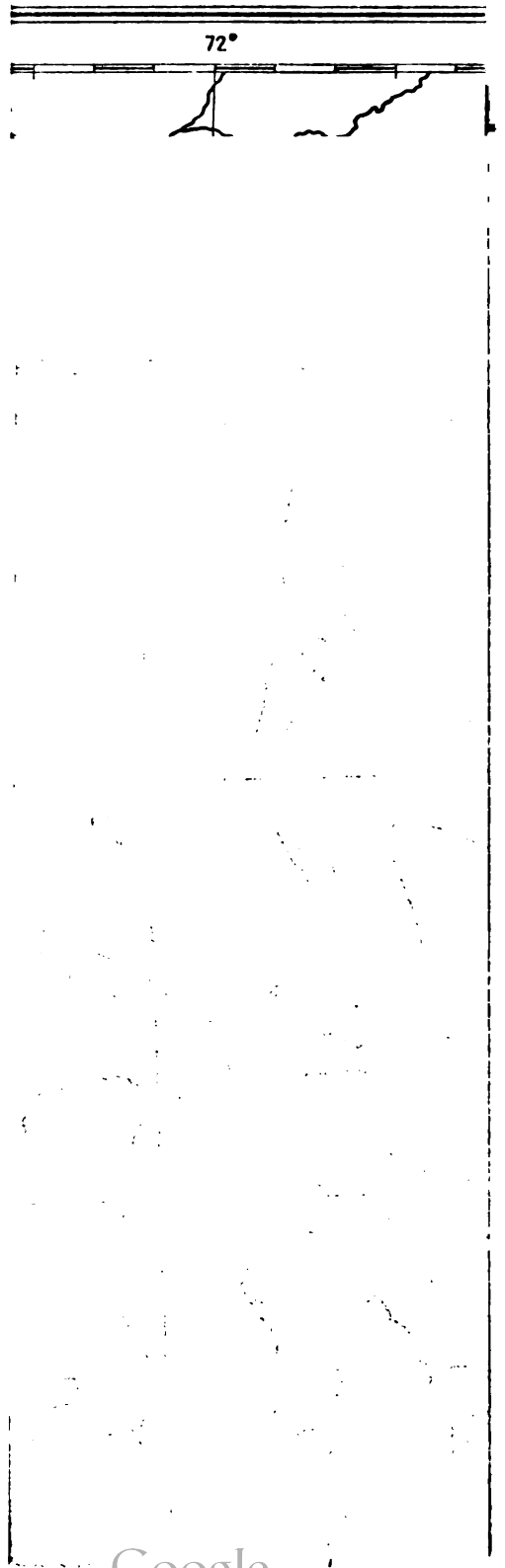
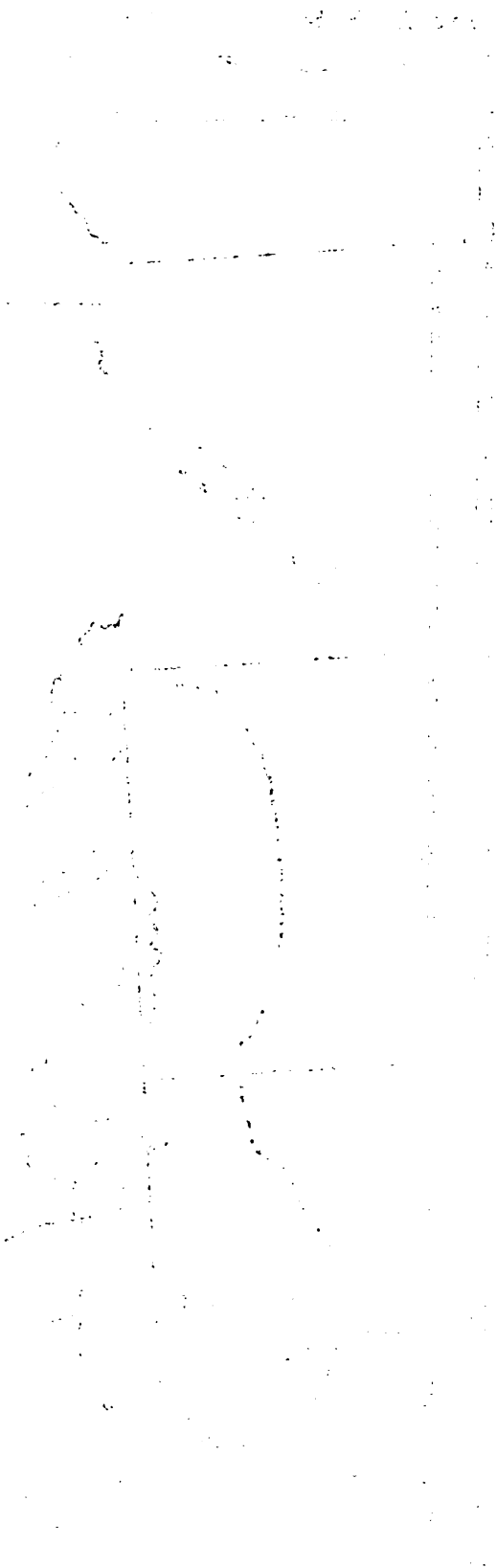
The colonels in receipt of £1185 were those who had received such difference or were not entitled to receive it.

The linked battalions became the amalgamated county regiment (as we now know it) in 1881, and as one of the linked-battalion colonels dropped out, he was succeeded by the survivor as sole colonel of the regiment.

The Eighth began to move up to the Curragh for the drill season in May, 1872, the Head Quarters and the dépôt being fixed at Longford. Detachments were furnished to Athlone, Ballinrobe, Gort, Dunmore and Castlebar. In the spring of 1874 the establishment was increased by a hundred men and sixty-four troop horses. The former were rapidly recruited, chiefly from the London district, but a large proportion afterwards proved to be fraudulent enlistments, as the men were deserters or discharged from other regiments. As the barracks at Longford were already overcrowded, nearly a hundred men had to be placed under canvas in the Barrack yard till the middle of October. Then a large draft of untrained recruits was sent to Athlone to be drilled as best they could during a winter of exceptional severity, at a station where there was no riding school. The augmentation in horses was not at this time carried out on account of the lamentable prevalence of glanders among the troop horses. For it was not considered prudent to purchase young horses while the regiment occupied stables in which the disease had occurred. The first case of glanders was at Island Bridge Barracks on the 31st of May, 1871, and the last at Longford on the 28th of September, 1874, and between these dates fifty horses, including two chargers, the property of Major Mussenden, were destroyed.

Lieutenant-Colonel Puget retired from the service on the 14th of November, 1874, and was succeeded by Major Mussenden. The long stay of nearly three years of the regiment in very bad quarters indeed had brought about many changes. A very large proportion of the officers, non-commissioned officers, and men had left the service. When at last the order was received to embark for England the regiment was no less than 7 officers and 111 troop horses below the establishment. Besides, there were more than





two hundred recruits who had never been to a field-day. Notwithstanding these disadvantages, the Eighth was ordered to proceed direct to Aldershot, arriving at the end of April, 1875. It took part in the summer manœuvres in the neighbourhood of Aldershot, which terminated by a march past of the whole army corps in the long valley.

In July, 1875, the Eighth moved into the South Cavalry Barracks. Sixty-four troop horses were received from the 14th Hussars, and these, with a large batch of remounts from Ireland, nearly completed the establishment of horses.

As Lieutenant-General Gibsone was transferred to the colonelcy of the 17th Lancers on the 22nd of September, 1875, he was succeeded by Major-General De Salis, C.B., who thus renewed his connection with the regiment in which he had served from 1831 to 1865. Nor was his satisfaction at this renewal in any wise diminished when the Duke of Cambridge was specially pleased, at a divisional parade on the 7th of October, to express his approval of the regiment. On the mobilisation of the 5th Army Corps in July, 1876, the regiment was encamped for three weeks with the 17th Lancers on Pointington Down, near Sherborne, and was present at the review of the Army Corps by General the Hon. Sir Augustus Spencer, K.C.B., on the 24th of July at Salisbury. It returned to Aldershot on the 26th.

The Eighth took part in the summer drills at Aldershot which commenced on the 25th of June, 1877, and terminated on the 23rd of July, including a review of the Army Corps by Queen Victoria in Windsor Park on the 10th of July. Six regiments of cavalry and artillery were encamped on Ascot Heath the day before the review, returning to Aldershot on the 11th. Pants and Hessian boots for Hussar officers attending levées and the like were introduced. On the 28th of September the regiment moved to Hounslow Heath, detaching a strong squadron to Hilsea. A sergeant and twelve men were sent to London to act as orderlies at the Horse Guards. This party was afterwards relieved on the 1st of each month by fresh men and horses from Head Quarters.

## CHAPTER XII

### The Second Afghan War

TOWARDS the close of the eighteenth century the extension of the influence of France in India gave rise to a series of struggles which ended in the disappearance of the French eagle. Towards the close of the nineteenth century the extension of the influence of Russia on the borders of India also gave rise to a series of struggles of which the end is not even yet in sight. The base of the Afghan mountains seemed to provide a natural barrier for our dominion, yet the speedy advance of Russia through Central Asia threatened to overturn that barrier.<sup>1</sup> Between us and Russian spheres of influence there lay Afghanistan, and clearly we could not permit any foreign interference with the Amir of that country. Yet we could not help perceiving that such was the rôle that St. Petersburg was allotting to herself. The flight of the Russian eagle in the direction of the Oxus river and the north-western provinces of the Afghan kingdom inevitably caused acute concern to our authorities in Simla. Khiva was subjugated, and the Russian outposts stood appreciably nearer to the frontier of the Amir. The Cabinet in London endeavoured by means of negotiations to check the onward movement only to receive nothing but polite—and vague—assurances from St. Petersburg. In 1873 Alexander II declared Afghanistan to be completely outside the hinterland within which the influence of his country might be exercised. The next step lay with the diplomatists, who accordingly set to work to define a boundary line, and achieved some success. Our whole concern was not to secure Afghanistan for ourselves but to secure its integrity and independence. The discussions about boundaries, at bottom, turned around these matters. Out of these unsatisfactory discussions and out of these ineffectual negotiations came the war of 1878.

<sup>1</sup> Lord Lytton's *Indian Administration*, pp. 243-61.

After a war of succession as fiercely contested as any in Spain, in 1868 the Amir, Shere Ali, stood confessedly master of the whole of the country. Situated as he felt he was between the upper and the nether millstone, he turned to us for support.<sup>1</sup> In 1869 he paid a visit to Lord Mayo, the Viceroy, at Umballa, where he met with a stately reception. He received presents of arms and money, and he also received friendly assurances. These assurances he wished to transmute into a formal treaty and a fixed subsidy, and this was more than Lord Mayo was empowered to grant. Naturally the Amir felt hurt that his definiteness encountered our indefiniteness,<sup>2</sup> nor could he avoid feeling that his trust stood face to face with our distrust.

Shere Ali still desired our firm friendship, and in 1873 Lord Northbrook renewed the negotiations. He proposed to grant the Amir a formal guarantee against foreign aggression, and the Cabinet in London refused their assent to this proposal.<sup>3</sup> Inevitably the Amir's dislike of our indefiniteness and distrust increased. Three years later our whole attitude altered, yet the tragedy was that the whole tone of the Amir had also altered. Lord Lytton, the new Viceroy, was entirely convinced that the closer and the more definite our relations with the Amir were, the better for us as well as for him. We all know what happens to him who pursues the policy of "He that will not when he may." Lord Lytton experienced it when he proposed to send a mission to Cabul. The Amir sent a nay, though no doubt a nay as carefully wrapped up as most eastern nays are.

If our attitude had altered, so too had the position of affairs in Europe. In 1877 came the war between Russia and Turkey, and when the following year the Russian army stood before Constantinople, we did more than hint at armed intervention by sending Indian troops to Malta. If we made a move, the Russians naturally made a counter-move. They sent forward a detachment from their army in Central Asia towards the Afghan frontier. The

<sup>1</sup> J. Martineau, *Life and Correspondence of Sir Bartle Frere*, II, chap. xvii.

<sup>2</sup> Duke of Argyll, *Eastern Question*, II, p. 331.

<sup>3</sup> Lord Roberts, *Forty-one Years in India*, II, p. 108.

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next step was the arrival of a Russian envoy at Cabul, who proceeded to draw up a definite treaty of alliance with the Amir.<sup>1</sup> The Viceroy then demanded the immediate admission of a British envoy at Cabul. Sir Neville Chamberlain set out, but his mission never passed the Afghan outposts.<sup>2</sup> We issued an ultimatum, insisting upon the reception of a British envoy, and requiring a reply by a definite date. No such reply came from the Amir, and accordingly war was declared in November, 1878. The Moguls, in the days when all the land of the Amir bowed to the throne of Delhi, had failed to subdue the Afghans, especially the fierce clans on the western frontier, whose habits are illustrated in Mr. Rudyard Kipling's story of *The Lost Legion*. Sir Frederick Roberts was appointed Commissioner of Peshawur, with command of the frontier force. In the campaign of the winter of 1878, with over 30,000 men, Sir Donald Stewart was to converge on Candahar, and Sir Frederick Roberts and Sir Samuel Browne to converge on Cabul.

On the 1st of March, 1878, the establishment of the regiment was increased to war strength by the addition of one squadron and twenty-two drivers, and an immediate increase was ordered of eighty troop horses and twenty-four draught horses for regimental transport. Most of the horses were purchased and joined before the end of the month. The Remount Committee purchased some of them, and Lieutenant-Colonel Mussenden the remainder. During March Martini-Henry carbines were issued in exchange for the Enfield snider carbine which had been in use since 1867. Revolver pistols were also supplied in exchange for the old and useless horse pistols carried by Sergeant-Majors and Trumpeters.

As the regiment was first for Indian service, it was ordered to Shorncliffe, Head Quarters arriving there on the 10th of August, and the squadron from Hilsea on the 3rd of September. The establishment of horses was reduced to 317. The regimental transport was broken up, the waggon returned to store, and the draught horses sent to Woolwich and sold. A party was sent to

<sup>1</sup> Lord Roberts, *Forty-one Years in India*, Appendix V. Cf. II, p. 111.

<sup>2</sup> Lord Roberts, *Forty-one Years in India*, II, p. 116.

Ireland to hand over to the 19th Hussars sixty-four troop and four draught horses. Three were transferred to the cavalry dépôt at Canterbury, and the remaining surplus horses cast and sold.

Lieutenant-General Wardlaw, C.B., made his last annual inspection of the Eighth on the 13th and 14th of September, 1878, and expressed his entire satisfaction with all that came under his observation. Commenting on the report of Lieutenant-General Wardlaw, the Duke of Cambridge "is pleased to see that the improvement which was reported in this Corps at the 1877 inspection has been more than maintained under Lt.-Colonel Mussenden to whom much credit is due for the highly satisfactory state of his Regiment. His Royal Highness regrets he was unable to inspect the 8th Hussars before its embarkation for India."

There had been always a warm friendship between the 8th Hussars and the 17th Lancers. Both bore on their battle honours such names as Alma, Balaclava, Inkerman, Sebastopol, and Central India, and both were also to bear South Africa. It was therefore fitting that our officers were entertained at a farewell dinner, given by the officers of the 17th Lancers at the Berkeley Hotel, Piccadilly. It may here be added that so long as the Eighth and Seventeenth remained next each other on the roster for foreign service, this dinner was repeated, the Seventeenth giving it on the departure of the Eighth, and the Eighth being hosts to welcome home the Seventeenth. These two regiments are known as the "old 25th."

The arms and equipment were minutely inspected by the India Office Board with the result that a large number of swords, scabbards and other articles were cast, and at once replaced by new equipment. Eighteen weakly and otherwise useless soldiers were discharged on the reduction of the establishment. As the regiment was reduced to six service and one dépôt troop, the latter was formed on the 1st of November, and was composed of all men of eighteen years' service and upwards, and of men in their first period of service who had less than eighteen months to serve and who were unwilling to re-engage. No men were left at the dépôt as recruits if they

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were twenty years of age. The band and E troop were broken up and the men divided among the six service troops.

On the 14th of December an advanced party of four officers and a hundred men with the whole of the heavy baggage proceeded from Shorncliffe station to Portsmouth by special train, and embarked on board H.M.S. *Jumna*. The remainder followed on the 16th by special train from Sandgate station, and by 3 p.m. the embarkation of the regiment was complete and everything on board. Every man of the service troops was present and regular on the morning of departure from Shorncliffe. The *Jumna* sailed for Bombay the next day, and in addition to the Eighth she embarked drafts from the cavalry dépôt and other corps. On board there were over 1100 men, 55 officers, and 12 officers' wives. The dépôt, consisting of 6 officers and 89 non-commissioned officers and men under Captain Field, remained at Shorncliffe for the purpose of handing over the horses and saddlery to the 4th Hussars, and joined the cavalry dépôt at Canterbury on the 10th of January, 1879.

The following officers embarked with the 73 non-commissioned officers and 395 privates:

Lt.-Col. Mussenden	Lt. P. L. Clowes
Major J. W. Chaplin, V.C.	„ D. E. Wood
Bt. Major H. P. Burke	„ J. R. R. Lecky
Capt. W. S. D. Abbott	„ W. K. Mitford
„ R. T. Sutton	„ T. H. Farrer
„ A. M. Crofton	2nd Lt. E. Christy
„ G. A. de Visme	„ F. J. Carandini
„ E. E. Lushington	„ C. R. Burn
„ G. S. Williams	„ C. E. Duff
„ E. J. Fell	„ H. C. Holland

The Staff were Paymaster E. E. Coote, Adjutant A. A. Rawlinson, Riding Master F. Eaton, Quartermaster J. A. Hefferon, and Veterinary Surgeon T. Flintoff. Of the officers embarked only Lieutenant-Colonel Mussenden and Quartermaster Hefferon had served with the Eighth during its last tour of Indian service,

and none of the non-commissioned officers or men had so served. Captain Field had previously served with the depôt, and there were with him Captain Saunders, Lieutenants Davidson and Grant, and Second-Lieutenants Holmes and Wright.

The *Jumna* arrived at Bombay on the 15th of January, 1879, one day before her time. No casualty occurred on the month's voyage, save one sick man who was landed at Malta on the recommendation of the medical officer in charge. The regiment was landed the same afternoon, and proceeded by train to Deolali, remaining at the depôt there to the 20th. Then it set out by train in five successive nights, halting each day at the following rest camps, Khandwa, Sohagpur, Jubbulpore, and Allahabad. On the 25th it arrived at Agra, where the regimental establishment, tents, and 304 horses of the 4th Hussars were taken over. From Agra it proceeded by march in three days to Muttra, where the regiment took over the quarters vacated by the 4th Hussars on the 31st of January.

As 101 picked troop horses had been sent from Muttra to augment the 10th and 15th Hussars on field service in Afghanistan, before the arrival of the Eighth at Muttra, they were replaced by 116 very indifferent remounts from the Haper remount depôt. On the 14th and 15th of March the annual inspection of the regiment was made by Major-General W. L. Trevor, C.B., in temporary command of the Meerut division. Pioneer equipment had been issued to each troop shortly after arrival at Muttra.

The Eighth suffered severely during the months of July, August, September, and October, from sickness during the hot weather and the rains. Enteric fever of a very malignant type prevailed, and there were also cases of sun stroke. Between the 1st of April and the 14th of October twenty men and three women died. Nearly every man suffered more or less from malarial fever. Frequently twenty-five per cent. of the total strength was in hospital, while the remainder was only fit for very light duties. In November the health of all gradually improved.

Lieutenant-Colonel Mussenden, who had completed five years in command, was placed on half-pay on the 28th of November,

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1879. He had served the Eighth devotedly, and his retirement gave rise to heartfelt regret. Major Chaplin, V.C., was gazetted Lieutenant-Colonel *vice* Mussenden.

Telegraphic instructions were received on the 16th of December, ordering the regiment to prepare immediately to march to Hassan Abdal beyond Rawal Pindi, and Lieutenant Fell was directed to proceed to Jhelum to take over transport. These orders were issued in consequence of the renewal of hostilities and severe fighting near Cabul.<sup>1</sup>

The second Afghan War opened splendidly. Sir Donald Stewart converged on Candahar just as Sir Frederick Roberts and Sir Samuel Browne converged on Cabul. Shere Ali fled to Russian territory and died in exile in February, 1879. Yakoub Khan seized the throne at Cabul, and Sir Louis Cavagnari, our political agent, then with Browne in the Khyber, was authorised to recognise Yakoub Khan as Amir, to demand the cession of some frontier posts, and the future control of the foreign policy of Afghanistan. Roberts, early divining that Yakoub Khan was a rogue of no common brand, thought it madness to negotiate until we had occupied Cabul, or had at least beaten the main Afghan army in a decisive battle.<sup>2</sup> In the eyes of the politician the advice of the soldier on the spot counts for but little, and accordingly the Cabinet insisted on treating, and Yakoub Khan signed a treaty at Gundamuck, in the Khyber Pass, on the 8th of May, 1879, and in it he professed to accept our terms. The dreams of Lord Lytton seemed to be realised, for the new Amir accepted the paramount control of the Indian government over his external relations, and to that end a British resident was to be set up at Cabul. The "scientific frontier" was instituted by the arrangement that the Kurum, Pishin, and Sibi valleys should be assigned to the Indian government, though the surplus revenues were to go to the Amir, together with complete authority in the Khyber and Mishni Passes, and over the independent tribesmen who occupied

<sup>1</sup> Sir C. M. MacGregor, *The Second Afghan War*, Part IV, p. 121. Cf. S. H. Shadbolt, *The Afghan Campaign of 1878-80*, p. 151.

<sup>2</sup> Lord Roberts, *Forty-one Years in India*, II, pp. 171, 177-8.

them. In return the Amir was to be supported against foreign aggression and to receive an annual subsidy of six lakhs of rupees.

Though the eyes of Lord Lawrence were waxing dim, his brain was unimpaired. Cavagnari was appointed envoy and minister plenipotentiary at the court of Cabul, and by his own wish he took with him a small staff, consisting of three officials, twenty-five cavalry, and fifty infantry of the Guides. "They will all be murdered," exclaimed Lord Lawrence, "every one of them."<sup>1</sup> Roberts thought the mission in grave danger from the very first. Cavagnari was received in Cabul in July; in September, in accordance with Lawrence's prophecy, he and all his escort were murdered. The news reached Simla on the 4th of September, and two days later Roberts left to take command of the Cabul Field Force. Stewart's army had hardly left Candahar, which was at once reoccupied. Roberts and his little force reached Cabul early in October. Yakoub Khan promptly abdicated and was deported to India. Before Roberts left Cabul he brought to light much evidence as to Russian designs in Afghanistan, and he placed it on formal record that in his opinion the recent rupture with Shere Ali had "been the means of unmasking and checking a very serious conspiracy against the peace and security of our Indian Empire."<sup>2</sup>

Meanwhile Roberts's own position in Cabul was far from secure. Again and again he had to beat off tribesmen, and not until the end of December did reinforcements reach him from India. Eighteen officers, 12 warrant officers, and 357 sergeants and privates of the Eighth set out by rail for Hassan Abdul, leaving Hattaras Road junction in three detachments, and halting at Mean Meer and Umballa. The whole eventually encamped together at Jhelum, and, after halting there for four days, proceeded by march route to Rawal Pindi, which was reached on the 5th of January, 1880. It continued its march on the 7th, arriving at Hassan Abdul on the 9th, when orders were received to proceed to Peshawur to join the Cavalry Brigade of the reserve division.

<sup>1</sup> Bosworth Smith, *Life of Lord Lawrence*, II, p. 649.

<sup>2</sup> Cf. the despatch dated November 22, 1879, printed in *Forty-one Years in India*, Appendix IV.

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The Eighth was now equipped with khaki clothing for active service at "the Front." Peshawur was reached on the 15th, and the regiment was brigaded with the 4th Bengal Cavalry and the Central India Horse under the command of Brigadier-General G. C. Hankin. Transport, chiefly consisting of camels with a small proportion of mules and ponies, was taken over by the regiment.

Lieutenant Wood rejoined from service in the Kurram Valley. He had been attached to the 13th Bengal Lancers and had taken part in the Zaimukht expedition. On the departure of Sir Frederick Roberts from Ali Khel the restlessness and lawlessness of the hill tribes in the neighbourhood of the Kurram Valley had displayed themselves. The first outrage committed was the murder of Lieutenant F. G. Kinloch, who was literally hacked to pieces as he lay helpless on the ground.<sup>1</sup> This act led to the issue by Brigadier-General T. E. Gordon, C.S.I., who had taken over command of the Kurram Valley from Roberts, of more stringent orders regarding the strength of posts and convoys and their hours of marching. The Government of India sanctioned a punitive expedition against the Zaimukhts. They had had their lesson, and the Kurram Valley ceased to play any part in the military operations still being carried on in Afghanistan.

On the 1st of February, 1880, the 1st squadron, G and H troops, under the command of Major Burke, marched to Jumrood *en route* for Bassawal, Afghanistan.<sup>2</sup> Its strength was 5 officers, 116 non-commissioned officers and men, and 120 horses. The following officers accompanied the squadron, viz. Captain Sutton, Lieutenant Fell and Second-Lieutenants Duff and Holland. On reaching Dakka Fort Duff with twenty men was left there for service on the line of communications.

Head Quarters and two squadrons marched to Jumrood on the 10th of February and camped there, when field rations were issued on the Cabul scale. On this date the "frontier" was crossed. The officers accompanying were Lieutenant-Colonel Chaplin,

<sup>1</sup> *Records of Expeditions against North-West Frontier Tribes*, p. 418.

<sup>2</sup> Sir C. MacGregor, *The Second Afghan War*, p. 138.

Captains Crofton and de Visme, Lieutenants Williams, Clowes, Wood, Mitford, and Farrer, Second-Lieutenants Christy and Carandini, the Adjutant, Captain and Paymaster Coote, Quartermaster Hefferon, Veterinary Surgeon Flintoff, and Surgeon-Major Rudd, with 225 non-commissioned officers and men and 237 horses.

Captain Rawlinson rejoined on the 1st of March from staff employment at the front, where he had been employed as Assistant Road Commandant on the line of communications. Lieutenant Clowes proceeded on the 14th in charge of transport animals to Cabul, and took part in the Hisarak expedition under Brigadier-General Arbuthnot. Just as in the Indian Mutiny, so now the plan of flying columns had repeatedly to be employed.

Major-General Forrest succeeded to the colonelcy of the regiment on the 14th of March, 1880, *vice* Lieutenant-General Rodolph de Salis, C.B., deceased. The new commanding officer knew the Eighth of old, for had he not witnessed the Charge of the Six Hundred?<sup>1</sup> A cornet in the 11th Light Dragoons in 1836, Forrest was lieutenant in 1839, captain in 1841, major in 1848, brevet lieutenant-colonel in 1854, brevet colonel in 1860, and major-general in 1860. He served with the 4th Dragoon Guards in the Crimean Campaign, and was present at the Battles of Balaclava (wounded), Inkerman and Tchernaya. He was also at the siege of Sebastopol, when he commanded the 4th Dragoon Guards in the night attack on the Russian outposts on the 19th of February, 1855. He was mentioned in the despatches, and given the Medal with three clasps, the 5th class Medjidie, the Turkish Medal, and the Sardinian Medal. He was nominated a C.B., and was in receipt of the reward for distinguished or meritorious services.

The reserve force was broken up on the 16th of March, and the regiment attached to the Khyber Line Force under Major-General Bright, C.B. Troops belonging to this force were absorbed into the columns holding the line of communications. The whole line

<sup>1</sup> See his interesting letters on the nature of cavalry work then, in G. T. Williams, *The Historical Records of the 11th Hussars*, pp. 203-4.

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of communications from Jumrood to Cabul became a single command, of which Bright was made Inspector-General, reporting direct to Roberts at Cabul. Milton, thinking of his blindness, held "They also serve who only stand and wait." Nor is it less true in the army that they also serve who only stand and guard, for such work is vital. Cut the line of communications, and you cut the throat of the army.

The communications were reorganised in three sections :

1st Section.—From Peshawur to Barikab, under Brigadier-General Gib, with headquarters at Landi Kotal.

2nd Section.—From Ali Boghan to Fort Battye, under Brigadier-General Doran (who retained the same sphere), with headquarters at Jalalabad.

3rd Section.—From Safed Sang to Butkhak, under Brigadier-General Sale-Hill, with headquarters at Safed Sang.

Two movable columns were organised at Safed Sang and Jalalabad, both of which were under the command of Brigadier-General Arbuthnot, who had his headquarters at the former place. Both these movable columns were at the call of Sir Frederick Roberts in an emergency.<sup>1</sup>

A draft of twenty horses and thirty men under Lieutenant Lecky joined headquarters on the 18th of February from Muttra. On the 30th the regiment marched from Jumrood to Ali Musjid *en route* for Bassawal, arriving at Lundi Khana on the 31st and at Dakka on the 1st of April, proceeding the following morning to Bassawal and taking with it the detachment under Lieutenant Duff. On arrival at Bassawal the regiment encamped a quarter of a mile from the fort, and was joined the next day by the 1st squadron which had been encamped inside the fort.

When Colonel Martin of the Central India Horse, who commanded the garrison, was ordered away, the command at Bassawal devolved on Lieutenant-Colonel Chaplin, the garrison consisting of the 8th Hussars, one squadron of the 5th Bengal Cavalry, two

<sup>1</sup> *The Second Afghan War*, 1878–80, produced in the Intelligence Branch Army Head Quarters, India, pp. 431–2. Cf. Sir C. M. MacGregor, *The Second Afghan War*, p. 146.

companies of the 5th Fusiliers, half a battalion of the 15th Madras Native Infantry, and four guns of the Royal Artillery. On the 16th of April a move was made to Pesh Bolak, where a summer camp was formed.<sup>1</sup> The force was composed of the 8th Hussars, the 5th Fusiliers (shortly afterwards relieved by the 14th Regiment), the 32nd Pioneers, and four guns of the Royal Artillery. The camp was under the command of Brigadier-General Gib. Just then, and indeed at Bassawal, the sleep of the Eighth had been scanty, for the Afghans resorted to the practice of firing at night. In spite of the slight rest, the marauders were not successful in their object in taking heart out of the resistance of our men. Still, the firing at night undoubtedly harassed the camp, and on the 18th the first detachment of invalids from the regiment, consisting of fifteen non-commissioned officers and men, embarked at Bombay for England.

The Eighth received orders to return to India in order to take up quarters at Nowshera. Accordingly, Head Quarters and three troops marched to Bassawal *en route* for India. At Bassawal, however, telegraphic instructions were received to halt and await orders. The fact was that Brigadier-General Gib required the services of the left wing to take part in an expedition against the "Moollah Fakir," who was inciting the Shinwarries against our raj.<sup>2</sup>

The force under Brigadier-General Gib was 135 sabres of the regiment, 80 of the 5th Bengal Cavalry, 450 men of the 2/14th Regiment, 250 of the 32nd Pioneers, and four guns of the Royal Artillery. On the night of the 17th of May, A, G and F troops, under Major Burke, and accompanied by Captains Sutton and Crofton, Lieutenants Williams, Fell, Wood, Farrer, Christy, and Veterinary Surgeon Flintoff, formed part of the flying column which left Pesh Bolak at 11 o'clock p.m. to operate against Moollah Fakir. After marching all night through a sterile and stony country much intersected with nullahs, the column arrived a little before noon at Shershai, a village about fifteen miles south of Jalalabad.

<sup>1</sup> See the plan in *Regimental Records*, 1693-1899, p. 269.

<sup>2</sup> *Regimental Records*, 1693-1899, pp. 269-75.

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Here we found out that the Moollah was about four miles off. The villagers asserted that he had a large force of six thousand lying towards the hills, that others were on their way to join him, and that he intended to oppose us. A halt was made until half-past five p.m., as rest was much needed by both men and horses. A reconnaissance was then made by a troop of the 5th Bengal Cavalry, and they discovered no trace of the enemy.

The force bivouacked and remained unmolested by firing at night. There was a severe dust storm blowing, and that called for increased vigilance on the part of the sentries. At half-past three a.m. on the 18th of May the column again marched to Maijena, about five miles off, situated in a valley, nearly five miles south-west of Shershai. This valley is about three-quarters of a mile broad and is full of large villages, surrounded by walls thirty feet high and loopholed. The march was over a difficult country, much intersected with deep nullahs. Maijena was reached at nine. With a troop of the 5th Bengal Cavalry, a squadron composed of men from F and G troops of the regiment formed the advanced guard. Over four thousand of the enemy were found drawn up in line, facing the direction of Pesh Bolak, for on this side the Moollah had evidently expected to be attacked.

As we had come from Shershai, we found ourselves on his left flank, which was greatly exposed. As the cavalry and artillery were in advance, they were formed up in line in order to allow the infantry to come up. The squadron of the Eighth was on the left flank of the guns and the troop of the 5th Bengal Cavalry was on the right. As soon as the infantry had passed into the skirts of the valley to the right rear of the guns, the 5th Bengal Cavalry were sent to their right rear, and the guns ordered to open fire. This they did apparently with little effect. For the enemy changed his front, threw his left back, and extended his line across the valley. The guns maintained their position for two hours. During this time the infantry gradually advanced up the valley under a somewhat heavy fire, which fortunately occasioned but few casualties. The truth was that the fire of the foe, which had been first directed chiefly on the guns and the squadron of the

Eighth, was very ill-directed. Lieutenant Porteus, R.A., and one gunner were wounded, the former severely.

At half-past eleven, as the enemy had fallen back, the squadron was ordered to advance and to cross the valley in front of our infantry in order to try and cut off some of the Afghans, who were retiring to the hills. The ground, however, was so bad and the nullahs so numerous, that they were out of reach before we could get at their horsemen. A few of our dismounted men inflicted some loss on them with their carbines. As the Afghans were now in full retreat to the Safed Koh Mountains, the infantry were halted and the squadron pushed on to the extreme left of the valley in order to observe the enemy. When the Afghans ascertained that the infantry did not pursue them to the hills, they halted and made some show of advancing. The moment our infantry was brought up, they again retired.

On our force routing the Afghans, we retired again to Maijena, burning the crops in the valley and allowing the native troops to loot the grain, and the like. The night was passed in the valley, each corps having a walled village told off to it. Returning the next day to Shershai, we halted for the day, and on the day following returned to Pesh Bolak. Although the heat was intense and no tents had been taken, yet no men of the regiment fell out during the four days.

The loss of our whole force was two officers and six men wounded, and two men killed. The Afghans probably lost two hundred killed and four hundred wounded. The Moollah Fakir no doubt was not captured, yet the moral effect of this flying column exercised a considerable result in quieting the Shinwarries.

The left wing marched on the 24th of May, 1880, from Pesh Bolak to rejoin Head Quarters at Bassawal, and the 1st squadron, H and D troops, left for Dakka *en route* for India. C troop, under Captain de Visme, marched on the 26th to Ellichpoor, a place the regiment knew well during the Mutiny, to take over and escort to India the Mustafi Habeeboolah, a state prisoner from Cabul. Head Quarters and the remaining troops left Bassawal for India. The 1st squadron recrossed on the 28th of May the frontier at

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Jumrood, and the next day the regiment did the same. With the exception of C troop, the whole regiment was encamped at Peshawur. The total strength of the Eighth on its return to India was:

Officers.	Non-commissioned Officers and Men.	Horses.
20	357	368

The regiment arrived at Nowshera on the 1st of June, and was joined on the 5th by C troop from Ellichpoor. Captain Lushington rejoined from transport duty with the Kurram Field Force. During the stay of the Eighth at Nowshera the heat was intense, and sixteen men died from enteric fever and heat apoplexy.<sup>1</sup> On the 19th of August the march was from Nowshera to Akora *en route* for Campbellpore, and the next day the Indus was crossed in four hours in ferry boats without a casualty of any kind. On arrival at Campbellpore on the 22nd of August notification was received that the Eighth was to relieve the 10th Hussars and to be stationed at Rawal Pindi.

Sanction was received on the 7th of September, 1880, to draw donation batta for the regiment on account of the late campaign. The change from Nowshera to Campbellpore proved highly beneficial to the health of both men and horses. They marched from Campbellpore on the 3rd of October for Rawal Pindi, where they arrived on the 6th. Under instructions from Army Head Quarters, Simla, 87 walers were handed over to the 10th Hussars in exchange for a similar number of Arab and Persian horses, with which it had been decided to mount the regiment. Lieutenant-Colonel Chaplin uttered several protestations against this step, but he uttered them unavailingly. At the end of November 216 Arab and Persian horses were taken over from the 15th Hussars in exchange for a similar number of walers and country breds. These horses were in most cases of an inferior class, very small and utterly worn out and debilitated by the effects of their march to and from Candahar.

The King's Royal Irish Hussars paraded on the 1st of January, 1881, with the troops in garrison to celebrate the anniversary of the accession to the title of Empress of India by Her Majesty

<sup>1</sup> Cf. Sir C. M. MacGregor, *The Second Afghan War*, Part V, p. 107.

Queen Victoria. Of all the changes suggested by Disraeli, none was happier than this. Nor is it devoid of significance that the Empress of India is the only monarch in the world who draws not one penny revenue from her dominions. At this parade a new pattern of white helmet, recently received from England, was worn for the first time. The new shoulder straps with badges of distinction of rank for officers, recently introduced into the service, were at the same time taken into wear.

Drafts inevitably all the time are coming and going. For instance, Lieutenant Davidson and Second-Lieutenant Vesey and a draft of fifty-four non-commissioned officers and men arrived from England on the 25th of January, while in March a detachment of twenty-one invalids left for England. A party of three non-commissioned officers and men left Head Quarters for service with the Waziri expedition as signallers.

The annual inspection took place on the 7th, 8th and 9th of April, 1881, by Lieutenant-General Sir M. A. Biddulph, K.C.B., who expressed his satisfaction with the appearance of the Eighth. The Duke of Cambridge dotted his i's and stroked his t's when he wrote that he "is perfectly satisfied with this very favourable report on the 8th Hussars, reflecting as it does much credit on Lt. Colonel Chaplin." After this inspection permission was obtained to send a portion of the regiment to the Murree Hills in the hot weather. Three detachments of a hundred strong were sent in turn to Camp Gharial, and the arrangement proved of much benefit to the health of the men. These detachments at Camp Gharial were dismounted. The presence of the band at Murree added to the pleasure of the men.

On the roll of honour of the regiment such glorious names as Leswaree, Central India, Hindostan, Alma, Inkerman, Balaclava, and Sebastopol are inscribed, and now there was to be yet another. For the *London Gazette* of the 7th of June, 1881, republished in the General Order of the Commander-in-Chief, contained this welcome announcement :

"The Queen has been graciously pleased to permit the following regiments to bear the word specified below upon their standards,

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colors or appointments respectively in commemoration of their gallant conduct during the recent campaign in Afghanistan.

### 8th (King's Royal Irish) Hussars Afghanistan, 1879-80."

A new pattern dress sabretache and pouch were introduced in September, 1881, because of the insertion of the word Afghanistan. At the same time an order was received, fixing the establishment of certain ranks in the regiment from the 1st of July, 1881, as under the provisions of the important Royal Warrant of the 25th of June, 1881:

Lieutenant-Colonels	2	instead of	1
Majors	3	" "	1
Captains	4	" "	7

The number of the subalterns was left unchanged. In accordance with this Warrant the Farrier Major was in future to be designated Farrier Quarter Master Sergeant, the Trumpet Major as Sergeant Trumpeter, and the Farriers as Sergeant Farriers.

In June, 1882, Lieutenant-Colonel Langtry was appointed to the Eighth *vice* Lieutenant-Colonel Field, who exchanged after a service of twenty-one years with the regiment. Colonel Langtry had a long experience of soldiering in India, and few officers understood the interior economy of a cavalry regiment in that country better than he did. He also attached much importance to smartness of appearance in all ranks, and no regiment was better dressed or turned out than were the Eighth during his period of command. He left a lasting tradition in this respect. The Commander-in-Chief, Sir D. Stewart, held a review of the troops at Rawal Pindi on the 9th of November, 1882, and was good enough to express himself highly satisfied with their appearance. The next month arrived the comments of the Duke of Cambridge on the last inspection of the regiment made by Lieutenant-General M. A. Biddulph, K.C.B., and in these comments he repeated: "The regiment appears to be in excellent order in every respect, and its efficiency and good conduct reflect much credit on Lt. Colonel Chaplin and all ranks." It marched from Rawal Pindi

to Meerut on the 19th of March, 1883. The Duke of Connaught inspected the Eighth on the 28th of February, 1884, and his report was satisfactory in all respects.

Sir Charles Craufurd Fraser, V.C., K.C.B., became Colonel on the 25th of June, 1886. He promptly placed on record his extreme pride and gratification on receiving the high honour of his appointment, and stated that he had the interest of the Eighth warmly at heart.

In celebration of the Jubilee of Queen Victoria in 1887 a free pardon was offered to men who had been guilty of desertion and fraudulent enlistment provided they confessed their offence between the 18th of June and the 18th of October. Thirteen men claimed the pardon. On the 1st of July, 1887, Colonel Langtry was placed on half-pay, and was succeeded on the 20th by Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas Astell St. Quintin, who subsequently wrote an agreeable book on *Chances of Sports of Sorts*.

Major-General Sir G. R. Greaves, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., inspected the regiment on the 31st of March, 1888, and on the conclusion of his inspection he said he desired to "convey to Lt. Col. St. Quintin and the officers and N.C.O.'s of this excellent Regiment the expression of his complete satisfaction of everything he has seen. Throughout the year the Regiment has fully retained its reputation, and under its new Commander has quite realised the expectation formed of it by the G.O.C. The conduct of the men in Quarters, their steadiness and intelligence in the Field and the great improvement in Musketry are extremely creditable to all concerned.

"The G.O.C. is extremely pleased that the Inspector General of Cavalry<sup>1</sup> should be satisfied with the Regiment and in common with all who have been associated with it Sir G. R. Greaves is delighted to think that the Regiment is to remain in Meerut."

On the morning of the 9th of September, 1888, the sick lines, the Station Veterinary Hospital, situated in the Regimental lines was completely destroyed by fire. Four horses of the regiment were burned to death and through burns four others had to be destroyed. The cause of this fire could never be discovered.

<sup>1</sup> Brigadier-General Luck, K.C.B.

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The horses burned could not possibly have been saved, as the fire broke out at the end which afforded the only exit.

In July orders were received for the Eighth to hold itself in readiness to proceed to England during the ensuing trooping season. Fifty-three non-commissioned officers and men volunteered to remain in India, and were transferred as follows :

2nd Dragoon Guards 2    5th Lancers 12    18th Hussars 11

3rd Dragoon Guards 4    7th Hussars 10    21st Hussars 11

7th Dragoon Guards 3

The horses, saddlery, institutions, and the like, were handed over to the advance party of the 5th Lancers, and the Eighth left Meerut on the morning of the 16th of October, 1889, by special troop train. Every man was present and regular on the way to the railway station from Barracks. The regiment was halted on the Polo ground and Major-General Sir G. R. Greaves addressed the officers and men in very flattering terms.

The entire population of the cantonment, as well as a large number of the native population, was present at the station to wish the regiment farewell. When we arrived at the city station the 19th Bengal Lancers were drawn up to bid us farewell and gave us three cheers. The greatest friendship existed between this fine regiment and ours. We arrived at Delhi the same morning, and in the evening the first party, C, D and F troops and the married families, left for Deolali, the remainder of the regiment following the next evening.

The journey to Deolali occupied six days, travelling by night and halting by day at Bandikui, Nusserabad, Neemuch, Mhow, Khandwa, arriving at Deolali on the 22nd and the 25th of October, 1889. On the evening of the 24th the advanced party, consisting of C and D troops, proceeded to Bombay and embarked on board H.M.S. *Crocodile* the following morning together with the whole of the baggage. The married families also embarked the same morning. During the afternoon the Commander-in-Chief, Sir F. Roberts, and his staff visited the ship.

The Head Quarters of the regiment embarked on the 26th, and at 10 a.m. the *Crocodile* started on the homeward voyage. Beside





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the Eighth there were on board 640 time-expired men and invalids of different corps. The total military strength on board was 35 officers, 1259 non-commissioned officers and men, 13 officers' wives and 15 officers' children, and 73 soldiers' wives and 143 soldiers' children. The Eighth had served ten years and 285 days in India and Afghanistan, and had completed the third tour of Indian service. The voyage was a most favourable one, and the *Crocodile* arrived in Portsmouth early on the morning of the 20th of November, 1889, one day before her time. The baggage was sent off that day. The regiment did not disembark till the next day, and then proceeded by special troop train to Shorncliffe, the station it had left for India eleven years previously. The depôt of 2 officers and 102 non-commissioned officers and men from Canterbury had arrived two days previously, and had taken over Barracks, horses, and the like, from the 18th Hussars. The Commander-in-Chief, the Duke of Cambridge, and the G.O.C. of south-eastern district, inspected the regiment. Immediately after the former inspection, which the Duke considered satisfactory in every respect, one-fourth of the non-commissioned officers and men were allowed to proceed on furlough.

As the Eighth was now 609 strong, orders were received in February, 1890, to transfer fifty men to the Army Reserve, which, combined with the transfers of men who had completed seven years' service, speedily reduced the regiment to 450 strong. Twenty-five troop horses were transferred to the Cavalry depôt at Canterbury. Eighty-four troop horses, which had been at Aldershot in use with mounted infantry, were marched thence to Shorncliffe by a party under Captain Vesey.

Lieutenant-Colonel St. Quintin was promoted Colonel on the 31st of March, 1890. In June, 1890, Captain B. T. Mahon was appointed Adjutant. At the same time the wearing of sabretaches by rank below corporal was discontinued.

In July, 1890, the regiment proceeded to Aldershot by route march, arriving there one wing on the 19th and the other on the 21st of July. The dismounted party arrived at Aldershot on the 16th of July. The depôt with married women and families set

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out for Norwich by rail under the command of Captain Bird and Lieutenant Langdale on the 23rd of July. The young horses set out by route march under the command of Lieutenant Buchanan for Norwich, leaving Shorncliffe on the 23rd of July.

In August, 1890, the Eighth was in camp at Aldershot. It proceeded by route march from Aldershot to take part in the cavalry manœuvres on the Berkshire downs; and encamped at Churn. After two days the water supply ran short and the 8th and the 14th Hussars moved their camp to the Blewbury district, four miles away. After seven days they marched sixteen miles to Uffington, and encamped there for eight days. They marched to Norwich from Uffington by wings, arriving on the 1st of October, 1890.

Quartermaster and Hon. Captain Hefferon retired on the 9th of December, 1890, after a long and honourable career with the regiment. He enlisted as a lad of fourteen in 1850, and served through the Crimean War, the Indian Mutiny, and the Second Afghan War. He was present at the reconnaissance to Silistria, the Battles of Alma, Balaclava, Inkerman, and the Tchernaya, the affairs of Bulganak and McKenzie's Farm, the siege and fall of Sebastopol; Kotah, Chundaree, Kota-ki-Serai and Gwalior in the Indian Mutiny; and the Afghan campaign. He was promoted Quartermaster in 1877 and Hon. Captain ten years later, and retired after forty years' service on a pension of two hundred a year. He was in possession of the Crimean Medal with clasps for Alma, Balaclava, Inkerman, and Sebastopol, the Turkish Medal, the Indian Mutiny Medal with the clasp for Central India, the Afghan Medal, and the Medal for long service and good conduct.

Second-Lieutenant F. W. Mussenden joined in July, 1891, on transfer from the 19th Hussars. The first mention of this officer suggests what a strong hold the Eighth possesses over its officers. W. Mussenden and G. G. Clowes served as subalterns together in the Crimea and the Mutiny. When the former became Commanding Officer, Clowes's nephew, P. L. Clowes, served under him. When P. L. Clowes became Commanding Officer, Captain F. W. Mussenden served under him. When Major F. W. Mussenden

became Commanding Officer, another Clowes served under him. So binding is the regimental tradition of the regiment !

Under special army orders the regiment was formed into four squadrons in March, 1892 :

A and B troops forming A Squadron under Major Clowes.

D and E troops forming B Squadron under Major Paley.

C and F troops forming C Squadron under Captain Wood.

G and H troops forming D Squadron under Captain Duff.

In the regimental orders of the 19th of October, 1892, on relinquishing command of the Eighth, Colonel St. Quintin "wishes to place on record his high appreciation of the perfect understanding and good will which has existed among all ranks during his command ; he desires to thank the officers for the support they have always rendered him, the warrant and non-commissioned officers for the willing and exemplary manner in which they have always carried out the duties assigned to them, and the rank and file for their ready obedience to his orders.

"This high and proper spirit, carried out as it has been, has rendered his command an easy and pleasant one, and it causes him the deepest regret that the time has come for him to resign that command, and he most sincerely wishes one and all the best of good luck in whatever line of life the future may direct them." His place was filled by Major James Davidson on the 19th of October, 1892.

Early in January, 1893, Captain and Adjutant Mahon received an order to hold himself in readiness to proceed to Egypt for service with the Egyptian Army, and to the keen regret of every one in the Eighth he sailed on the 20th. His duties were taken over by Lieutenant and Assistant Adjutant Thoyts. Next month Captain Mahon was seconded for service with the same army. Lieutenant-General J. Keith Fraser, Inspector-General of Cavalry, inspected the regiment on the 13th of May, 1893, and the Duke of Cambridge considered his report as in all respects a very satisfactory one.

In July the regiment received orders to march to Aldershot and to take part in manœuvres in Berkshire, and afterwards to relieve

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the 17th Lancers at Hounslow. The Eighth had been nearly three years at Norwich, and officers, non-commissioned officers, and men, enjoying an extraordinary popularity, heard on all sides the liveliest regret expressed at their departure. At the regimental races in May Mr. Fellowes, of Shotesham, presented a very handsome silver cup to the officers, bearing this inscription :

8th K.R.I. Hussars, Point to Point Race Challenge Cup.

Presented to Lt. Col. J. Davidson and the officers of the Regt. by their hunting friends in Norfolk in appreciation of the excellent sport shown by the Regimental Stag Hounds, during the seasons 1891-1893.

In the Shirehall Tavern on the 17th the Mayor of Norwich presented the non-commissioned officers with a fine brass clock, a pair of vases, and an illuminated address which had been subscribed for by the people of Norwich. The text of the address is :

This address with the accompanying Messroom clock was presented to the Non-Commissioned Officers of the 8th King's Royal Irish Hussars by the Mayor, Sheriff, and Citizens of the ancient City of Norwich as a small tribute of their esteem and gratitude, and in recognition of the many valued services and acts of courtesy and kindness rendered by them to the Citizens and to the various charities and sports connected with the old City during the period of 3 years. The subscribers desire to express their regret that the time for their departure from among them has arrived, and in wishing them God-speed they trust that this small souvenir may occasionally remind them of the many pleasant and happy associations which they have had together.

A concert for the benefit of the Band was also given in St. Andrew's Hall on the 14th of July. Not content with this, a number of the citizens, including the Mayor, the Deputy Mayor, the Sheriff, and others, presented the Bandmaster, Mr. Carroll, with an electro-plated tea and coffee service, bearing this inscription :

Presented to Mr. J. J. Carroll, Bandmaster, 8th K.R.I. Hussars, by The Mayor of Norwich (A. Chamberlin, Esq.) on behalf of a few of his friends and admirers, on his departure from the City, 29th July, 1893.

Captain C. E. Duff was promoted to be Major *vice* E. G. Paley, promoted to command the 18th Hussars, and at the same time Lieutenant J. A. Henderson was promoted Captain *vice* C. E. Duff.

The dismounted party and families proceeded by rail on the 19th of July, 1893, to Hounslow, A and C squadrons by route march to Aldershot, Head Quarters and B and D squadrons on the 20th by route march, and dismounted party by rail to Aldershot. Young and sick horses set out by route march to Hounslow. The regiment was encamped at Surprise Hill to the 15th of August, 1893, when it moved to Cove Common, and was brigaded with the Royal Horse Guards and their old friends, the 17th Lancers, under Colonel Dickson. The Brigade marched on the 23rd to Coate Camp, Wiltshire, by Crookham Common, Churn, and Uffington, arriving at Coate on the 26th. Head Quarters and A, B and C squadrons arrived at Hounslow on the 18th of September, and D squadron under Major Duff at Hampton Court. Lieutenant-General Keith Fraser again completed his inspection on the 23rd of September, and the Duke of Cambridge still considered the report as in all respects a very satisfactory one.

As Lieutenant-Colonel Davidson realised that the best class of Irish recruit did not come forward, and as there was no one belonging to the Eighth in Ireland, he obtained permission on the 10th of November, 1893, to recruit at Head Quarters only. Major-General Lord Methuen, C.B., inspected the books and rooms on the 20th. He inspected the regiment on the 20th of April, and the Duke of Cambridge observes that he "considers this to be a generally satisfactory report, but regrets to observe that the knowledge shewn by the Officers when examined by the 2nd in Comd. was only fair." The Duke himself inspected the Eighth in field manœuvres on the 4th of July, 1894, and was able then to state that its condition was generally very satisfactory.

The regiment provided the travelling escort under Lieutenant Mussenden to Queen Victoria on the occasion of the baptism at White Lodge on the 16th of July, 1894, of the infant son<sup>1</sup> of the Duke and Duchess of York. The Duke of Cambridge inspected

<sup>1</sup> The present Prince of Wales.

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the regiment on the 20th, and, addressing the Eighth, expressed himself as very highly pleased with all he had seen. Of the drill he emphatically said "in fact it is the handiest Regiment I know."

The Eighth marched to Maiden Erlegh on the 31st of August, 1894, *en route* for Churn, Berkshire, to take part in cavalry manœuvres under Lieutenant-General Keith Fraser, Inspector-General of Cavalry. It was brigaded with the 2nd Life Guards and the 9th Lancers under Colonel Truman, returning from manœuvres on the 22nd of September. On the 27th B squadron under Captain Thoyts relieved D squadron at Hampton Court. Maxim guns were issued at Hounslow.

Major-General Lord Methuen again inspected the books and barrack rooms on the 7th of February, finishing it on the 30th of April, and the Duke of Cambridge once more deemed the whole a very satisfactory report. Major-General Luck also again inspected the rides of the cavalry on the 13th of May, 1895.

Lieutenant-General Sir Charles Fraser died on the 7th of June, 1895, and his successor, William Mussenden, was one who had served a long time with the Eighth and knew it very intimately indeed. John Severne, Francis Lascelles, Rodolph de Salis, and Sir B. T. Mahon, were commanding officers who became colonels, and on the 8th of June, 1895, William Mussenden was added to their small number. He had seen so much service with the Eighth that his appointment gave rise to keen satisfaction to the regiment.<sup>1</sup>

The Duke of Cambridge inspected the Eighth for the last time on the 29th of June, 1895, when he expressed himself as very greatly pleased with its state of efficiency. Nor can we forget the fact that he had been appointed Lieutenant-Colonel of the regiment in 1842 and served for about a year.

The regiment, together with the Guards Brigade (1st Brigade, 1st Army Corps) and D Battery, R.H.A., was mobilised from the 1st to the 10th of August, 1895, under Major-General Lord Methuen, Commanding the Home District. The Eighth was brought up to Service strength by calling for volunteers from the

<sup>1</sup> *Regimental Records*, 1693-1899, p. 333.



MAJOR-GENERAL WILLIAM MUSSENDEN.



reserves of the various Hussar Regiments, and by drawing registered horses from different cab proprietors and the North Metropolitan Tram Co. Two hundred and two reservists were due to join and 193 joined, and 250 registered horses joined.

The diary of the ten days is :

- Aug. 1. Drew personal and regimental equipments and carts.
- „ 2. Altered saddlery, etc.
- „ 3. Reservists joined, sent to London for horses.
- „ 4. Registered horses ridden in school by reservists.
- „ 5. Each squadron marched to Heath complete in every respect.
- „ 6. Regiment left Hounslow 9.45 a.m., arrived Chobham 2 p.m.
- „ 7. Parade in Division Drill under Squadron Leaders first, then under C.O.
- „ 8. Manœuvred against force from Aldershot at Lightwater.
- „ 9. Marched back to Hounslow, 13 miles, in 4½ hours.
- „ 10. Registered horses sent back to London at 7.30 a.m., arms, clothing and equipment handed in, reservists settled with and out of Barracks by 2.30 p.m.

As this was the first time the experiment of mobilising a cavalry regiment in this country had been tried, it was rather an interesting one. The general conclusions as regards the reservists were that the reserve of the Eighth should have been *ordered* out instead of *inviting* reserve men from several Hussar regiments. Eight hundred and thirty-eight invitations were issued and 193 men responded. One result of this was that a number of men came who were not in regular employment. Notwithstanding this, their conduct was exemplary. They rode well, did not appear to have lost their nerve in the least, and there was no cause for the rejection of even one of them. The general conclusions as regards the registered horses were that they were, on the whole, a very good stamp, in good condition, wonderfully tractable, perfectly quiet in the ranks after five days. In order, however, to render them equal to trained cavalry, they would require at least a month in the School. They were quieter in the lines than the troop horses, both by day and night, and did not mind shackles.<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> *Regimental Records*, 1693-1899, pp. 334-5.

The regiment marched to Aldershot and was encamped on Tweezledown Hill in Brigade with the Household Cavalry and the 7th Dragoon Guards under Colonel Lord Dundonald. It practised Division Drill and reconnaissance work under Major-General Luck. He inspected the regiment in the field on the 3rd of September, 1895, and the new Commander-in-Chief, Lord Wolseley, considered his report very creditable to Lieutenant-Colonel Davidson and all under him. The Division was exercised as a cavalry screen and advanced in the direction of Crookham Common on the 4th of September, 1895, where it bivouacked for the night. The next day the regiment marched from Crookham for Leeds. C squadron was billeted in Reading on the night of the 4th and marched from thence for York, where it was quartered in the congenial society of the 17th Lancers. On the 18th C squadron arrived at York. Head Quarters and A squadron arrived at Leeds on the 19th, and B and D squadrons the following day.

Major-General R. Thynne, C.B., Commanding the North-eastern District, inspected the Eighth on the 28th of April, 1896, and Lord Wolseley regarded the report as satisfactory. He passed the same verdict on Major-General Luck's inspection on the 31st of July, 1896. Lieutenant-Colonel Davidson was promoted Brevet Colonel on the 19th of October. In April, 1896, Martini-Henry carbines were exchanged for Lee-Metford magazine carbines. The issue of a machine gun, Maxim .303 and carriage, to all cavalry regiments, instead of certain stations, was decreed. Roman numerals were issued to Hussar regiments to be worn on the collars of jackets and frocks.

Major-General Thynne inspected the Eighth on the 10th of April, 1897, and he was good enough to issue the following remarks for publication: "The G.O. Comdg. N. E. Dist. desires to express to Col. Davidson and all ranks of the K.R.I. Hussars his marked appreciation of the state in which he found the Regt. at his annual Inspection on the 10th and 12th insts. He considers the Regt. to be in a high state of efficiency and desires that Colonel Davidson will make known to the Officers, N.C.O.'s, and men under his command the Major-Gen.'s appreciation of the condition of the

Regt. in every respect including smartness on parade, soldierlike bearing and good behaviour."

In April the regiment was re-organised into three Service squadrons and one Reserve squadron, and the establishment raised to 555 rank and file and horses in accordance with Army Order 41 of the 1st of April, 1897. In order to bring the Eighth up to this strength twenty recruits were received from the *dépôt* of the 20th Hussars, and fifty from the *dépôt* of the 21st Lancers. The cavalry *dépôt* at Canterbury was broken up.

Major-General Luck inspected the regiment in drill, reconnaissance, and the like, on the 5th of May, 1897, and the observations of Lord Wolseley on his report and Major-General Thynne's are identical. Both testify that this is a very satisfactory report. Perhaps this reads somewhat monotonously to the reader. Yet if happy is the country that has no history, equally happy is the regiment with monotonous reports—at least of this kind.

As the Eighth had received orders to relieve the 14th Hussars at Cahir, the three Service squadrons were first quartered at the Curragh for the drill season. "A" squadron proceeded by rail and boat from Holyhead to Dublin and thence by march to the Curragh, and B and C squadrons did the same. In accordance with the Cavalry reorganisation scheme the 8th Hussars had to hand over to the regiment coming over from Ireland, the 10th Hussars, a hundred and fifty horses, the best that could be selected by the Inspector-General of Remounts, between the ages of five and ten years, and the fifteen last joined remounts as well.

Head Quarters, the Band, and a squadron composed of the hundred and fifty horses to be given over to the 10th—out of which the Band was mounted—proceeded by rail on the 19th of June to Hounslow Heath in order to take part in the procession on the occasion of the celebration of the Diamond Jubilee of Queen Victoria on the 22nd. On the 25th Head Quarters, the Band, and dismounted squadron set out by rail and steamer for Holyhead and the Curragh. Fifty-two non-commissioned officers and men with 63 untrained horses, received from the 10th Hussars, came by rail from the Curragh to Cahir.

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C squadron, made up to war strength by men and horses from A and B squadrons, set out for the Irish manœuvres under Captain Henderson. "A" squadron marched from the Curragh to Limerick under Major C. E. Duff, B squadron to Fethard and Waterford under Captain Thoyts. On the termination of the Irish manœuvres on the 14th of August, 1897, C squadron marched into Dublin, and was encamped in the Marlborough Barracks. It had been detailed as the Royal Escort on the occasion of the entry into Dublin of the Duke and Duchess of York<sup>1</sup> on the 18th. It arrived at Cahir on the 24th.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel Davidson, on the completion of his period of service in command of the Eighth, was placed on half-pay, and on the 19th of October, 1897, Major Clowes was appointed to be his successor. Captain Mahon, D.S.O., was promoted Major *vice* P. L. Clowes.

On the 7th of February, 1898, a new pattern serge frock was approved for cavalry officers. It had no belt, four outside and four inside pockets, and steel burnishers on red shoulder straps. The red shoulder straps were shortly afterwards changed to blue. Collar badges with silver harp and gilt crown were also taken into wear. From the 4th of April, much to everyone's disappointment, frock coats were abolished for Lancers and Hussars. A new sealed pattern scarlet field service cap was approved.

As at Norwich, so at Cahir, the regiment contributed to the extinguishment of a fire, and their action on each occasion commended the men to the good wishes of the inhabitants. On the 5th of July the Eighth paraded in the market place at Cahir, and was presented with an address and Cup from the villagers. The Cup, which was deposited in the Sergeants' Mess, has engraven upon it this inscription:

Presented by the Inhabitants of Cahir to the 8th Royal Irish Hussars as a memento of their gallant conduct in assisting to extinguish a serious fire at Cahir Flour Mills 1898.

A, B and C squadrons and Head Quarters proceeded on the 7th of July, 1898, from Cahir and outquarters to the Curragh,

<sup>1</sup> George V and Queen Mary.

arriving on the 10th. The regiment was under canvas in Donelly's Hollow during the summer until it moved into Barracks. The Reserve squadron under Captain Deare remained at Cahir until the autumn. On the 16th of July Field-Marshal Lord Roberts, V.C., who knew the Eighth in Afghanistan, inspected it, and expressed his satisfaction with its smartness, general turn-out and steadiness. On the 27th of July he inspected it in marching order. As the cavalry depôt had been abolished, the regiment furnished on the 15th of September, 1898, a draft of forty men to the 11th Hussars, quartered in India. During the trooping season an additional corporal and thirty-two men were sent to the same regiment, one corporal and forty-nine men to the 4th Hussars, and sixteen men to the 19th Hussars, making in all a grand total of two non-commissioned officers and a hundred and thirty-seven men despatched to regiments in India. This system of regiments at home supplying drafts to those in India was universally condemned by regimental officers of every rank, and entailed a large amount of extra work and trouble in order to maintain a smart and efficient regiment.

On the 16th of November Majors Le Gallais and Mahon, D.S.O., were appointed Brevet Lieutenant-Colonels. Colonel Le Gallais's services were the Nile expedition, 1898, the cavalry reconnaissance of the 4th of April, 1898, mentioned in the Despatches, *London Gazette*, the 24th of May and the 30th of September, 1898. Colonel Mahon's services were the expedition to Dongola, 1896, as Staff Officer, mentioned in the Despatches, *London Gazette*, the 3rd of November, 1898, the D.S.O., Nile Expedition and mentioned in the Despatches, *London Gazette*, the 30th of September, 1898. The regimental strength on the 3rd of August, 1899, marched to Thurles camp, arriving on the 5th to join the Blue Force for the Irish manœuvres. This strength was 17 officers, 1 warrant officer, 271 non-commissioned officers and men, with 25 officers' and 226 public horses. The regimental transport was horsed mainly by horses sent from the 3rd Dragoon Guards at Dundalk. These horses, which were only partially broken to harness, did not take kindly to the work, and suffered severely from collar galls, and the like, and in consequence the experiment could not be considered satisfactory.

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The Cavalry Brigade, which was under the command of Colonel Viscount Downe, C.I.E., with Major Allenby of the 6th Dragoons as brigade-major, consisted of these units, the 6th Inniskilling Dragoons, the 8th Hussars, and Q Battery, R.H.A. Manœuvres commenced on the 8th of August, 1899.

The Red and Blue Forces were respectively at the Curragh and Thurles, a distance of seventy miles, and beyond the strength of the opposing forces nothing further was known until the cavalry came into touch.<sup>1</sup>

During the first stage of the reconnaissance Lord Downe relied for information almost entirely on the trained scouts of the Eighth under Captain Burns-Lindow, keeping the Brigade concentrated on a central line of advance. This was the first occasion on which this system had been tried at home, and it worked remarkably well.

Some of the advantages this system possesses over cavalry screen formation are that :

1. The Brigade or Division, as the case may be, can be kept concentrated and is ready to act as a formed body, if necessary.
2. It can at a moment's notice detach a strong force to hold an important position and prevent hostile cavalry forcing a river passage or mountain pass.
3. It is a great saving of horseflesh.

At the same time the success of this system depends entirely on obtaining a sufficient number of thoroughly bold and self-reliant men, who are well acquainted with map reading, and are capable of finding their way with certainty in an unknown and hostile country. Bicycles with pneumatic tyres, though liable to puncture, were found to be of more use for mounting the men than horseflesh ; but Captain Burns-Lindow was strongly in favour of extra thick solid tyres.

The question of food supply in an enemy's country is one of grave difficulty, and can only be met by each man carrying a sufficient quantity of concentrated food to last the whole time the scouts are likely to be engaged. Each man should carry a revolver in a belt where it can be used at a second's notice, as from the very nature of their work scouts are very liable to be surprised or surrounded

<sup>1</sup> *Regimental Records, 1693-1899*, pp. 361-7.

without warning. No other arms or equipment should be carried with the exception of a waterproof—to be used at night only—as agility and endurance are the essential qualities to be borne in mind.<sup>1</sup>

The Blue Force, under Major-General McCalmont, C.B., solved the problem set them on the third day. Consequently the manœuvres proper were at an end; the regiment coming in for a full meed of praise for the excellent work performed.

During the remainder of the time set apart for manœuvres a fresh scheme was drawn up each day by the Director, Field-Marshal Lord Roberts, V.C. The weather during the whole fortnight left nothing to be desired.

The two forces marched past Lord Roberts in Abbeyleigh Park on the 16th of August, 1899, and immediately afterwards the regiment marched to Ballyroan *en route* for the Curragh, arriving the next day at its destination. The casualties were very small, consisting only of 7 men and 11 horses.

The following extract was published in Brigade orders by the Brigadier: "As regards the Cavalry Bde., its Commander considers that nothing could have been better than its behaviour in Camp and on the March or than its Conduct in the Field.

"Much of the success obtained was due to the intelligent and efficient manner in which the reconnaissance of the first three days was conducted, and throughout the manœuvres the Commander of the Brigade recognised with pleasure the results of the careful individual training that had been given by O.C. units during the Drill Season. The trained scouts of the 8th Hussars under Captain Burns-Lindow did invaluable work. The manner in which their arduous duties were carried out reflects great credit not only on Capt. Burns-Lindow but on every man engaged."

Major-General Boyce Combe, C.B., on vacating the command of the Curragh district, employed these words on the 2nd of September, 1899: "The general conduct and military bearing of the troops leaves nothing to be desired, whilst the high sense of esprit de corps, prevailing all ranks, which was particularly noticeable during the recent manœuvres, has been the subject of general admiration."

<sup>1</sup> I am summarising the arguments contained in the *Regimental Records*, 1693–1899, pp. 363–4.

## CHAPTER XIII

### The South African War

THE two most important wars from 1815 to 1914 have been the Crimean War and the Indian Mutiny, and in each of these the Eighth had taken its share. Nor are these two wars unconnected. For the Crimean War was waged to maintain the balance of power in Eastern Europe, which was then regarded as a security for our position in India, while the Indian Mutiny was a struggle for the preservation and the security of India itself. The thought of the securing of rights is never far from the British mind. In South Africa we were face to face with a situation in which our countrymen composed more than half the whole white population of the Transvaal, and were denied security and political equality. Our countrymen, Uitlanders as they were called, were subjected to an oppressive and corrupt administration. Nor was there any question of crowding the Boers out of their farms. The country was large enough for Boer and Briton. There is another point. Is it not absurd to suppose that twenty thousand families of herdsmen, squatted for half a century over a land as large as France, possess a right for all time against all subsequent immigrants?

It is now quite clear that the ultimate object of President Kruger was the expulsion of the British race from the Transvaal and from South Africa—if that were in any wise to be compassed. Behind him, as we can better realise to-day, there lay the might of the German Empire. When the Jameson Raid failed, the Kaiser warmly congratulated President Kruger on the success of his plans. To-day we know that the telegram thus sent was no mere indiscretion on the part of William II, but that the telegram was sent officially by the German Foreign Office. Such a telegram simply dotted the i's and stroked the t's in the speech of President Kruger at a banquet given in honour of the Kaiser's birthday in January, 1895,

in which he declared that the Transvaal was being trodden upon by one great Power, and that it therefore naturally sought protection from another. The time had come, so the President declared, to knit the ties of the closest friendship between Germany and the South African Republic, ties such as were natural between father and child. Naturally this speech created some sensation in England. The British Ambassador in Berlin, Sir E. Malet, pressed for an explanation on the subject from Baron Marschall von Bieberstein, the German Minister of Foreign Affairs, who declared that German interests demanded the preservation of the *status quo* in South Africa, and hinted that Germany would regard any extension of British influence, such as an inclusion of the Transvaal in a customs and railway union with the British colonies, as a violation of that *status quo*. The time, Baron Marschall added, had arrived to read England a lesson, so that she might know in the future that the voice of the German Empire would make itself heard in all matters of world policy. The answer was not reassuring at the time, and to-day we can better grasp the inner meaning of it. With such schemes on hand, it is intelligible that the German Emperor sent his official telegram to President Kruger: "I express to you my sincere congratulations that without appealing to the help of friendly Powers you and your people have succeeded in repelling with your own forces the armed bands which had broken into your country and in maintaining the independence of your country against foreign aggression."

To-day we know that there had been an attempt to gain Portuguese consent for the sending of a body of German marines to Pretoria after the Jameson raid, but fortunately Portugal was friendly to us, and consent was refused. To-day we also know that the German Foreign Office endeavoured to secure the co-operation of France and Russia for a joint intervention in Transvaal affairs. Baron von Holstein, for so many years known as the "Eminence grise" of the German Foreign Office, solemnly warned Sir Valentine Chirol that Germany could count on the support of other Powers, and that, in fact, England stood in more imminent peril of a great European Coalition against her than at any time since the days

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of Napoleon I. Such a coalition failed. Yet we have to bear in mind that at the back of the mind of President Kruger and the Boers lay the circumstance that they counted on the help of the Power with the finest army in Europe. Can anyone doubt that if Germany in 1899 had also possessed anything like the navy she possessed in 1914, we should then have witnessed a precipitation of the World War? The Boer War was in reality the first act in the World War, analogous to the Nine Years' War fought between Louis XIV and William III. Nominally, the protagonists then were France and England, while really they were the French King and the Dutch Stadtholder. Nominally the protagonists in 1899 were the President of the Transvaal and the British Government, while really they were William II and Joseph Chamberlain, the Colonial Secretary.

The Eighth received orders on the 26th of December, 1899, to mobilise, and all the reservists of the regiment, together with fifty reservists of the 15th Hussars, were required to rejoin.<sup>1</sup> The reservists were called up, and 155 reported themselves on the morning of the 3rd of January, 1900. On the 13th 139 reservists were also required to rejoin, and they answered the call with equal alacrity. To the keen disappointment of Colonel Clowes and of all ranks, the infection of the horses with catarrhal fever delayed the departure of the regiment for South Africa. When the horses were pronounced free from infection, it was ascertained that there were not sufficient horses fit for active service at the Curragh to make up the three squadrons and headquarters to the full war establishment laid down for the 4th Cavalry Brigade, to which the regiment had been appointed. Accordingly, B squadron proceeded to Aldershot, dismounted, with Captains Thoyts and Greathed, Lieutenants Mort and Threlfall, and 154 non-commissioned officers and men. With the horses left by B squadron, squadrons A and C at once received their full complement of horses. Headquarters and A and C squadrons, amid a scene of loyal enthusiasm, embarked at Queenstown on the

<sup>1</sup> Sergeant-Major J. W. Morton compiled a useful *Diary of the South African War, 1900-1902*, giving the outline of the share taken by the regiment in it.

13th of February, 1900. Captain Thoyts received 144 horses at Aldershot, and embarked at Albert Docks, London, on the 17th. The total embarked was 19 officers, 586 non-commissioned officers and men, 29 chargers, and 458 troop horses. Headquarters, A, B and C squadrons were composed as follows :

HEADQUARTERS.

Lieut.-Colonel P. L. Clowes, Commanding Regiment.  
Major D. E. Wood, Second-in-Command.  
Captain C. H. Campbell, Adjutant.  
Second-Lieut. C. J. M'I. Lomer, Transport Officer.  
Lieutenant and Quartermaster Page.  
Major J. M. Irwin, R.A.M.C.  
Civil Veterinary Surgeon J. Masheter.  
1 Warrant Officer.  
43 Non-commissioned Officers and Men.  
9 Chargers and 21 Troop Horses.

A SQUADRON.

Major C. E. Duff.  
Lieutenant E. A. S. O'Brien.  
Lieutenant R. Lambert.  
Second-Lieutenant Sir C. B. Lowther, Bart.  
188 Non-commissioned Officers and Men.  
6 Chargers and 147 Troop Horses.

B SQUADRON.

Captain Thoyts.  
Captain Greathed.  
Lieutenants Mort and Threlfall.  
154 Non-commissioned Officers and Men.

C SQUADRON.

Major and Brevet Colonel B. T. Mahon.  
Captain I. W. Burns-Lindow.  
Lieutenants F. H. Wylam and J. Van der Byl.  
204 Non-commissioned Officers and Men.  
6 Chargers and 146 Troop Horses.

On embarkation a reserve squadron, consisting of 500 non-commissioned officers and men and 200 horses, was left behind at the Curragh. Major J. A. Henderson and Captain F. W. Mussenden

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left the regiment at the Curragh for special service with the Remount Department. The other officers on special service were Major and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel P. W. J. Le Gallais; Captain H. F. Deare, attached to the Remount Department; Lieutenant P. A. T. Jones, seconded for service in South Africa; Lieutenant F. M. Jennings, attached to the 10th Hussars; Captain and Riding-Master E. G. Tomblings, specially asked for by Field-Marshal Lord Roberts for employment with the Remount Department.

The regiment landed at Capetown on the 9th of March, marched to Maitland Camp, and was joined on the 16th by B squadron. Colonel Mahon left it, as he took over command of the Colonial Corps. It reached the brigade camp at Donker Hoek, six miles from Bloemfontein, on the 5th of April, and on the 7th General French inspected the camp. The first shots fired by the Eighth were on the 11th, when a reconnoitring patrol, under Captain Burns-Lindow, encountered a few Boers. The 4th Cavalry Brigade was now formed, consisting of the 7th Dragoon Guards, the 8th Hussars, the 14th Hussars, and O Battery, R.H.A., under the command of General Dickson. It was to reinforce General French, whose task was the clearing of the eastern corner of the Free State. On the 18th of March the cavalry was opening the country to Thaba 'Nchu. On the 29th it was engaged at Karree, north-east of Bloemfontein. On the 30th it was round the waterworks. On the 22nd of April it was at the relief of Wepener. On the 24th it was at Roodekop, outside Dewetsdorp the next day, and on the 26th it was riding to reinforce Ian Hamilton at Thaba 'Nchu. On the 28th French and Hamilton were at Thaba 'Nchu, and then came the encounter at Houtnek, rendering the months of March and April memorable for the share taken by the cavalry. At Donkerpoort a heavy pom-pom fire greeted the Brigade, and C squadron replied with rifles. General Pole-Carew asked the Brigade to protect his left flank on the 22nd when he attacked Kromspruit Farm. The fighting on the 24th lasted from 6 a.m. to 4 p.m., and there were 1 officer and 7 men killed, 3 officers and 23 men wounded, and 90 horses rendered *hors de combat*. The regiment had none killed

but four wounded. What lay behind the action of the 22nd of April? The raising of a siege was its object.

Lord Roberts had taken measures to relieve the hard-pressed garrison at Wepener, a siege not comparable to such sieges as those of Ladysmith, Kimberley and Mafeking, yet it was one of the noteworthy incidents of the war. On the 20th of April Pole-Carew's division, consisting of the Guards' Brigade and Stephenson's Brigade, was at Springfield, east of Bloemfontein.<sup>1</sup> On the following day he was joined by Dickson's 4th Cavalry Brigade, Alderson's Mounted Infantry, three batteries, and two naval guns. On the 22nd French was told to take on Gordon's 3rd Cavalry Brigade, join forces with Pole-Carew at Leeuwkop, and assume control of all the forces to be concentrated on Dewetsdorp for the ultimate relief of Wepener. At the same time Colville was ordered to send Smith-Dorrien's 19th Brigade to Springfield to take the place of the 18th Brigade, and Ian Hamilton with Ridley's Mounted Infantry, to push on to the waterworks, seize them, and if possible work through to Thaba 'Nchu, while Tucker and his 7th Division was still to remain near Karee Siding.

The idea was excellent. French's and Pole-Carew's troops were to push the Boers between Dewetsdorp and Bloemfontein back on Dewetsdorp. Rundle and Chermiside were to play their part in forcing up all the Boers at Dewetsdorp in a northerly direction. Then French was to cut them off on the road between Dewetsdorp and Thaba 'Nchu, relying on the support of Ian Hamilton at the latter place. In their turn Colville and Tucker were so placed as to prevent any junction between the enemy north of the Thaba 'Nchu-Bloemfontein line and those south of it. The trap was set, and all remained was for De Wet to walk into it. Unfortunately for us, he was tactician enough to perceive that a capture as important as that of Paardeberg lay before him and his men. Therefore he fought a delaying action with French in order to enable his men to get away safely to Thaba 'Nchu. On the 22nd French had not yet come up, and Pole-Carew was

<sup>1</sup> Cf. the able account in L. S. Amery, *The Times' History of the War in South Africa*, IV, p. 69 ff.; Sir F. Maurice, *History of the War in South Africa*, II, p. 320 ff.

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in command. His plan was to pierce the Boer centre at Kromspruit, while Alderson's Mounted Infantry, the Brigade of Guards, and two batteries, made a strong feint on the front and round to the west of Leeuwkop. Dickson, with the 4th Cavalry Brigade and a horse battery, was to turn their right at Donkerpoort and cut off their retreat. The pom-pom and the more serious rifle fire checked the advance of the cavalry, but Stephenson turned the Boers out of their position on Kromspruit.

French assumed command of his own and Pole-Carew's columns on the morning of the 23rd. During the night the Boers had left their main position on Leeuwkop, and French accordingly was able to reach Tweede Geluk, six miles off, without serious opposition. In the meantime Lemmer's Boers from Leeuwkop had increased to 1200 by Fourie's reinforcements, holding a range of hills extending for six miles from Vlakfontein to Roodekop. French attacked the position with both brigades, sending the 9th Lancers to a ridge on the left near Vlakfontein, the 7th Dragoon Guards to their right, and the 8th and 14th Hussars further south. The 16th and 17th Lancers were sent round to the right with pom-poms to seize Roodekop. The first four regiments carried out their share of this programme, though they were subjected to a very heavy fire from the Boers, who enfiladed them from their positions to the north and east. The 16th and 17th Lancers completed the task of the first four regiments by seizing the commanding situation on Roodekop. Then the enemy were driven out. Lemmer, Fourie and their contingent were flying over the wide plain stretching east of Roodekop in the direction of Thaba 'Nchu. De Wet had fought his delaying action, and as a result of it his men were able to make off. No Paardeberg lay before them.

French instructed Dickson to take the 3rd as well as his own 4th Cavalry Brigade across the Modder and work round to the east of Dewetsdorp in order to cut off the Boer retreat. He crossed the Modder, driving before him a rearguard of two hundred men. During the night, however, the enemy had slipped away from his main position, and all hope of bringing him to bay at Dewetsdorp vanished. Steyn had warned De Wet that from Delagoa Bay had

come a rumour that the British meant to surround him. De Wet saw the net on all sides closing in upon him, and he wasted not a second in escaping from it. By his orders, as soon as night fell on the 24th, the various commandos sent off all their wagons to a rendezvous, to which a few hours later their mounted men followed. The retreat was not only from Dewetsdorp but a retreat all along the whole of the Dewetsdorp–Wepener line. De Wet sensibly refused to fight a battle in force which he was sure to lose. He, therefore, ordered the retreat of his men and ordered it methodically, sending forward just sufficient men into successive positions to delay our advance long enough for his men to effect a successful retreat.

French still believed that he could close in on the Boer rendezvous behind Thaba 'Nchu Mountain and cut De Wet off. With this sanguine belief in his mind, on the 28th of April he sent Gordon's Cavalry Brigade round the south side of this mountain, Dickson's round the north, and the two were to meet behind the mountain when they could take the Boers between them. As neither brigade was able to get round this mountain, the plan came to nothing. Wepener, however, had been relieved.

As Lord Roberts was preparing for the advance of the main army on Pretoria, he ordered preliminary manœuvres at the end of April in order to bring the whole of the main army into line. Accordingly, Ian Hamilton was to move north from Thaba 'Nchu past Houtnek, halt at Jacobsrust for Bruce Hamilton and Broadwood to join him, and make his way to Winburg by the 3rd of May. Early on the morning of the 30th of April Ian Hamilton set out from Thaba 'Nchu with his mounted infantry brigade, Smith-Dorrien's brigade, and P Battery and the 74th Battery, towards Jacobsrust, destined to meet Philip Botha's men at Houtnek and Toba Mountain. The right of the Boer position rested on the most western hill, a high flat-topped kopje, named Toba Mountain. The centre occupied a series of sharp rocky knolls, stretching three miles eastward of Toba. The left held the kopjes running from north to south. In front of the centre of the position is a bare shallow valley, two thousand yards in width. The Winburg road crosses Houtnek between Toba Mountain and the sharp, rocky

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knolls, dominated in every direction by these heights. An outburst of rifle fire brought our men to a standstill.

Ian Hamilton decided to attack Toba Mountain, and his attack was checked. The superior tactical position conferred a marked advantage upon the Boers which they lacked, as on many other occasions, the initiative to turn to a decided success. Still, Hamilton sought the assistance of General French, who directed the Eighth and some Lancers, accompanied by O Battery, R.H.A., to support Hamilton next morning. The 2nd Battalion of the East Yorkshire Regiment, with the 2nd Field Battery from Rundle's division, were also directed to march from Thaba 'Nchu as early as possible on the morning of the 1st of May. General Gordon, who was with the 3rd Cavalry Brigade at Israel's Poort, was to send two squadrons with two guns of R Battery, R.H.A., to threaten the south and south-west of Toba Mountain. In fact, Houtnek was about to turn into one of the really serious engagements of the war.

As soon as the Boers saw that Toba was threatened, they began to reinforce the burghers on the mountain. To prevent further reinforcement reaching Toba, Smith-Dorrien and De Lisle kept up a hot fusilade against the centre of the enemy's position. On the morning of the 1st of May Smith-Dorrien renewed his efforts to gain Toba Mountain. The Gordon Highlanders, the Shropshire Light Infantry, and the Canadians overran the knolls on its western crest. Clowes with his mounted men and Hamilton's horse battery was directed to move eastward, if possible circle right round Toba, and threaten the Boers from the rear. In spite of a lively Mauser fire, this was accomplished. As at Dewetsdorp, so at Houtnek the Boers retreated instead of strengthening their positions, a custom in which they persisted, and one that cost them a heavy price repeatedly. This is, generally speaking, the normal tactics of irregular troops. Whatever the gains and losses resulting, they are probably less than would follow from attempts to stand and resist well organised attacks by regulars too long.

Smith-Dorrien ordered a general advance of the Gordons, the Shropshires and the Canadians just as the 8th Hussars appeared on

the northern side of the mountain. The appearance of the cavalry was decisive, and the Boers hastened their departure from Houtnek. In his telegram of the end of May, Lord Roberts said, "Hamilton speaks in high terms of the services of the 8th Hussars under Colonel Clowes and a made-up regiment of Lancers, which came into Broadwood's brigade and assisted in making the Boers evacuate their position." It is easy to understand the satisfaction with which Major Duff, on the 1st of May, gave every non-commissioned officer and man a present of half-a-pound of hard tobacco, a present all the more welcome as our small stock had run out. On the 3rd of May the regiment returned to Bloemfontein, arriving at Donker Hoek the next day. The 5th and 6th of May were occupied in drawing stores, remounts, and the equipment required. Unfortunately the remounts were soft, and consequently unfit for either hard work or long marches. The situation, however, did not admit of delay, and the start had to be made. The penalty for using unfit horses was paid by the time Kroonstad was reached, and indeed on many another occasion.

Just as the capture and occupation of Bloemfontein may be called the end of a definite phase in the campaign, so the advance to Pretoria may be called the beginning of a new and definite phase. Lord Roberts's main forces began their advance on the 3rd of May, 1900. French's Cavalry, after their refit at Bloemfontein, started off to catch up and join the main forces on the 7th of May. Great results, it was firmly believed on all sides, would be obtained from the successful occupation of the enemy's capital in the Transvaal, and accordingly the Eighth set out on their march to Pretoria in high spirits. These were in no wise damped by the fact that the convoy went astray the first night, leaving all without rations.

Dickson, with the 4th Cavalry Brigade, reached Kalkoen Kranz a few miles south of Du Preez Laager drift by the evening of the 9th of May. Fighting was in progress on the front of the advance, and the actions which took place on the 9th, 10th, and 11th of May are generally known as the Zand River operations. On the

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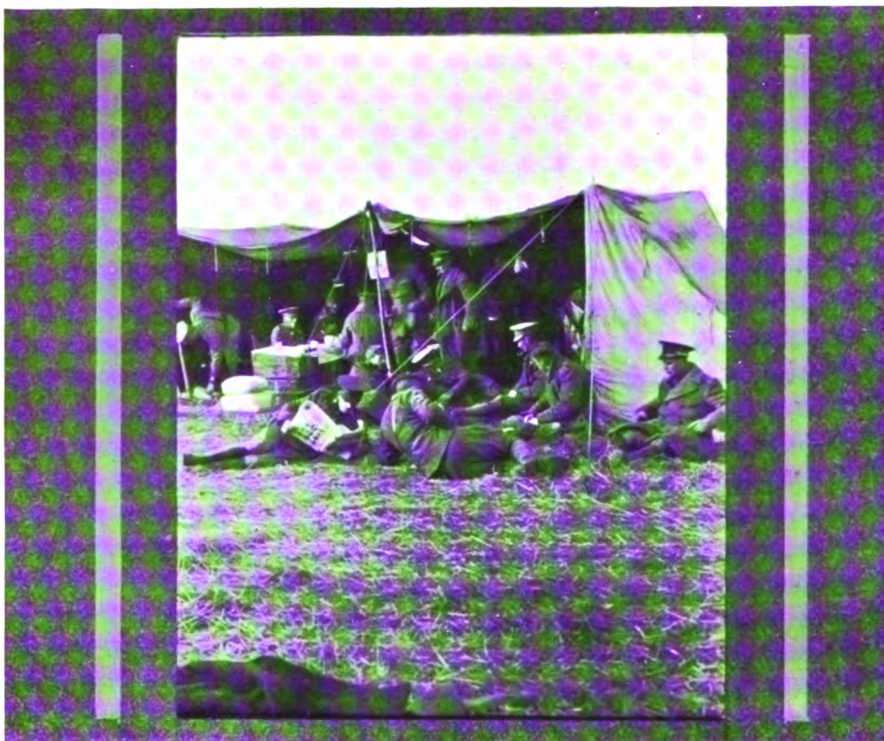
10th of May French's aim was to outflank the Boer right. No opposition was encountered till nearing Vredes Verdrag. The arrival of French's Cavalry here—actually Porter's 1st Cavalry Brigade—proved a surprise for Botha, and he immediately detached a force of burghers to oppose the cavalry.

When French, anxious to push on, saw the 1st Brigade held up, he led the 4th Cavalry Brigade to the west of Vredes Verdrag towards Posen, the next hill to the north. Mauser, pom-pom, and artillery paid due attention to the Eighth. Two hundred Boers came down a kopje they held, and, riding in extended order, advanced within a thousand yards of the 4th Brigade, when they halted, dismounted, and opened fire. The regiment was ordered to charge, but could barely effect more than a slow gallop. The reasons of this are sufficiently obvious. It had already marched many miles, and, though well on in the afternoon, the horses had had no water that day. The Boers with coolness mounted, and, riding back some distance, dismounted, and again opened fire. C squadron, being on the right, was in the best position to cut off the enemy from the kopje they had originally come from, and to which they were retiring; and it managed to kill seven Boers. Two prisoners were also taken. Deare, commanding C squadron, caught up with a Boer, cut him with his sword on both shoulders with force, yet the blows had so little effect on the thick coat and bandolier that the man rode on apparently unhurt. A few moments later a trooper, coming up and using the point, easily put his sword right through the Boer. This is an interesting point for the Cutting and Thrusting Schools of thought.

On the night of the 11th of May, French's Cavalry had reached Booschpoort Drift and bivouacked there. On the 12th of May it moved on Kroonstad from the west. The Eighth entered the town unopposed early. Later in the day the main army entered from the south and the town officially surrendered. The cavalry bivouacked that night about Jordaans Siding, north of the town.

The strain of the long and tiring marches, the considerable fighting, the lack of water and the weight of marching order, and the soft remounts, had wrought great wastage of horse flesh. The





1. SOUTH AFRICA, 1900.



2. CROSSING THE VAAL, MAY 24, 1900.

strength of the regiment on the 20th of May was only 19 officers, 227 men, and 228 horses. On arrival at Kroonstad 427 horses were found unfit for further use by the 4th Cavalry Brigade. For the 8th and the 14th Hussars 334 remounts arrived. The strength of the 4th Brigade was 719 horses on the 20th. In fact, the whole of French's Cavalry urgently required fresh remounts. Further, before the advance could be continued, stores and food had to be brought up, and communications, including railway, re-established. The Boers had, during their retreat, destroyed road and railway bridges over the Valsch and other rivers. The main force, accordingly, halted to the 22nd of May, 1900, on which day the advance to Pretoria was resumed. Actually French's Cavalry and other mounted troops moved on the 20th of May. On the 21st of May the good news was received that Mafeking had been relieved by one of our officers, Colonel Mahon, in conjunction with Colonel Plumer. On the 24th of May, the Queen's birthday, we were the first regiment to cross the Vaal River, thus entering the Transvaal. Everybody naturally seemed in better spirits. For the Army was definitely on the road to Johannesburg and Pretoria.

On the 27th of May the cavalry had a long and tiring day, being engaged against Grobler's and Lemmer's men with the object of clearing the Gatsrand Spurs and reaching a position north-west of Klip River Station. The Inniskilling Dragoons were heavily engaged during the day, and according to Lieutenant-Colonel Yardley, "when matters were critical, the arrival of Colonel Clowes, cheering, with about only twenty of the 8th Hussars, put fresh life into us."<sup>1</sup> On the 28th of May, French, having first secured the bridge and hamlet of Van Wyk's Rust with the 4th Cavalry Brigade, ordered the 1st Cavalry Brigade and Alderson's Mounted Infantry to cross the Klip River and drive back the Boers on his front. The next move was to send Dickson's 4th Cavalry Brigade and Pilcher's Mounted Infantry six miles up the river in order to cross at the Potchefstroom Road Drift. French intended Dickson to make a converging attack on the Boer centre. Dickson

<sup>1</sup> Yardley, *With the Inniskilling Dragoons*, p. 78.

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crossed safely, and Pilcher occupied a kopje commanding the drift. As Dickson's Brigade moved over the open and swampy ground formed by the Klip Spruit, it met heavy fire from Doornkop, and his converging attack proved a failure. The fire was the hottest the Eighth had so far received, though oddly enough, riding in extended order, only one man was wounded. Later the cavalry withdrew over the Klip River to bivouac for the night.

The intention of French on the 29th of May was to attempt to turn the Boer right by an attack on Doornkop. He proceeded with the 1st and 4th Cavalry Brigades from Van Wyk's Rust along the southern bank of the Klip river. He sent Porter and Dickson to seize the two kopjes between the road and Doornkop, and both succeeded. On the arrival of Ian Hamilton with the 5th and 7th Mounted Infantry it was arranged that Ian Hamilton's troops should attack Doornkop, and that French should attempt a turning movement to the north. After fierce fighting the Gordons and the City Imperial Volunteers captured the main Boer positions. The Cavalry also was engaged and pushed the Boers back, finally going into bivouac for the night north-west of Doornkop. On the 30th of May the advance was continued, and by evening Johannesburg was practically surrounded and the town surrendered. At the end of the war a clasp, "Johannesburg," was awarded to all troops taking part in the fighting. We have only dealt with the operations on the British left, but of course it must be understood that the main force was operating in the centre with the Cavalry and the Mounted Infantry on the right flank.

Lord Roberts determined on the bold course of an advance on Pretoria, and he continued his victorious march to it on the 3rd of June, 1900. His orders were that French's cavalry and Hutton were to move well to the west of Pretoria and cut the railway north of it the next day. On the 4th of June French's Cavalry crossed the Witwaters Berg and the Crocodile river, the 4th Brigade seizing Commando Nek with only slight opposition. Lord Roberts's army entered Pretoria without opposition. On the 5th of June French's Cavalry, approaching from the west, went into bivouac north-west of the town, and on the 6th the

British prisoners at Waterval were released by Porter's Cavalry Brigade. As Pretoria, the capital of the Transvaal, was occupied, the phase of the main operations, which started at Bloemfontein on the 3rd of May, was now closed. During the period from the 3rd of May to the 4th of June, the distance covered by the 8th Hussars was at least 350 miles. A halt, to re-organise and make fresh plans, became again necessary.

Much had been hoped for from the occupation of Pretoria, but in the event these hopes were not destined to realisation. Nor is there much matter for surprise in this. The occupation of Paris is a matter of the last importance to the French, for Paris is a capital in the sense that Pretoria never has been. If the French shift their government to Bordeaux, it is nothing short of a calamity to them, for Paris is the heart of *la patrie*. If the Boers shifted their government and the headquarters of their army from Pretoria to Machadodorp, as they now did, it was simply a change and little more. No doubt the government and the army did not carry on as usual, but they carried on. Lord Roberts, then, did not gain all he had expected from his bold course. Peace appeared in the nearer west, but in the south and east of the Transvaal the enemy appeared unbroken.

Botha's position, sixteen miles east of Pretoria, not only covered the railway running east to Komati Poort, but was also a distinct threat to Pretoria. To remove him was necessary, and the attack planned against him brought on the Battle of Diamond Hill, fought on the 11th and 12th of June. French's Cavalry Division, operating on the left flank of the main attack, was held up by De la Rey's men posted on three sides of the Kameelfontein Valley. A fusilade stopped the 4th Cavalry Brigade, with the 8th Hussars leading, and the excellent cover of the rocky kopjes afforded the enemy the shelter they required, rendering it difficult to ascertain their exact position. The 8th Hussars were quickly in action, dismounted, and presently the 4th Cavalry Brigade had obtained a secure footing on the Kameelfontein hills, and thus afforded protection to French's right flank. The 1st Cavalry Brigade was operating on the left, and Alderson's Mounted

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Infantry was co-operating on the right. French's turning movement of the Boer right was, however, by now stopped, and the Cavalry Division could merely hold their ground in a fire fight with the Boers, and this they did for the next thirty-six hours. On the 12th De la Rey was preparing a counter attack on French, when Ian Hamilton's successful capture of Diamond Hill caused a change of plan, and during the night of the 12th-13th the whole Boer force withdrew in an easterly direction along the railway. Captain O'Brien was severely wounded. At dawn on the 13th the Boer position opposite the Eighth was reconnoitred by Lieutenant Jones and Squadron Sergeant-Major Burns, and reported clear of the enemy. On the 15th of June the Eighth received a visit from General French, who complimented the regiment on the excellent work it had done since leaving Bloemfontein. A clasp later was awarded for the action of Diamond Hill.

The objects Lord Roberts set before him were the securing of the Delagoa Bay railway and the Natal railway, but for the regiment there was a lull. Just then everyone utilised his spare time washing and repairing his clothing and in writing letters home. This lull for the Eighth lasted from the 11th of June to the 9th of July. Reservists and remounts came. There was even a cricket match with the 14th Hussars with pick handles for bats! On the 9th of July the 8th Hussars were again on the move, and marched south-east of Pretoria to be attached to Porter's 1st Cavalry Brigade which was operating with Hutton's Mounted Infantry. They joined this force on the 10th of July. Soon after arrival in camp pleasant messages were helioed from the officers of the Royal Fusiliers and of the Connaught Rangers, congratulating us upon our march up country, and saying that it gave all ranks satisfaction to have the Eighth fighting by their side.

After the lull the storm burst again on the 11th of July, when the Boers under De la Rey attacked in four separate places within a radius of thirty miles of Pretoria. At Onderste Poort, the furthest outpost north of Pretoria, Grobler made a determined attack on the 7th Dragoon Guards under Colonel Lowe. This was followed by heavy and successful attacks on Commando and Zilkaats Neks.

In fact, on the north, north-west, and west, the British forces had been driven back, and the situation looked serious for Pretoria. Meanwhile the Eighth were also engaged with the enemy on the 11th of July and the following days about Leeuwkop. On the 16th of July the enemy was more active, and the whole of Porter's and Hutton's troops were engaged. The Eighth were on the right. Beyond the right flank the country became more open and flat, and a party of Boers attempted to occupy a small kopje which would give command of the flank. This was prevented by B squadron, which galloped and reached the kopje just in time to forestall the Boers. This kopje was out of the range of rifle fire, but the Boers unsuccessfully employed gun and pom-pom fire in an effort to dislodge the squadron. The importance of this move is best realised by the circumstance that General Hutton helioed orders to Colonel Clowes that he must hold the flank at all costs. On the 17th the regiment continued to hold the same positions as the previous day. That night the Eighth under Major Duff had a long ride, escorting a convoy to Springs for rations. A review of the state of affairs shows that the Boers had gained considerable successes during the second week of July. It was our good fortune that their lack of dash or of organising ability prevented their making the most of them or following them up. Accordingly, Lord Roberts was able to restore the situation and to secure time to plan and organise measures for a fresh advance east against the main Boer forces and their government, which had retired along the Delagoa Bay railway.

On the 23rd of July the Eighth rejoined Dickson's 4th Cavalry Brigade at Deeplaagte. Lord Roberts and General French had planned a swift advance across the more or less open country south of the Delagoa Bay railway. When well beyond Middleburg, French was to swing up north and cut the line behind Botha, and trap him between the Cavalry and the Mounted Infantry in the rear, the main force advancing along the railway. French divided his force into three columns which were to move in concentric circles. He assigned the inner line nearest the railway to Hutton, giving Dickson's 4th Brigade and Gordon's 1st Brigade wider

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curves. At first Hutton and Dickson moved due east on Olifantsfontein, gaining high ground between Bronkhurst Spruit and the Wilge river. Then Dickson turned down the western bank of the Wilge river and joined Gordon. French's forces were now well placed to carry out the original plan. That night he received orders, however, to make Brugspruit Station his objective with the Cavalry, and Balmoral Hutton's objective. Dirkson's Commando and some Germans on the 24th of July put up considerable opposition and delayed the advance, thus enabling Botha's men to get away. Lieutenant Wilson was severely wounded. French and Hutton followed up the retreating Boers, and Lord Roberts occupied Middleburg. At this point Lord Roberts decided that a halt was again necessary until General Buller was ready to co-operate and communication along the railway was restored. The first chase of De Wet and the pacification of the Western Transvaal occupied his attention.

By the middle of August, French was holding a wide line of outposts north and north-east of Middleburg. The Cavalry held the line from Wonderfontein on the railway southwards to the Komati river. The regiment had numerous small skirmishes with Boer reconnaissance parties and picquets, with successful results. On the 15th of August Buller reached Twyfelaar, just south of the Komati river, and came into touch with the right flank of Gordon's Cavalry Brigade.

Botha was now holding his last line of regular defence. He was covering Lydenburg on the right, Barberton on the left, and the remaining miles of the railway to Komati Poort. No doubt it was a long line for the troops at his disposal, but the country was hilly and strong for defence. The combined operations of Buller, Pole-Carew, and French began on the 21st of August. Buller advanced and attacked the Boers on the Geluk Ridges with French's Cavalry assisting on his left and Pole-Carew advancing along the railway. During the next few days there were small advances with considerable fighting, and Belfast was occupied on the 25th of August. The next day Lord Roberts came up in order to take charge of the operations. He ordered French's Cavalry to move

north of the railway with the object of covering his left flank and turning the Boer right. On the 27th heavy fighting occurred, especially about Bergandaal, and the Boer army was in full retreat by the evening. The Battle of Belfast, a name familiar to the Eighth, was won. At the end of the war the troops taking part in these operations were awarded the clasp "Belfast." On the 30th we met the poor unfortunate British troops who had been in captivity at Nooitgedacht. They had been badly housed and badly fed, and Viljoen himself was sorely ashamed of their treatment.

On the 31st of August Lord Roberts made new dispositions. He ordered Buller north towards Lydenburg and French to Barberton, keeping only Pole-Carew on the railway. In order to carry out his task French concentrated his cavalry at Machadodorp. The Eighth marched on the 4th of September and occupied Carolina. On the 6th it was reinforced by the arrival of Mahon with the Imperial Light Horse, and M Battery, and by Colonel Spens with the Suffolks and the Shropshire Light Infantry. French advanced again on the 9th of September to Barberton. The regiment marched over the exceptionally hilly country to Barberton, and considerable fighting took place. By the surprise use of an undefended track Barberton was captured on the 13th of September. French held a ceremonial parade, and hoisted the Union Jack. The rationing was very good, better in fact than at any time since we left Bloemfontein, except during our stay at Kameeldrift. The regiment remained in bivouac several days. A terrific storm one night turned the whole camp into a swamp, levelling shelters to the ground, and making things excessively uncomfortable. We left Barberton on the 4th of October and reached Machadodorp on the 8th, where stores, remounts, and equipment were drawn. By this time only about a dozen of the 450 horses with which the regiment had started remained.

The last march of French's Cavalry Division occurred in October. French was to march diagonally across the high veld to Heidelberg in order to clear the district of hostile inhabitants. To effect this object he had Mahon's Cavalry column, the 1st and 4th Cavalry Brigades under Generals Dickson and Gordon, amounting to 3000

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mounted men, 300 infantry, 16 guns and 4 pom-poms. The length of the march was 195 miles, with no supplies in the district, and therefore with a supply park of 155 wagons drawn by 2480 oxen and stretching over  $4\frac{1}{2}$  miles. Of course rapid advance was out of the question. Mahon's column consisted of the 8th and 14th Hussars, M Battery, R.H.A., and a pom-pom section which was formed on the 10th of October, 1900. This new formation naturally meant that the Eighth had to leave Dickson's 4th Cavalry Brigade, of which they had formed part since Bloemfontein, except for two short periods when attached to the 1st Cavalry Brigade. On the 9th of October General Dickson issued his farewell address, saying that:

It is with great regret that I part with the 8th Hussars from my command. During the past seven months it has been frequently in action, and has invariably shown a true spirit of discipline and courage worthy of its traditions. Whether employed as contact squadrons, small patrols, or as part of the brigade, the officers, non-commissioned officers, and men have invariably displayed their soldierly qualities.

Major-General Dickson begs to thank Colonel Clowes and all ranks under his command for the willing assistance they have always given him. He wishes them all success in the future.

Here we may survey the general situation. By the beginning of October Lord Roberts had swept all before him. The main army of the enemy had dissolved in panic. President Kruger had fled. Warfare, at least of the orthodox type, had disappeared. This was all true, and yet warfare of the guerilla type appeared and continued to appear.

Mahon's column marched on the 12th of October by Dalmanutha to Geluk, the scene of the severe fighting during the Battle of Belfast. Tobias Smuts had a thousand men from the Ermelo and Carolina commandos, and in the early hours of the 13th of October he assailed Mahon stoutly at Geluk, heavily attacking our outpost line and at the same time shelling the camp. During the night the Boers had skilfully established themselves in close proximity to our picquets among the boulders and rock which abound in this

area. As soon as it began to be light they opened heavy rifle fire. With unusual courage and determination, the enemy pressed the attack home, developing it into an attempt to surround the column. They were successful against two picquets of A squadron under Lieutenants Wylam and Gilmour (16th Lancers attached) respectively. Lieutenant Wylam was killed and Lieutenant Gilmour severely wounded. Of the N.C.O.'s and men, four were killed and the remainder wounded or taken prisoners. Major Duff, commanding the squadron, was also wounded.<sup>1</sup>

The capture of the two picquets of A squadron inevitably rendered the situation of the next picquets on their right, found by C squadron, rather precarious. Dismounted messengers from them were sent back for orders, but owing to the heavy Boer fire were unable to return. Unaware of the situation, picquets were continuing to hold their position with fire, and would undoubtedly have been cut off and captured but for the action of Major D. E. Wood. He came at full gallop over the exposed ridge, passed near the picquets, and signalled the order to withdraw, and then without pulling a rein galloped away again. He was under heavy fire the whole time, many Boers in their excitement standing up to shoot.

While the outposts were thus engaged, Mahon soon had his guns in action, and the remainder of his Brigade suitably disposed to resist the attack. The transport was sent back towards Dalmanutha, and later the Brigade itself began to fall back slowly. Each regiment covered the other alternately, gallantly assisted by M Battery. With steadiness the formidable task of disengaging from an awkward situation was successfully accomplished and even some loss was inflicted upon the enemy. Later the approach of Gordon's column, coming up in support, forced Smuts to break off the engagement and to retire. Among other casualties the regiment lost Lieutenant and Adjutant Jones, a highly capable and most promising officer. Lieutenant-Colonel Brown of the 14th Hussars gained his V.C. this day. In his despatch of the 15th of November, Lord Roberts noted that Mahon "became heavily engaged near

Yardley, p. 200.

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Geluk with a body of 1000 men with four guns. Although hardly pressed Mahon succeeded in holding his own until French came to his assistance, when the Boers were driven back in a southeasterly direction, having sustained some loss."

On the 15th of October the general advance of French's column continued, and Bethel was reached on the 20th. General French visited the camp on the 21st of October, and ordered a parade of the regiment. In a brief speech he "thanked the regiment for its past services, and expressed his belief that, if called upon for further efforts, the appeal would be cheerfully answered." As he spoke on the 21st, he naturally recalled the charge of the Light Brigade and the share of the Eighth in it on the 25th of October, 1854. Such encouragement was sorely wanted, for the marching at the end of October was the most trying the regiment experienced. On the 26th of October French's force ended its march at Heidelberg with little of value accomplished. Throughout the march there were continual sniping and slight attacks on the flank and rear. The moment a ridge or kopje was evacuated it was immediately occupied by parties of Boers, who opened fire on retiring troops. Night after night a large proportion of the regiment was on outpost duty, men in some cases being on sentry as often as five consecutive nights. The weather proved bad, and combined with the early starts and late hours in bivouac the men suffered from exposure and lack of food.

In the *London Gazette* of October, 1900, Major C. E. Duff was promoted brevet lieutenant-colonel, Major D. E. Wood lieutenant-colonel on half pay, and Captain R. Lambert received the D.S.O. Regimental Sergeant-Major Mountford and Sergeant E. Parry received D.C.M.'s. On the 3rd of November the regiment returned to Pretoria. Lieutenant-Colonel Le Gallais was killed in action at Bothaville on the 5th, when he inflicted a serious defeat on De Wet. Brigadier-General Mahon was appointed Governor of Kordofan, Egypt, and relinquished his command. In consequence of his promotion the 4th Cavalry Brigade was re-formed as of old, consisting of the 7th Dragoon Guards, the 8th and the 14th Hussars, and O Battery, R.H.A.

On the 10th of November General French published the following Divisional Order :

The Cavalry Division having for a time broken up into brigade units, the Lieutenant-General, on relinquishing the command, desires to express his deep regret in severing his immediate connection with the splendid force it has been his honour and privilege to command, throughout an almost continuous series of engagements, and active operations, commencing February last to the present time. General French recalls with pride and satisfaction the many occasions during the period upon which he has personally witnessed the intrepid gallantry displayed by all ranks of the Cavalry Division, a glorious reminiscence which will be ever present to the end of his life.

His warmest thanks are due to the brigadiers, commanding officers, squadron commanders, officers, non-commissioned officers, and men for the skill, courage, and endurance which has been mainly instrumental in securing the successful result attained.

The Eighth was not destined to remain long with the 4th Cavalry Brigade, as on the 19th of November it marched from Pretoria to join General Broadwood's 2nd Cavalry Brigade at Rustenburg in relief of the Composite Household Cavalry who were to proceed home. Sergeant-Major Morton records : "The other regiments—10th Hussars and 12th Lancers—expressed their pleasure in having one of the celebrated French's cavalry regiments brigaded with them, and plied us with all sorts of questions as to our latest doings."<sup>1</sup> Among these doings we may feel tolerably certain that the engagements at Houtnek and Geluk formed part of the conversation, for they constitute two of the outstanding achievements of the Eighth.

The units forming the 2nd Cavalry Brigade were the 8th and 10th Hussars, the 12th Lancers, and Q Battery, R.H.A. The Boers under the direction of De la Rey were at this time very active in this area, with the outcome that continual marching and small skirmishes with the enemy were of daily occurrence. On the 3rd of December C squadron was hotly engaged for several hours, and Captain Burns-Lindow was wounded. On the 23rd the Brigade crossed Magalies Berg and, marching south-east,

<sup>1</sup> P. 71.

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reached the Johannesburg-Klerksdorp railway on Christmas Eve. Colonel Knox here assumed command of the Brigade in relief of General Broadwood.

The 3rd and 4th of January, 1901, witnessed the next move by rail to the neighbourhood of Germiston. By the 26th of January preparations were ready for fresh operations against Botha and his men in the eastern Transvaal. Five columns were to advance and make a clean sweep of the country between the Delagoa and Natal railways, right up to the Swazi and Zululand borders. It was hoped by this means to capture or force the Boers to surrender. French was in command of four Columns, in the centre of which Knox's 2nd Cavalry Brigade was the most northerly column, and other forces were to co-operate on the flanks. On the 26th of January the advance began. The weakness of having gaps between columns was immediately apparent, as Commandos under Kemp and Beyers quickly slipped through the advancing British forces. Opposition of varying degree was encountered. On the 1st of February the Eighth was early engaged in a running fight from ridge to ridge which lasted all day, several farms having to be attacked. In fact, this day proved typical of many of the encounters of the year 1901.

On the 6th of February Botha attacked Smith-Dorrien's most northerly column near Lake Chrissie, and after severe fighting escaped with numbers of his men to the north-west. Ermelo was occupied on the 6th without real opposition, as the bulk of the Boers remaining in front of the Column were hurriedly retiring southward through Piet Retief. It was now obvious that the main project had failed, but the Column continued to advance. Piet Retief was reached by the Eighth on February the 18th after slight opposition. With Smith-Dorrien on the left at Amsterdam, Knox about Piet Retief and Dartnell at Marienthal, the British soldiers were roughly along the Swazi border on a forty-mile front; but Botha and the majority of his men had slipped away.

The heavy and incessant rains gave rise to much hardship. The flooded condition of the bridgeless rivers Pongola and Intombi prevented supplies arriving, and French termed our plight "a

most unfortunate state of affairs." There was, in fact, a more or less complete breakdown of our supply arrangements. Columns had to remain stationary. Rations had gradually to be reduced, and on the 20th of February all troops were put on quarter rations, i.e. a pound-and-a-half of biscuits, a little coffee, no sugar, no salt, but plenty of meat, as numerous sheep were available from our captures. The ration of a horse was reduced to two pounds of corn. It is, therefore, intelligible that General French expressed in the Divisional Orders of the 25th of February "how highly he appreciated the spirit and bearing of the troops under the privations they were suffering from bad weather and short food," and he directed officers commanding units to let their men know his appreciation.

General Kitchener on the 28th of February complimented General French and his troops on their work and behaviour, and on the difficulties they had overcome. In the early part of March half rations were the order of the day. Bad weather and inadequate supplies of food still continued, and on the 14th of March Lord Kitchener sent a telegram to General French: "I very much regret that you have such bad weather. Please express to the troops my appreciation of their services and endurance under such trying circumstances. I hope the weather will soon permit you to go on and move again to complete your successful operations." Though the operations had failed in their primary object of capturing Botha and his main commando, yet quite appreciable, if lesser, results had been obtained. About 500 Boers had been killed, wounded, or captured, and 730 had surrendered. Seven guns, 606 rifles, a large amount of ammunition, numbers of horses, oxen, wagons and carts, and no less than 158,000 sheep had been captured.<sup>1</sup>

From Piet Retief the Eighth moved south, taking part in the final phase of the Great Eastern Trek. All columns moved down into the angle between Natal and the Zululand and Swaziland borders in the hope of trapping the Boers still south of the British columns. On the 6th of April the Brigade carried out a night

<sup>1</sup> Cf. Morton, p. 82.

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march with the object of surrounding and capturing a small commando reported near Dordrecht. It was a wretchedly cold and wet night. The Eighth was the advanced regiment. In spite of the rain and mist by dawn it had reached the desired position, but assisted by the mist the Boers contrived to escape across the Pongola river. Their wagons, a few prisoners, and 800 oxen were taken. With the usual skirmishes the regiment bivouacked at Dornberg on the 10th of April with a glimpse of Majuba Hill in the distance, reaching Dundee on the 16th. Lieutenant-Colonel C. E. Duff proceeded by rail to Pretoria to take command of the 1st Scottish Horse.

From its arrival in Bloemfontein till now the Eighth had always formed part of a Cavalry Brigade or Column and had been taking part in all operations as a complete regiment. Now for the first time its activities were to assume a new form. It was about to be divided up into detachments of varying strength, to have squadrons either attached temporarily to different columns or to carry out an independent rôle of their own. We see this from various entries in diaries kept at the time. Two troops of C squadron left by road for detachment duty on the 20th of April. One, under Captain Van der Byl, set out for the Upper Tugela, near Ladysmith, and the other, under Second-Lieutenant Ryder, set out for Besters Siding, twenty-five miles from its companion troop at the Upper Tugela. Headquarters, B squadron and half of C squadron left by rail in trucks for Volksrust on the 1st of May. They arrived at their destination on the following day, when Major Henderson rejoined the regiment. There they remained camped for some time. A draft of the 11th Hussars was posted to the regiment. Squadrons reconnoitred the immediate district. A draft from home arrived on the 16th of June.

On the 27th of May half of B squadron and half of C squadron set out for Dundee. On the 24th of June the remainder of C squadron left headquarters and proceeded to Dundee in relief of the half of B squadron. Seventy-five non-commissioned officers and men of A squadron set out for Ingogo. On the 11th Lieutenant-Colonel Wood, Captains Mussenden and Greathed,

Lieutenants Jennings, Mort, and Warner, and C. V. S. Wilson, with 175 non-commissioned officers and men, and 204 horses, joined Colonel Rimington's Column at Platrand. This detachment was engaged almost every day in the Orange Free State, where it did good work. Rimington was the man who urged on headquarters the necessity of preserving a continuous outpost-line at night, and had endeavoured to enforce this plan, which was the essence of the drive system, among his own troops. Lieutenant-Colonel Wood's detachment was with Colonel Rimington from the 13th of July to the 12th of August, when it returned to regimental headquarters at Volksrust. Some entries illustrate the efficient work it carried out :

24th.—Worked in conjunction with Colonel Wing's Column, making a detour to the south. Result : Colonel Wing's Column got 7 prisoners and 10 wagons, and Colonel Rimington's 14 prisoners, 12 wagons, and about 2000 head of cattle. Returned to Heilbron and bivouacked. . . .<sup>1</sup>

28th.—Started at 7 a.m., and reached Jagersrust at 10.30 a.m. Bivouacked. Very cold. Snow showers. Marched again at 11.30 p.m., and on 29th arrived at Sterkfontein at daybreak. Breakfasted and left wagons there. Came across Boer convoy at Groenvlei, but our two squadrons went away on the right flank and pursued the Boers. Captured 13 wagons and 200 head of cattle. Colonel Rimington's party went on to near Lindley, and captured six wagons, besides accounting for several of the enemy. We also accounted for some and took three prisoners. Returned to Groenvlei and bivouacked.<sup>2</sup>

Day after day this system of relentless pressure is pursued, and day after day it yields its due results. Colonel Rimington in Column Orders on the 9th of August, 1901, stated : "The Brigadier desires to express to Major Wood, the officers, non-commissioned officers, and men of the wing of the 8th Hussars his extreme appreciation of the excellent work they had done while with his column. Their soldierly conduct and good horse management has been most exemplary. Their dash has given him the keenest pleasure. He wishes them all good luck wherever they go."

The regimental diary records entry after entry, giving details

<sup>1</sup> Morton, p. 97.

<sup>2</sup> Morton, p. 98.

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of patrols of men and of protection of natives. We give samples of these, as they formed part of the pressure that ultimately wore down the tenacious resistance of the Boers:

28th (of August).—The regiment, one company Yorks & Lancs., and two guns, marched over Hout Nek to Joubert's Farm, Elandsfontein, bringing in a family and a little stock, returning by De Jager's Nek, after making a reconnaissance extending about 10 miles. During this reconnaissance five men who had been taken prisoners at Kotch's Farm on the 23rd came in to us. The Boers had taken them to Piet Retief, where they were tried and flogged, and then released. . . .<sup>1</sup>

30th.—The regiment, under Colonel Clowes, turned out at 6 a.m. and proceeded in the direction taken by Lieutenant Holford's party. Found three ponies killed (with blankets and saddles complete) and one rifle. Returned to camp about 1.45 p.m., after scouring the country for five miles.<sup>2</sup>

The more one ponders over the problems of the South African War, the more one wishes that it had been possible to bestow a biography of Sir Bannastre Tarleton<sup>3</sup> on our leaders, for the problems then set were the problems he had solved in the War of American Independence. After painful experience the leaders of cavalry were to pay him the tribute of imitation, though the imitation was unconscious. Tarleton had converted cavalry into mounted riflemen, and we found it difficult, even in 1901, to effect a similar change. To our cost we daily found that the long-range magazine rifle was as familiar to the Boers as it was unfamiliar to us. They were watching every garrison and every column with the watchful eyes of a body of scouts, and they were rendering every road unsafe throughout the length and breadth of a land as extensive as France. Local men, knowing the country like the palms of their hands, faced our men, who could not possibly command such knowledge. Nor was it merely local knowledge which proved the strength of the Boers. Their local patriotism was strong, and it was this spirit which enabled them to offer such determined resistance to our men. True, since the beginning of October, 1900,

<sup>1</sup> Morton, p. 100.

<sup>2</sup> Morton, p. 103.

<sup>3</sup> It is not creditable to us that we are still without this biography. See the sketch of him in *The Cavalry Journal*, V, p. 2, by Col. H. W. Pearce.

their main army had vanished in panic. True, their President was an exile. Yet their will to resist continued to be indomitable, and it was this will with which we came into continual contact during the prolonged period of guerilla warfare. Nor can we help saying that it is a thousand pities that the British Government did not at the outset declare its refusal to treat the ununiformed commandos as belligerents on British soil. Of course a population has the right to take up arms to repel an invasion, but then it must wear some recognisable badge or uniform, marking them off from the civilian population. The Boers wore no such badge or uniform, and were, from this angle, precisely like the rapparees the Eighth had encountered long ago in Ireland. We should have declared that all armed men made prisoners, not wearing a recognisable badge or uniform, would be treated as bandits and be liable to be shot without ceremony. There is little doubt that such a regulation would have considerably curtailed the duration of the guerilla stage of the war. The irregulars in this warfare wore no uniform, thus gaining all the advantages of civilians as well as all the advantages of soldiers.

The irregulars possessed the same position in the late stages of the war as the regulars in the early stages. The outcome was entries of this type :

22nd (of October).—Captain Jennings returned to camp, bringing in the detached outposts from Wakkerstroom, Crawford's, and Moll's Nek. Since the 12th inst. these neks have been held by troops of the regiment to prevent the enemy, who are being driven to the west by mobile columns, from breaking through and passing into the Free State. . . .<sup>1</sup>

17th (of November).—Owing to a rumour that the enemy, whose outposts were seen daily at Alleman's Nek, would attempt to cross the line between Vanderchief Bridge and Duckpond Blockhouse, a party of dismounted men, under Lieutenants Mort and Curell, was sent out at 6 p.m. to fill up a breach in the defences of the line between these posts. This party returned shortly after daybreak next day, no attempt having been made. . . .<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Morton, p. 108.

<sup>2</sup> Morton, pp. 109-10.

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The diary of C squadron opens on the 27th of May, 1901, and closes on the 23rd of April, 1902. On the first date Major Henderson, Second-Lieutenant Woods and Headquarters C squadron left Volksrust by train at noon, arriving at Glencoe at 6 p.m. Over fourteen pages of Sergeant-Major Morton's book gives the work done during almost eleven months, and it was work of this nature that at long last drove the Boers to the necessity of signing peace. The moral effect on the enemy, due to the constant strain and unrest caused by night-raid and day-raid tactics, was incalculable. The Boers had had sharp short bursts of activity with long periods of rest. Now they were forced to have long bursts of activity with no periods of rest. They were utterly unable to stand this immense change.

28th (of August, 1901).—The transport, ambulance, etc., were left in entrenched position at Harte Beeste Laagte, with a guard, under command of Captain R. Parker, Lancaster Regiment. Remainder of column, consisting of 70 8th Hussars, 85 V.C.R., and one gun, under Major Henderson, continued march at 1 a.m. Arrived at Commandant Grobelaar's Farm, Beward, at 7.30 a.m. Captured two Boers. At 9.15 a.m. Boers attacked in force. Columns commenced retirement towards Nondweni. Fought successive rearguard actions to the drift, and finally took up position on west side of river, being practically surrounded by the enemy. The attack continued heavy until 5 p.m., when it was finally repulsed and Boers retired. Column continued its march to Woolmore's Store, Nondweni, and bivouacked there at 7.30 p.m.<sup>1</sup>

Sergeant Fosdyke was killed and seven soldiers wounded. Major Henderson and Squadron Sergeant-Major Burns were mentioned in the despatches.

We continue part of the chronicle of the deeds of C squadron :

13th (of January).—8th Hussars, under Major Henderson, made reconnaissance northwards. Attacked by about 400 Boers. Took up a position and held it until Colonel Garrett's appearance in the distance caused enemy to retire.<sup>2</sup>

Captain Threlfall and Lieutenant H. Malet were wounded. Here we may say that Lieutenant Malet was the third generation of his family to serve with the Eighth.

<sup>1</sup> Morton, pp. 129-30.

<sup>2</sup> Morton, p. 136.

Four of our men were killed and nine wounded.

26th (of February).—Large force of Boers made a determined attempt to break through the line at Sterkfontein at 12.30 a.m. Brunt of the attack fell on Sergeant Champion's picquet, who succeeded in driving them off.<sup>1</sup>

One private was killed and four wounded.

The diary of B squadron with Colonel Pulteney's column is of the same nature, for indeed its labours were similar. It was part of a formidable engine of war, the drive system, and relentlessness inspired its giant, grim mechanism. It begins on the 15th of September, 1901, and ends on the 14th of March, 1902. Over ten pages gives the work done during six months. Here are a few of the entries:

17th (of October).—Started at 6.30 a.m. as advance guard to opposite the Pongola Bosch at Uitvlugt, where the Bosch was shelled and 300 head of cattle taken. The Boers commenced sniping, and kept us there till dark. The squadron held two kopjes on the north side of the Pongola River till the column passed and reached the camp at midnight. Bivouacked Chakas Spruit. . . .<sup>2</sup>

27th (of October).—Started at 4 a.m. with Lieutenant Allen and 50 men and went with Colonel Pulteney and four companies of V.M.R.<sup>3</sup> and one gun to Kaffir's Drift, and in conjunction with Colonel Plumer, cleared farms and searched bush round there. Got a lot of cattle and sheep and returned to camp at 5 p.m. . . .<sup>4</sup>

On the 24th of April, 1902, with the return of the detachment commanded by Major Henderson, consisting of parts of A and C squadrons and including Captains Jennings and Van der Byl, Lieutenants Lomer, Holford and Ryder, the Eighth was again united as a complete unit. Major Henderson was in command, as Colonel Duff was commanding a Column. The 18th and 19th Hussars were the other regiments, and thus the Column consisted entirely of Hussar regiments. On the 6th of May a drive was started to the Lindley-Kroonstad blockhouse line. As during previous drives it frequently occurred that Boers broke through

<sup>1</sup> Morton, p. 138. <sup>2</sup> Morton, pp. 143-4. <sup>3</sup> Victoria Mounted Rifles. <sup>4</sup> Morton, p. 144.

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either the driving line or the blockhouse line used as stops, it was in this case decided to move from a forming-up line right across the area to the blockhouse line in the day, and with fairly successful results, for 26 Boers were killed and 225 prisoners taken. The Eighth covered about sixty miles in course of the day, but men by now were hard and fit, trained to this type of work and prepared to make light of fatigue. This is shown by the fact that troops formed up for the return drive over the same area on the 8th of May, and this latter may be said to have been the last outstanding active operation of the war as regards the regiment.

The day of the single roving columns had passed, and the day of the large groups to sweep defined areas took their place, and with decisive results on the guerilla bands of the foe. The defined area was treated as if it were a huge parade-ground. Over it a thin but continuous line of horsemen, fifty or sixty miles in length, was to ride straight to its front by day. At night, with every officer and man on outpost duty, it was to form a continuously intrenched line of pickets. The flanks of this driving line rested on blockhouse lines strengthened for the occasion by fresh battalions of infantry. The line of the drive was towards a blockhouse similarly strengthened, and, if by a railway, patrolled by armoured trains. Men and such means as forts and trains, guns and intrenchments were all to fulfil their appointed task of hedging completely in the whole diminishing area.

The Eighth had served with Rimington, and we give his injunctions in the carrying out of a drive :

- (1) Every man from the Brigadier to the last native to be on duty and to act as sentry for one-third of the night.
- (2) Front Line.—Each squadron to be allotted a length of front, to be covered by intrenched pickets of six men, 50 to 100 yards apart ; two men to constitute a double sentry ; four men to sleep close beside them. Guns loaded with case to be posted in front line ; officers and men to form similar posts of six, strengthened by small infantry escorts. Transport, artillery vehicles and all horses to be in small laagers, handy to their units.

- (3) **Rear Line.**—A thin line of rear pickets, each of six men, 500 yards in rear of front line ; two pickets to a mile. If attacked, to fall back on the laagers.
- (4) **Sham Front Line.**—A sham line of pickets to be taken up by daylight, a mile or two in front of the real line, and evacuated after dark ; fires to be left burning along it. The two real lines to be selected by daylight, but on no account to be occupied till after dark.
- (5) **Cover and Obstacles.**—Advantage to be taken of natural cover and obstacles, such as dongas, spruits and wire fences. Wire entanglements to be used where feasible.
- (6) **Lights.**—After dark no fires or smoking and only whispered talking. Cooking to be done only at mid-day halt, and as much sleep as possible to be taken then too.
- (7) **Subterfuges.**—Tricks of every sort to deceive enemy as to strength and position of real front line. E.g. (a) supports to be loudly called for when a picket is attacked ; (b) gaps to be left in the smouldering fires of sham front line, opposite strong points in real front line.
- (8) **Calculations for a front of ten miles.**

		Men.
(1) Front Line.—352 posts of six	..	2112
(2) Rear Line.—20 posts of six	.. ..	120
(3) Laagers, horse-holders, etc.	.. ..	250
(4) Gun escorts (two guns)	.. ..	20
		<hr style="width: 100px; margin: 0 auto;"/> 2502

No doubt these injunctions are ingenious: they are also severe in the demands they made on the men.<sup>1</sup> In common with all the other regiments, the Eighth carried them out with relentless rigour. How relentless that rigour was, let the diaries of the different squadrons attest. The war had ended in September, 1901; a sort of war had continued since then. That this sort of war

<sup>1</sup> Baden Powell's Boy Scouts and the Girl Guides now form one of the most powerful influences in the Empire, and their connection with the South African War is obvious.

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terminated was due to the ingenuity, the severity, and the relentlessness of the drive system. Nor were the Boer leaders unworthy of all the trouble thus bestowed upon them. There have been such leaders of guerilla warfare in the past as Charette, Hofer, Tantia Topee, Schamyl, and Abd el Kader. Yet it is the bare truth to say that De la Rey, De Wet, and Botha displayed gifts second to none in the thoroughly irregular campaign they conducted. When the Peace of Vereeniging was signed, the regiment was at Vlakfontein. It marched from this place to Pretoria, where it remained in a standing camp. Here it stayed until the 28th of October, 1903. At the end of the South African War and at the end of the World War, the Eighth were in a Hussar Brigade. In the first case the units were the 8th, the 18th, and the 19th Hussars, and in the second, the 8th, the 15th, and the 19th Hussars.

The decorations of the regiment include two C.B.'s, one D.S.O., and four D.C.M.'s. The C.B.'s were Clowes and Duff, the D.S.O. was Lambert, and a brevet majority was awarded to Mussenden. The clasps were "Johannesburg," "Diamond Hill," "Belfast," "Orange Free State," and "Cape Colony." To these decorations was added the battle honour of "South Africa."

The regiment left South Africa for Aldershot on the 28th of October, 1903, forming part of the 1st Cavalry Brigade. Since the 19th of October, 1901, Duff had commanded the regiment. Edward VII inspected this Brigade on the 5th of May, 1904. On the 1st of September the regiment marched to take part in manœuvres in Essex. It set out by road to Southampton, where a stampede of horses took place.

On the afternoon of the 1st of March, 1905, Lord Dudley, the Lord Lieutenant, unveiled a memorial erected in St. Patrick's Cathedral, Dublin, in memory of the officers, non-commissioned officers, and men who lost their lives in the South African War. The central aisle was lined by members of the corps, who, with drawn swords, presented a very fine appearance in their handsome uniforms. The following officers were present:—Colonel Duff, C.B., commanding; Majors Thoyts, Deare, Mussenden, and Campbell; Captains Lambert, D.S.O., Jennings, Mort, Threlfall,

and Van der Byl; Lieutenants Allen, Curell, Partridge, Malet, Hon. R. Ryder, Brutton, Clegg, Blakiston-Houston, Alexander, and Armitage.

The following former officers were also present:—Lieutenant-Colonels Clowes, C.B., and Fell; Majors Henderson and Burns-Lindow; Captains Page and Anderson; and Lieutenant Sir R. Levinge, Bart.

A shortened form of Evensong, suitable to the occasion, was used. After the opening prayers, the *De Profundis* was chanted and the anthem, "Be thou faithful unto death" (Mendelssohn), was rendered by the choir with beautiful effect. Then Colonel Duff asked his Excellency to unveil the memorial. He formally performed the ceremony, employing the words, "I now unveil this monument in the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost." As the folds of the Union Jack, covering it, fell, the memorial with the following inscription was visible:

IN MEMORY  
of the  
OFFICERS, NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS, AND MEN  
of the  
8TH KING'S ROYAL IRISH HUSSARS  
Who were killed in action or who died of wounds or disease during the  
SOUTH AFRICAN CAMPAIGN, 1900-1902.

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Lieutenant-Colonel P. W. J. Le Gallais  
Lieutenant and Adjutant P. A. T. Jones  
Lieutenant F. H. Wylam.

Sergeant A. Fosdyke, Corporal J. Conroy, Lance-Corporal G. Hunter,  
Lance-Corporal J. Lusher, Lance-Corporal P. Marshall, Lance-Corporal  
F. Battrick, Trumpeter W. Cruse.

Privates J. Rivers, A. Seaward, R. Tudgay, C. Abear, A. Langston,  
J. Hill, G. Folbigg, S. Scott, J. Reardon, J. Brandford, G. Bullen, F. Bird,  
A. Tabby, F. Hatton, O. Griffiths, J. Dunn, J. Coles, G. Taylor, L. Over,

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W. Fawcett, F. Powell, F. Walker, G. Pitchford, J. Mason, W. Mann, J. M'Aulay, J. Cooper, J. Kirwan, H. M'Ilvenny, J. Brown, W. Brown, J. M'Cormack, F. Chubb, W. Thompson, J. Brunton, D. Noone, T. Dawson, J. Balls, G. Gadd, J. Laird, J. Sedgwick, F. Gavin, W. Fitzgerald, Shoing-smith G. Harold.

This Monument is erected by their Comrades and by Officers who have served in the Regiment.

Dean Bernard, in accepting the custody of the memorial, most movingly said :

Your Excellency, it is my privilege to accept, on behalf of the Cathedral Chapter, the custody of this bronze, which you have been good enough to unveil, in memory of brave Irishmen who died in the service of their country. There is no blazon of honours upon the bronze, although there might be, for the King's Royal Irish Hussars have a long history behind them. Old enough and distinguished enough in the eighteenth century to be granted the motto, *Pristinae Virtutis Memores* (Mindful of Ancient Valour), in the nineteenth century they proved themselves mindful of it again and again. The story of the Light Brigade at Balaclava is a story which we are not likely to forget—which the world will not forget. And this long death-roll testifies that in the last great trial of our arms the 8th Hussars bore themselves once more as soldiers should—as Irish soldiers do. But there is no blazon of honour, no word of pride on the bronze. And that is right ; for in the House of God—as in the sight of God, in Whose just and merciful keeping are these brave countrymen of ours—fame is a lesser thing than faithfulness. It is because these men were faithful that their comrades have come here to pay this last tribute of loyal affection. It is because they were faithful that we are thankful that their names should be preserved in this historic church, whose richest treasures are its memories of the good and the wise and the brave—that so in years to come our children's children may show this monument which speaks of love and duty, of grief and devotion, and of faithfulness unto death, which is the gate of life.

Edward VII again inspected the Aldershot Army Corps on the 24th of May, 1905. There was also a royal review at Aldershot

for the King of Spain on the 8th of June. The 1st Cavalry Brigade set out for the Churn manœuvres on the 9th of September, returning on the 28th. On completion of his service in command Colonel Duff put the following in the Regimental Orders of the 17th of October, 1905:

On giving up command of the Regiment Colonel Duff desires to thank all ranks for the loyal way they have worked for him during the last four years and to place on record the excellent behaviour of the Regiment, thus making his task an easy one.

It is with the greatest regret that he has to sever his connection, after nearly twenty-eight years' service, with a Regiment with such glorious traditions and which he is proud to feel are still upheld and will continue to be so.

He has made the Regiment his home and will always look back with pleasure to the years he has had the honour of serving in it.

He will always take the greatest interest in the doings of the Regiment wherever it may be.

In saying "Good-bye" he wishes all ranks the best of all good wishes and long life and happiness.

Colonel Duff was succeeded on the 19th of October, 1905, by one well known to the regiment, Major Thoyts. The signalling inspectors on the 23rd of January, 1906, reported that "the Signallers have made a great improvement since last year. Signalling in the Regiment is in a very satisfactory condition." A and B squadrons proceeded to Frensham on the 7th of August, 1906, with the regimental scouts and signallers for duty. The regiment marched *en route* for Welford Park to take part in the operations of the Cavalry Brigade, beginning the 22nd of August and ending the 28th. The regiment left for a camp at Norton Farm, near Chichester, in order to take part in the Aldershot Army Corps manœuvres on the 14th of September, and returned on the 20th.

On return from manœuvres the regiment commenced preparations for change of station to Colchester. On the 1st of October, 1906, C squadron marched from Aldershot, billeting at Richmond,

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Waltham, Chingford, Dunmow, Chelmsford, arriving at Colchester on the 4th. B squadron and Head Quarters left Aldershot, billeting at the same places as C squadron, A squadron left Aldershot, billeting at Hounslow, Barnet, Epping, Ongar, and Chelmsford. The total strength of the regiment when leaving was 27 officers, 2 warrant officers, 711 non-commissioned officers and men, 46 chargers, 464 troop horses, 4 wagons, 62 women, and 103 children.

Among the news to greet officers and men in Colchester was the extract published by Lieutenant-Colonel Thoyts in the Regimental Orders :

The C.O. has much pleasure in publishing for the information of all ranks the following extract from a letter from Lt. General Sir J. D. P. French, Cmdg. 1st Army Corps, Aldershot :

"I want you to be kind enough to let your officers and all ranks know how much I appreciate the excellent work they did here nor can I forget the valuable help rendered to me by your gallant Regt. in South Africa."

General Baden Powell inspected B squadron in individual training on the 15th of December. Brigadier-General Allenby carried out the annual spring inspection on the 14th of May, 1907. The regiment set out on the 27th of July on the march to Bulford Camp, Salisbury Plain, for cavalry training and manœuvres, camping at Galleywood Common, Woolwich, Hounslow, Aldershot, and Overton. It took part in the combined manœuvres of the Southern and Eastern Commands from the 2nd to the 6th of September. On the 11th it left Bulford and returned by march route to Colchester, occupying the same camps as on the march from that station. In 1908 the regiment commenced the march on the 14th of July to Salisbury Plain for training. The halting places were Warley, Woolwich, Hounslow, Aldershot, Overton, and Bulford to Pond Farm Camp, which was reached on the 21st of July. The other cavalry regiments in the Brigade were the 5th Lancers and the 19th Hussars. Visits and inspections during 1908 were held on the 22nd of January by General Lord Methuen, G.O.C. in C. Eastern Command, on the 4th of April by the Inspector of Cavalry, on the 23rd of April by General Sir A. Paget,

G.O.C. in C. Eastern Command, on the 7th of May by Brigadier-General Allenby, G.O.C. of the 4th Cavalry Brigade, on the 20th of April by the Principal Veterinary Officer of the Eastern Command, on the 17th of June by the Major-General of the Administration of the same Command, on the 4th of August by Major-General Scobell, Inspector General of Cavalry, on the 6th of August by the Director General of the Army Veterinary Service, on the 15th of August by Brigadier Allenby, from the 26th to the 28th of August by the Inspector General of the Forces. Nor is this year in the least untypical for the number of visits and inspections.

Colonel Thoyts published the following letter on the 27th of September, 1909 :

Before the regiment leaves Colchester, Colonel Thoyts wishes to thank all ranks for the loyal support accorded to him during the four years he has had the honour to command it.

In saying "Goodbye" after twenty-five years' service, he does so with the *greatest regret*. It is a very great disappointment to him that he is not taking the regiment out to India, but he will always follow its future career with the greatest interest, and he feels sure that, under the new Commanding Officer, wherever the regiment is, and whatever it is called upon to do, it will maintain the good name it has always enjoyed, and which it so thoroughly deserves.

His successor on the 19th of October, 1909, was Major Deare, a name owning a long tradition in the Eighth, for he was a grandson of Captain George Deare. On the 28th advance-squadron B, under Major Mussenden, with the women and children, embarked on the *Dongola*, and the next day the remainder of the regiment embarked on the same transport. Colonel Thoyts and several other officers were present to bid adieux. Its strength on embarkation was 16 officers, 2 warrant officers, 480 non-commissioned officers and men. On arrival at Lucknow, 566 horses of the 15th Hussars were taken over, and it was a pleasure to the regiment to be inspected on the 17th and the 19th of November by Major-General Mahon, an old Eighth man.

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The 1st of January, 1910, was kept as Proclamation Day in honour of the accession of Edward VII to the throne. Brigadier-General Bell, Commanding the Lucknow Brigade, held a review parade of all the troops in the garrison. On the 3rd the regiment set out for Digorin for brigade training under this Brigadier-General, returning to cantonments on the 15th. The Chief Civil Master Armourer inspected the arms of the regiment. The Commander-in-chief, Sir O'More Creagh, V.C., held on the 7th of February a review parade of all the troops in the garrisons, and the lines and regimental institutes were inspected.

The following programme was carried out :

- |                   |  |
|-------------------|--|
| 14th of February, | Squadron and troop drill and manœuvres.  |
| ” ” ”             | Horse parade.                            |
| ” ” ”             | Inspection of saddlery, arms and cloaks. |
| ” ” ”             | One squadron at gymnastics.              |
| 15th ” ”          | Reconnaissance.                          |
| 16th ” ”          | Regimental drill and manœuvres.          |

A week after the conclusion of this programme the following remarks were published in Brigade Orders :

His Excellency the Commander-in-chief was much pleased with all he saw in Lucknow during his recent visit. He was impressed with the soldierly bearing and turn-out of the troops on parade, and with the arrangements in the Regimental Institutes which he inspected.

News of the death of Major-General Mussenden was received by cable on the 7th of March, 1910, and Lieutenant-Colonel Deare published this announcement in the Regimental Orders :

The Commanding Officer regrets to announce that news has been received of the death of General W. Mussenden, Colonel of the Regiment, which occurred yesterday, the 6th inst.

His loss will be much felt by all ranks of the Regiment for which he had the greatest affection, in which he always took the greatest interest, and in which he served for so many years with such distinction.

His warm affection and his lively interest in the Regiment were always outstanding. His successor, Major-General Mahon—like

General Mussenden—an old Eighth man, was then commanding the 8th (Lucknow) Division. A distinguished man in 1910, Sir Bryan added to his distinction during the Great War.

The Eighth travelled by rail to Calcutta on the 10th of November, 1910, for special escort duty on the assumption of office as Viceroy by Lord Hardinge, who then foresaw that in December, 1913, danger-point in our relations with Germany would be reached. The regiment also attended the next day a farewell review parade for the retiring Viceroy, Lord Minto, a soldier and a sportsman who was deeply devoted to the Army. Lieutenant-Colonel Deare published this Regimental Order :

The Commanding Officer is pleased to inform all ranks that the General Officer Commanding, 8th (Lucknow) Division, expressed his appreciation of the manner in which the Regiment went past at the Review to-day.

This same General Officer Commanding also inspected the regiment in camp on the 19th of November. Of course he was Major-General Mahon, and it must be uncommon for the new colonel of a corps to possess the opportunity of congratulating and reviewing it so soon after his appointment.

The regiment formed part of the escort from Government House to Howrah Station on the occasion of the arrival of Lord Hardinge. It performed the same duty on the occasion of the departure of Lord Minto, returning to the Brigade Parade Ground for the public assumption of office as Viceroy by Lord Hardinge. On the 24th of November, 1910, by order of the Commander-in-Chief, this Regimental Order was published :

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief has much gratification in publishing, for the information of all ranks of the Army and Volunteer Force in India, the speech of His Excellency the Earl of Minto, P.C., G.M.S.I., G.M.I.E., G.C.M.G., Viceroy and Governor General of India, to the representative Force of Regulars and Volunteers reviewed by His Excellency at Calcutta on the 11th of November, 1910 :

Your Excellency, General Mahon, officers, non-commissioned officers and men : I am very glad to have this opportunity before

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leaving India of seeing such a fine force on parade, thoroughly representative of the British and Indian Army ; and I congratulate you on the smartness with which every movement has been executed and upon the evident efficiency and soldierly bearing of all ranks.

Since I have been in India I have of necessity made heavy demands for innumerable escorts and guards of honour, which it has always been a pleasure to me to inspect, and of whose services I now express my sincere appreciation; and though during my term of office there has been no great war, I can, nevertheless, congratulate this Army upon its distinguished services in two Frontier expeditions in which British and Indian troops did much to prove the value of their training and the excellency of the material of which they are composed.

This is the last occasion on which I shall see a parade in India and I cannot but say that it has revived the memories of service in the field in years gone by and the wish that they could all come over again ; and I bid farewell to the Army with all the affection I have always felt for it, knowing full well that it will for ever uphold the glorious traditions it has inherited.

Praise is always pleasant, but it is infinitely more pleasant when it comes from a man of the calibre of Lord Minto, a soldier, a sportsman, and a Scotsman of no common type.

The regiment entrained at Shalimah Station, Calcutta, on the 7th of December, 1910, and railed due west to Midnapore, whence a demonstration was made to Bankura, covering the districts mainly affected by the Bengal seditious element. Halts were made at Salbani, Garbetta, Vishnupore, and Bankura, reaching the last place on the 11th. There was a more agreeable interlude at both Salbani and Garbetta, where the Midnapore Zemindary Company entertained all ranks. The Eighth then entrained at Bankura and railed direct to Lucknow, reaching this station on the 13th of December.

The regiment attended the parade in celebration of the proclamation of George V as Emperor of India. C and D squadrons were encamped on the 7th for squadron training at No. 1 Sanitary Camp, Lucknow, until the 25th. A and B squadrons took part in brigade training in the vicinity of Kakori between the 9th and

the 11th. Lieutenant-General Sir James Willcocks, K.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O., Commanding the Northern Army, inspected the horses of the regiment, and on the 2nd of March he reviewed the troops in the garrison. This Brigade Order was published on the 3rd :

The G.O.C. the Brigade<sup>1</sup> desires that commanding officers will convey to the officers, N.C.O.'s, and men under their command the remarks which the G.O.C., Northern Army, was pleased to make at the conclusion of the parade yesterday :

Lieut. General Sir James Willcocks was pleased to say that the parade was good in the extreme, and the turn-out, bearing and marching past of the troops excellent.

Major-General H. B. B. Watkis himself can only express his pride in having such troops under his command.

The Eighth travelled by rail to Calcutta on the 7th of December for special duty on the occasion of the visit to that station of the King Emperor and the Queen Empress, George V and Queen Mary. It formed on the 30th part of the escort from Prinsep's Ghat to Government House during the state entry of their Imperial Majesties. The next day a captain's escort was also provided to escort their Majesties to service at St. Paul's Cathedral, Calcutta. The Eighth attended the Proclamation parade on the Brigade Ground, Calcutta, on the 5th of January, 1912. A Field Officer's escort was provided on the 5th to escort their Majesties to the Oriental Pageant. The next day the King, attended by the Viceroy and the Commander-in-chief, visited the camp of the regiment. By direction this Regimental Order was published :

His Excellency The Commander-in-chief has been commanded by His Imperial Majesty, The King Emperor, to convey to Major-General B. T. Mahon, C.B., D.S.O., and all ranks under his command, the expression of His Majesty's complete satisfaction both with the appearance of the troops on parade on the 2nd of January, 1912, and their steadiness under arms.

The King Emperor thought that the arrangements for the parade were well-planned and carried out.

<sup>1</sup> Major-General Watkis.

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In the honours list of the 6th of January Major-General Mahon was created Knight Commander of the Victorian Order. His regiment formed part of the escort from Government House on the 8th of January to Prinsep's Ghat, when their Majesties made their state departure.

Lieutenant-Colonel Deare published an After Order on the 30th of October, when Private Hague was drowned in the river Gumti :

Special. With the greatest regret the Commanding Officer has to announce the death of No. Hrs/6557 Private J. Hague, "B" Squadron, who was accidentally drowned this morning whilst carrying out his military duties.

In connection with the above sad accident, the conduct of Lieutenant E. G. Weldon, who immediately swam to his assistance without hesitating to divest himself of either boots, belts or spurs, and gallantly tried to save him, merits the highest praise and admiration of all soldiers and worthily maintains the best traditions of the Service.

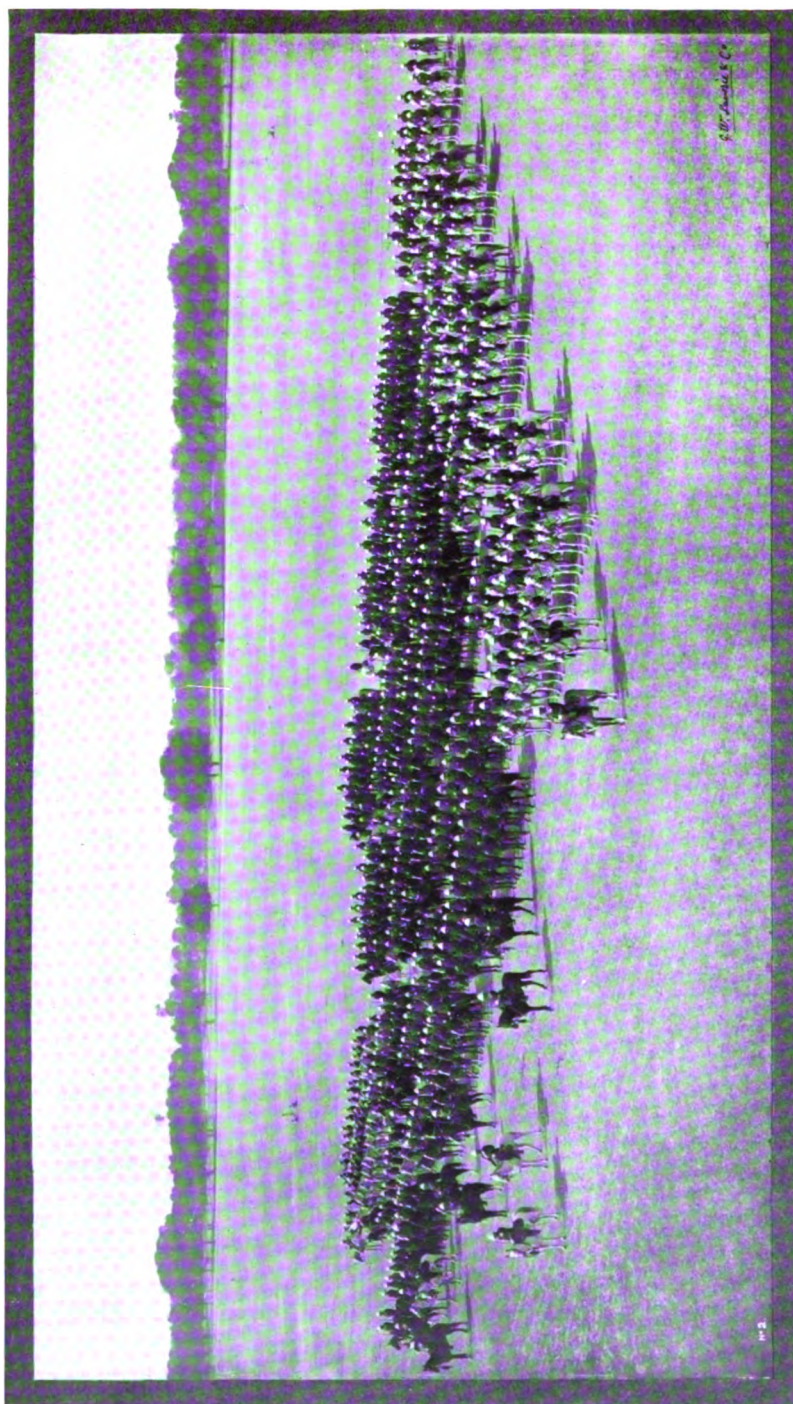
That Captain A. F. Henderson, the Brigade Major, Lucknow Cavalry Brigade, and Captain A. C. Curell, 8th Hussars, possess this fine spirit in no less a degree is proved by their efforts immediately on arrival at the scene of the accident to recover his body by repeatedly diving in deep and muddy water, but unfortunately without success. . . .

The Royal Humane Society awarded Captain Weldon its bronze medal and certificate and Captain Curell its testimonial on vellum for conspicuous bravery.

The regiment marched from Lucknow on the 14th of January *en route* for Barri in order to attend the brigade training and inter-brigade manœuvres. This Special Divisional Order was published on the 27th of May, 1913 :

On relinquishing command of the 8th Lucknow Division, Lieut. General Sir Bryan Mahon wishes to convey to all ranks, both British and Indian, that have served under him during the past four years, his grateful thanks for their hearty co-operation in maintaining the high state of efficiency and loyalty that is the standard of the British Army.

To the Generals Commanding Brigades, and their Staffs, to his own



THE REGIMENT ON PARADE, LUCKNOW, 1914.



Divisional Staff, and to Departmental Officers he is much indebted for the excellent work they have undertaken, supervised and carried out.

To the Officers, Rank and File of the many units serving in the Division, and amongst whom he has so many personal friends, he wishes all prosperity, and hopes that he may meet many of them at some future time.

The General Officer Commanding the 8th Lucknow Division, Lieutenant-General Sir R. I. Scallon, K.C.B., K.C.S.I., D.S.O., A.D.C., inspected the regiment dismounted, in drill order, on the 15th of August, and Major-General Rimington, C.V.O., C.B., who knew the Eighth of old in South Africa, also inspected it in various exercises in his capacity as Inspector General of Cavalry. On the 19th of October Major Mussenden was promoted to be lieutenant-colonel and Captain Van der Byl to be major. Prior to his embarkation for home, Lieutenant-Colonel Deare published a Special Order on the 7th of December :

Before leaving India, Lieut. Col. H. F. Deare would like to bid "good-bye" to the Officers, N.C.O.'s and men of the Regiment, with whom he has had the honour to serve and in which he has passed the happiest years of his life, and for which he has such a deep and lasting affection.

He leaves the Regiment with the greatest sorrow and regret, and thanks all ranks for the support they have always given him and which has made the term of his command such a pleasant one.

Both Mrs. Deare and himself hope that the remainder of your tour in India will be a happy and prosperous one, and they look forward to the time when they will be able to welcome you back home again.

On the 1st of January, 1914, the regiment attended its last Proclamation Parade in review order to celebrate the proclamation of George V as King Emperor, for this fateful year was to witness what was, from this angle, the attempt to lower our Sovereign to a position of vassaldom to one who claimed to be Emperor of the Atlantic, if not of the world-wide ocean. On the 3rd it marched to Neen Khar for brigade training on the 6th, returning to Lucknow on the 22nd. An advance party under Captain Broadbent left

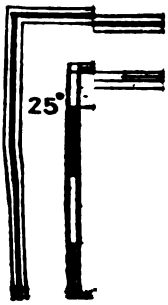
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Lucknow on the 7th of February *en route* for Ambala by rail prior to the regiment moving to that station in relief of the 1st King's Dragoon Guards. D and A squadrons left Lucknow on the 16th of February, and C and B squadrons the next day.

On the 10th of March, 1914, this gratifying message was received from Major-General G. A. Cookson, C.B., Commanding the Lucknow Cavalry Brigade :

The General Officer Commanding Lucknow Cavalry Brigade wishes to place on record his great regret at losing so fine a regiment as the 8th K.R.I. Hussars. During its stay in Lucknow, this regiment has fully upheld the great traditions of the 8th Hussars. He wishes to convey to Lieut. Colonel Mussenden, Officers, N.C.O.'s and men of the 8th Hussars his very best thanks for the very loyal support which has always been tendered by all ranks when in his Brigade. He wishes them all success in the future.

*This*



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## CHAPTER XIV

### The World War

WITH the single exception of the Crimean War our country avoided all the European wars of the nineteenth century. We sheltered ourselves behind the sure and sufficient shield of our Navy with the army as a projectile to be fired by it. Such was our position from Canning to Salisbury, and our "splendid isolation" then served us right well. With the end of the nineteenth century, this period passed away. Europe was once the outstanding continent, whereas now she became merely one out of the others. Science, with her inventions in the world of communication for passengers and more especially for news, had knit the whole world into one. It is to the credit of Lord Lansdowne that he perceived the results due to the enormous changes wrought by science in the world of communication. The policy of "splendid isolation" had passed away. Clearly, he would have preferred an alliance with the United States, but her traditional policy of isolation, inherited from the days of Washington, rendered it out of the question. So he made the Japanese Alliance in 1902. Primarily, this alliance was made as a move to counterbalance the advance of Russia towards the Pacific, and to prevent that partition of China which it was the aim of Russia, France and Germany to bring into the region of practical politics. "They builded better than they knew"—so runs the old proverb. We may, however, change, and say, "They builded *other* than they knew," for while our alliance with Japan enabled us to dispense with a naval base at, say, Singapore, yet it also enabled the Japanese to rise into the front rank of the Powers. Here indeed was a portent fraught with many consequences not yet discernible.

In the Far East we had—for the time being, at least—solved

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one urgent problem of foreign affairs. What of the Near West? There we were face to face with the growth of Germany in commerce and industry. That, however, was a question for our manufacturers, whose business it was to adjust themselves to the increased competition not merely of Germany, but of the whole of western Europe. The real problem was that Berlin had an extraordinarily fine army and was, from the days of the Boer War, also beginning to build an equally extraordinarily fine fleet. When the time comes to unveil the diplomacy of the Balfour Cabinet before 1906, it will be seen that we were then seriously contemplating an alliance with Germany. Neither her army nor her growing commerce rendered us in any wise afraid of her. The circumstance that we were planning in the 1900's an alliance with her is sufficient demonstration of this. This policy failed to mature, and among the reasons of the failure one certainly was the impulsive nature of William II combined with the caution inherent in our diplomacy.

The greater the increase in the size of the German Navy, the greater the alarm we felt as to its ultimate destination. The telegram to President Kruger might be forgotten, even if it was not forgiven. What of the ever-present peril of the German Navy? As we are by no means a self-sufficing nation, the supremacy of the seas was for us—what it never was for Germany—a question of our very existence. In the past there had been colonial questions with France, and Asiatic difficulties with Russia, and Lord Salisbury in the “eighties” and “nineties” had seen no stern necessity to link our fortunes to those of the Triple Alliance of Germany, Austria and Italy. A generation later science had altered fundamentally the whole problem. An alliance with a European Power there must be. Germany was obviously now out of the question. In 1904 Lord Lansdowne set to work seriously to adjust the differences between ourselves and France in Egypt and Morocco, differences that Germany had sedulously fomented. The *entente cordiale* slowly came into existence. Even in 1904 we refused to commit ourselves to an alliance. A *entente—cordiale*, if you like—it must remain, and so it remained

till the naval rivalry with Germany transformed the *entente* into an alliance.

The unity of Germany had been mainly achieved by Bismarck, who declared that not through empty speeches and idle demonstrations was the task of Prussia to be completed, but by blood and iron. It was by blood and iron, by the three successful wars of 1864, 1866, and 1870, that Prussia achieved the hegemony of united Germany, and the new German Empire became the dominant power of the European Continent. It is the mark of a great statesman that he invariably knows when he comes to the street called Stop. It is not the least of Bismarck's titles to greatness that he realised the limitations of the policy of blood and iron. Such limitations were unknown to William II. Within two years of his accession he had grown impatient of tutelage, even that of Bismarck, and, dropping the old pilot overboard, he himself took command of the ship. "A new course," he cried, "and full steam ahead!"—ahead into unfathomed seas, which Bismarck had steadily refused to explore. Bismarck had been content to make Germany the foremost Power on the Continent of Europe; William II undertook to transform her into a World Power. The new outlook was *Weltmacht oder Niedergang*.

Germany was of course as much entitled as any other nation to what her Kaiser called a "place in the sun," but it was not a place to be sought alongside other nations, but to be wrested from them by menace, if not by the actual use of force. Accordingly, from 1890 to 1914 German diplomacy left the world in a perpetual state of unrest, never knowing what surprising demand the diplomats of Berlin might spring upon Paris or London. When we nearly quarrelled with France in 1893 over Siam and again in 1898 over Fashoda, William II would warmly have welcomed a conflict between the two Western Powers.

To our people it was scarcely comforting to be assured by the Kaiser on many occasions that "Germany's future lies on the sea," and that "the trident must be in Germany's hand." The first great wave of Anglophobia, which had swept over Germany during the South African War, had successfully floated the German Navy

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Law of 1900. Nor did it stand alone. More Navy Laws followed in 1906, 1908, 1912, and 1913; and on every occasion they were heralded by a violent anti-British agitation, of which the two chief agencies, beside the State-inspired press, were the Pan-Germanic League and the Navy League. These were powerful organisations, the latter with a membership of over a million, enjoying the special patronage of the Kaiser and the hearty support of German intellectuals in every university, college, and school throughout the Empire.

Once the *entente cordiale* was established, it was the persistent object of the German Foreign Office to subject it to every strain in order that it might fall to pieces. Accordingly, we have crises in Morocco—and elsewhere—in 1905 and 1911. Germany had never hitherto professed to have any political interests in Morocco, and her material interests there were insignificant. She declared, however, in 1905, that nothing could be done in Morocco without her consent. The Kaiser paid a demonstrative visit to Tangier, which was followed by a German campaign of violent intimidation in Paris. William II achieved the spectacular success of the dismissal of M. Delcassé, the principal author on the French side of the *entente cordiale*. No doubt at Algeciras Germany secured the recognition of her claim to a Moroccan question, but she utterly failed to shake the Anglo-French friendship, the only object that seriously affected her diplomacy.

In 1911 came the second attempt in Morocco to smash the *entente cordiale*. The *Panther* was suddenly despatched to Agadir to protect German interests. Agadir is the best harbour on the Atlantic coast of Morocco, and there was no difficulty in dotting the i's and stroking the t's, and in perceiving in those interests the desire of the German Navy to secure an Atlantic harbour. The second attempt to shake the alliance with France proved as unavailing as the first. Between Algeciras and Agadir there is the seizure of Bosnia and Herzegovina by Austria in 1908. It gave an additional impulse to the Austrian *Drang nach Osten* and of course to the Baghdad railway. At the same moment Bulgaria proclaimed her independence and Prince Ferdinand assumed the

title of Bulgarian Tsar. Serbia saw in the aggrandisement of Bulgaria under Austrian auspices a menace only second to the incorporation into the Dual Monarchy of two provinces peopled by her own Slav kinsmen. She also appealed to the Powers, and more especially to Russia, which demanded compensation for Serbia. England, together with France, was prepared to give diplomatic support to Russia, and proposed that both Austria-Hungary and Bulgaria should submit their action to an international conference. Germany, on the other hand, supported her ally, in spite of the awkward position in which she found herself placed in Constantinople, where she was naturally held responsible for the high-handed proceedings of the Dual Monarchy in the seizure of the two provinces.

When Austria-Hungary pacified Turkey, the question of compensation for Serbia resolved itself into a direct trial of strength between Austria and Russia. Germany then stepped into the forefront of the fray. A scarcely veiled ultimatum was delivered by Germany in Petrograd, summoning Russia to abandon her championship of Serbia. Germany enjoyed a cheap triumph, for as Russia was reorganising her army she was unable to fight. The Kaiser could claim the whole credit of his achievement for Germany's "shining armour." For this triumph, however, he had to pay. The price was the severance of all alliance with Russia when he inflicted a wanton humiliation upon her in her pride as a great Slav power. The threat offered by Germans to the Slavs was at once realised. Sir Frederick St. John, formerly Minister in Belgrade, asked one of his Serbian friends at what date Serbia had started the reorganisation of her army. The reply was: "On the morrow of the annexation of Bosnia and Herzegovina; we knew then that our turn would come next." Such was the feeling that German and Austrian policy engendered in Europe.

The causes of the World War lie in the policy adopted, and deliberately adopted, by Germany, after 1890. The occasion was for us the violation of Belgian territory. It was the issue of 1588, of 1793, of 1914. We had pledged our word in defence of Belgium, and we kept our word, though at a cost none could

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foresee on the 4th of August, 1914. Four times we fought a great war to prevent any one country dominating Europe by its arms. At the end of the sixteenth century we faced Philip II and the navy and the army of Spain. At the end of the seventeenth century we faced Louis XIV and the navy and the army of France. At the end of the eighteenth century we faced Napoleon I and again the navy and the army of France. At the beginning of the twentieth century we faced William II and the navy and the army of Germany.

The mobilisation of the Eighth began at Ambala on the 31st of August, 1914.<sup>1</sup> On the 4th of September mobilisation was complete. A telegram was sent to the Commanding Officer of the 13th Hussars, asking him to send to Bombay 32 men and 95 horses to complete the regiment to war strength. On the 8th of September the regiment arrived at Bombay. The fourth tour the regiment made in India had been completed. On the 10th, Head Quarters, less the Machine Gun section and the signallers with C and D squadrons, embarked at Bombay on the *Surada*. The war strength was :

### HEAD QUARTERS.

Lieut.-Col. F. W. Mussenden.  
Captain and Adjutant G. R. L. Adlercron.  
Lieut. and Q.M. A. R. Newling.  
Captain W. G. Tobin, R.A.M.C.  
Regt. Sergt.-Major Pitchforth.  
Assistant Surgeon J. Lincoln.

### C SQUADRON.

Captain A. C. Curell, Commanding.  
Lieut. G. A. Willes.  
Lieut. G. S. Rowley (B squadron) attached.

### D SQUADRON.

Captain E. G. Weldon, Commanding.  
Lieut. L. W. D. Wathen.  
Second-Lieut. G. G. J. Clifford.  
Second-Lieut. E. A. Staniland.

<sup>1</sup> All the information on the Great War is taken from the War Diary of the regiment.

The strength of other ranks was:

Head Quarters	..	..	..	..	10
C Squadron	..	..	..	..	122
D Squadron	..	..	..	..	124
Attached C	..	..	..	..	2
Attached D	..	..	..	..	9
Attached Head Quarters	..	..	..	..	2

The total was 12 officers, 3 warrant officers, 269 other ranks, with 5 chargers and 269 riding horses.

On the 15th of October the men and horses of B and A squadrons with the Machine Gun section embarked on the *Glencluny*. The strength of B squadron was:

Major H. T. McClellan.  
Major F. W. Wormald, D.S.O., Commanding B squadron.  
Lieut. R. F. Hornby.  
Second-Lieut. R. L. Kennedy.

#### A SQUADRON.

Captain the Hon. R. N. D. Ryder, Commanding A squadron.  
Lieut. Mulliner.  
Lieut. Shea, A.V.D. }  
Rev. Father O'Brien } attached.  
Major King, I.M.S. }

The total strength was 9 officers, 281 other ranks, with 35 chargers, 294 riding horses and 2 machine guns. On the 16th of October the convoy with the *Surada* moved out of Bombay, arriving at Marseilles on the 10th of November, the same day as the arrival of the *Glencluny*. The regiment marched out to an incredibly dirty camp at La Valentine, eight miles from Marseilles. The remaining two squadrons arrived shortly afterwards from their disembarkation from the *Glencluny*. On account of their low condition considerable difficulty was experienced with the horses. On crossing the French *pavé* many fell, men and horses alike receiving injuries. An exceedingly cold wind, the Mistral, sprang up, and continued, to the discomfort of all, for some time. On the 12th of November, 1914, the regiment set out for Orleans.

The Eighth was with the Ambala Cavalry Brigade, the 1st Indian Cavalry Division. Its composition was the 9th Hodson's

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Horse, 30th Lancers, and the 8th Hussars. Later the 18th Lancers replaced the 30th Lancers, and after this the Ambala Cavalry Brigade remained unchanged to February, 1918. It was transferred with the Brigade to the 2nd Indian Cavalry Division on the 15th of September, 1915, and was transferred to the 9th Cavalry Brigade, 1st Cavalry Division, on the 9th of March, 1918. The G.O.C.'s commanding the Brigade were Major-General C. P. W. Pirie till the 1st of May, 1916, when he was replaced by Brigadier-General C. H. Rankin. The G.O.C. commanding the 9th Cavalry Brigade during the time the regiment served with it was Brigadier-General D'A. Legard.

The Indian Cavalry Corps was formed on the 18th of December, 1914, and ceased to exist on the 12th of March, 1916. This Corps served under G.H.Q. till June, 1915, and under the Third Army from July, 1915, to February, 1916. The 2nd Indian Cavalry Division served with the Fourth Army from March, 1916, to November, 1916, when it became the 5th Cavalry Division on the 27th of November, 1916. It was from the 16th of December to March, 1917, under G.H.Q. The regiment was brigaded the whole war either with the Ambala or the 1st Cavalry Brigade, and was nearly always part of a Division.

The officers on leave from India rejoined at Orleans. The weather here was bad and the camp was even worse than the weather. The squadrons were inspected in marching order on the 19th of November by the G.O.C. of the Ambala Cavalry Brigade, Major-General Pirie. Six days later the order to entrain came, and on the 26th the officers and men entrained. The next day they detrained at Lillers. C squadron and Head Quarters arrived at Allouagne and went into billets. D squadron arrived on the 28th.

All the squadrons were exercised on the 30th of November. Patrols were sent out along various roads. The regimental billeting area was increased and more horses were sheltered. All the men were under cover. The next day the squadrons were still further exercised, and indeed this formed part of the daily procedure for a long time to come. The billeting area was still further extended.

The days of the war of movement had come to an end. Distance

in time lent true perspective to the retreat of the British Expeditionary Force and the Battle of Mons.<sup>1</sup> This battle was no more than a drawn one, yet alongside the losses encountered by the French at Charleroi, Dinant and Virton the whole situation had been rendered grave to a degree. Smith-Dorrien's heroic stand at Le Cateau inflicted conspicuous failure on the plans of Von Kluck, whose tactics were the same as at Mons—a frontal attack mainly by artillery, followed by an envelopment on both flanks. In spite of the fact that the German artillery outnumbered ours by almost four to one, Smith-Dorrien withstood the repeated rushes of the German infantry. He proved his abilities by winning clear of the German pincers, which utterly failed to catch him at Le Cateau. Militarily, the retreat from Mons was a miracle, and the master-worker was Smith-Dorrien.

Superficially the German plan had worked, for the allied armies were giving way before it. With uncanny prescience Moltke had marked the thirty-ninth or fortieth day after mobilisation as the date of the decision of the war in the west. He was almost exactly right—but in a sense far different from what he meant. For the first Battle of the Marne had taken place. The most significant contest of the whole war was fought and lost, and with its loss the German plan of campaign had crashed to the ground. Von Kluck failed, as Marmont failed at Salamanca. We had not won the war, yet Germany had lost it. The position of Napoleon after the Battle of Trafalgar was not unlike that of William II after the first Battle of the Marne. For Napoleon Waterloo lay ten years ahead. For William II what Ludendorff called the "black day" of the German army lay four years ahead. Her thirty-ninth or fortieth day had come, and *Der Tag* meant the transformation of the strategical situation into a slow war of entrenchments.

The Battle of the Aisne demonstrated the altered character of the war, for it degenerated into trench warfare with no opportunity

<sup>1</sup> Cf. *The Official Names of the Battles and other Engagements fought by the Military Forces of the British Empire during the Great War, 1914–1919, and the Third Afghan War, 1919*. It is an invaluable publication. Nor can the three volumes of the *Chronology of the War*, issued under the auspices of the Ministry of Information, be overlooked.

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of any great movement. Then came the first Battle of Ypres with its tragic memories. Our losses were :

Killed	..	..	..	7,305
Wounded	..	..	..	28,842
Missing	..	..	..	17,958
				<hr/>
				54,105 <sup>1</sup>

We also give the totals in the Ypres Salient, as far south as Hollebeke :

The total for 1915 :

Killed	..	..	..	17,239
Wounded	..	..	..	75,520
Missing	..	..	..	21,751
				<hr/>
				114,510

The total for 1916 :

Killed	..	..	..	7,998
Wounded	..	..	..	36,339
Missing	..	..	..	4,184
				<hr/>
				48,521

The total for 1917 :

Killed	..	..	..	49,611
Wounded	..	..	..	232,292
Missing	..	..	..	29,068
				<hr/>
				310,971

The total for 1918 :

Killed	..	..	..	14,017
Wounded	..	..	..	68,561
Missing	..	..	..	11,666
				<hr/>
				94,244

The total British casualties on the Ypres front, 1914-18, were :

Killed	..	..	..	89,880
Wounded	..	..	..	409,967
Missing	..	..	..	70,693
				<hr/>
				570,540

<sup>1</sup> J. E. Edmonds, *History of the Great War, France and Belgium*, II, p. 466.

On our front the Ypres Salient proved in very truth a *damnosa hereditas* to Germany. At the Battle of Austerlitz with 11,000 men Davout held the Russian right with a strength of 40,000 to 50,000 for a single day. What Davout did for a day the allies did for more than three weeks at the first Battle of Ypres. The German cavalry was double that of the Allies, and apart from their cavalry they had 402 battalions of infantry as against our 267. Nor was their superiority in guns any less, yet our men clung on like grim death, holding the thin khaki line with an obstinacy as determined as any displayed at Albuera. The number of killed, wounded and missing was 54,105. In the Peninsular War it was reckoned a wonderful feat when, as at Albuera, a unit stood up to a loss in killed and wounded of half its numbers. At the first Battle of Ypres a unit persisted in its fight when four-fifths its numbers had gone down. Take the 7th Division. Out of 400 officers it lost 346, and out of 12,000 men it lost 9,600. No one can doubt the severity of the price we paid. Houses famous in our history mourned the son, often the only son, never destined to return. Bruce and Dawnay, Cadogan and Cavendish, FitzClarence and Fraser, Gordon-Lennox and Kinnaird, Hay and Hamilton, Wellesley and Wyndham—these were among the fallen.

The outcome of the first Battle of Ypres was the saving of the Channel ports. For if the city of Ypres had fallen nothing could have prevented the Germans occupying them, with the result that Big Berthas would have been trained not upon Paris, but upon the shipping entering the Straits of Dover. The Allied line from the Oise to the sea stood safe and sound. Let those who know what Zeebrugge meant in the hands of the enemy count the cost of what the possession of all the Channel ports would have entailed.

It was with these memories that the Eighth entered the trenches for the first time at Gorre on the 9th of December, 1914. A squadron was ordered to be at Gorre to go into the trenches at 2 p.m. The horses were picqueted at Gorre, and one man to eight horses was left behind. One officer and forty men from C squadron were sent out to bring these horses back. The next day C squadron was sent to relieve A squadron in the trenches, taking with them

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the horses of A squadron. Lieutenant-Colonel Mussenden sent C squadron to the advance trenches on the 14th, accompanied by the Adjutant and Scout Officer, Captain Weldon. On the whole the situation was quiet. Our artillery bombarded the enemy, and a few bombs from trench mortars and by hand were thrown.

The trenches of 1914 came into being because, since the possibility of outflanking was hopeless, the opposing armies were too large for the battle ground. Inevitably when opposing armies of the dimensions of the Great War met, with mobility denied them, trenches were dug. Nor was it at all a new position in warfare. One of the world's battles was Alesia, and it was a trench battle. Pharsalia was the outcome of the trenches of Durazzo. Marlborough himself came face to face with the trenches of Villars and Villeroy just as the French themselves were to encounter the lines of Torres Vedras. In the trenches of Villars and Villeroy, called the *ne plus ultra*, Lord Nottingham discerned the *reductio ad absurdum* of war, for he declared that a decision was now impossible, and that the Allies might fight to all eternity without result. Frederick the Great had worked out the consequences of a standstill in warfare, and Napoleon realised what it meant at the Passarge in 1807.

In September, 1914, the line of the trenches had become stabilised, and it is the truth to say that between Reims and the Alps they did not alter by half a dozen miles from that date to September, 1918. The record of the first winter is a sandhill won east of Nieuport, a trench at Ypres, a corner at La Bassée or a coppice in the Argonne. In January a German comic paper published a cartoon in which two French officers were depicted measuring the day's advance with a footrule in order to make up their report. Nor was the jest a whit unfair. True, the paper might have drawn another cartoon, noting the contrast between the position of affairs as Von Moltke had conceived it on the fortieth day and as it actually was.

At first trenches were shallow and rough. In time they were deepened, improved, and so connected until they became a vast burrow for men, not for rabbits. The ditches of nature and the

earthworks of man ramified in all directions. Both sides tried barbed wire entanglements and every mechanical device the wit of man could suggest. While it is perfectly true to say that the line of trenches from Reims to the Alps did not alter by half a dozen miles in the course of four years, it is by no means the whole truth. The position of a trench was incessantly changing. As in the days of Marlborough, so in our own, we tried to gain a few yards by means of sap and mine. Take the account of Marlborough's siege of Tournai: "Now as to our fighting underground, blowing up like kites in the air, not being sure of a foot of ground we stand on while in the trenches. Our miners and the enemy very often meet each other, when they have sharp combats till one side gives way. We have got into three or four of the enemy's great galleries, which are thirty or forty feet underground, and lead to several of their chambers; and in these we fight in armour and lanthorn and candle, they disputing every inch of the gallery with us to hinder our finding out their great mines. Yesternight we found one which was placed just under our bomb batteries, in which were eighteen hundredweight of powder besides many bombs; and if we had not been so lucky as to find it, in a very few hours our batteries and some hundreds of men had taken a flight into the air."<sup>1</sup>

What happened at Tournai happened all over the western front. We fought underground, we blew the enemy up—and were blown up—like kites in the air, and we never felt sure of a single foot of ground on which we stood in the trenches. Sap and mine were always in employment to shift the position of the trench onwards. We burrowed towards the German line just as they burrowed toward ours. We lit our fuse just as they lit theirs. Then a length of trench leaped into the air to the accompaniment of the deafening explosion. Then there was the rush of men to hold the new position in the trenches with the inevitable attack and counter-attack. The devices of the wars of Marlborough reappeared, and we had grenadiers with grenades and bombardiers with bombs. Instead of regiments wholly devoted to these tasks any regiment

<sup>1</sup> *Daily Courant*, August 20, 1709. Cf. Fortescue, I, p. 514.

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occupying the trenches, cavalry or infantry, became at once grenadier and bombardier. Snipers also reappeared ready to pick off on the instant the unfortunate man who raised his head above the level of the trenches. The moment a trench was taken the communication zigzags were at once blocked to prevent a counter-attack. Night after night the patrol would creep out into No Man's Land between the lines, now and then to meet with the enemy patrol and to rush it with the bayonet. The Battle of Albuera was a soldiers' battle, and it lasted for a single day. The Battle of the Trenches was a soldiers' battle prolonged over four years. The War Diary of the Eighth for any month in the trenches is pretty much of the following type :

December 12th :

A fine morning, but cold and wet later. B squadron proceeded to the trenches.

D squadron returned at 10.30 p.m., and reported no casualties.

December 13th :

A mild wet day. B squadron returned from trenches at 9.30 p.m. and reported one casualty, No. 2872 Cpl. W. Wright, slightly wounded by a bomb.

Transferred to dressing station, and thence evacuated to clearing station.

December 14th :

Orders received that the regiment and transport were to be ready to move off at within one hour's notice (7.30 a.m.). Wagons packed and all in readiness to move by 8.15 a.m.

Regiment stood to during day, at 7.15 p.m. an order received to unload wagons but to be ready to move at short notice.

December 19th :

Orders received that the regiment was to hold itself to move with transport with less than an hour's notice.

All preparations made to proceed as above.

It was the eve of the attack on Givenchy, one of the pivots of the war in the west. On the 20th and 21st of December the Indian Corps, with the Lahore and Meerut Divisions, offered a

stout defence of Givenchy, which ultimately proved successful. The Eighth received orders on the 20th that it was to support the Indian Corps, but by 10 a.m. it was found that this support was not required. Still, it was to hold itself in readiness to march at an hour's notice. At 1 p.m. orders came for the regiment to move and form up on the Route Nationale, facing east towards Bethune. At 11.30 p.m. orders were again received to be ready to move at short notice. At 12.45 a.m. on the 21st the regiment was ordered to saddle up ready to move off at 1.15 a.m. The Brigade moved off to Gorre half an hour later, reaching its destination and dismounting at 3 a.m. The regiment set out and dismounted at the head of Gorre village. Each hussar had two hundred rounds of ammunition, and the march was in a north-easterly direction. Proceeding along the road south of the Rue de Bethune, near Festubert, the Eighth came under a fair amount of rifle and machine gun fire. Major McClellan was wounded. Private Cumper received a gunshot wound in the head, and Corporal Hensman a gunshot wound in the elbow.

As the destination of the Brigade was unknown, the Commanding Officer, Lieutenant-Colonel Mussenden, decided to await orders. In the meantime the men lay down, taking the best shelter possible alongside the main road. At dawn the Commanding Officer resolved to withdraw as far as an estaminet situated south of the second estaminet on the Bethune road. He asked the G.O.C., Major General Pirie, of the Ambala Cavalry Brigade, for orders. As none were sent, the regiment withdrew to the outskirts of Gorre and there awaited orders. At 3 p.m. the orders at last came, and the regiment moved up to the junction of the roads south of the Rue de Bethune. The regiment moved to occupy the support trenches at Festubert, coming under fire from snipers. Captain Adlercron, Second-Lieutenant Kennedy and Private McLoughlin were wounded.

The men suffered severely from their feet in the trenches, as they were in most cases eighteen inches deep in water. There were five hundred miles of trenches, of which we held at this time a tenth, while the Belgians and the French held the rest. While

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all parts were bad in the winter, the north was the worst. Tons of wood were laid down for pathways, only to disappear into the sloughs. A brook at Festubert came down in flood, and several men in the neighbouring trenches were drowned. The misery of standing for hours in icy water is known only to those who endured it. It is sufficient to state that it was not the least trying aspect of the horrors of war. Yet so efficient was the commissariat and so ample the provision of comforts and warm clothes that our sick rate was no more than three per cent., lower than that of many garrison towns in peace, and inconceivably lower than that of any war of the past.

The Brigade moved off and occupied support trenches near Le Touret on the 22nd of December. Despite the improvement in the state of the trenches many men suffered severely from their feet. Orders were given the next day to vacate the trenches and march back to billets in Bethune and the village of Annezin. On the 24th the regiment moved to Estrée Blanche and on the 28th to Bomy.

New Year's Day, 1915, was a very cold wet day. Captain Blakiston-Houston, who rejoined from the 4th Hussars, was posted to D squadron, and appointed transport officer *vice* Lieutenant Wathen. In spite of the cold wind and the rain of the next day, the G.O.C. of the 1st Indian Cavalry Division, Major-General Pirie, inspected the Brigade. Brigade tactical exercises were regularly ordered during the month of January, though the frightful weather frequently caused such orders to be cancelled. The Brigade, still at Bomy, received on the 14th of January orders to hold itself in readiness to move at short notice, but this order was cancelled. General French inspected the Indian Cavalry Corps on the 18th of January.

Major Wormald conducted a regimental staff ride on the 29th of January, and for a wonder it was a fine day. That evening orders came to be ready to move at an hour's notice. Two days later all leave was cancelled. A divisional staff ride for G.O.C.'s and C.O.'s was held. The time in which to be ready to move was extended from two to five hours. The division filed on the 12th of



FRANCE, 1915.



February in half sections down a road in front of the Prince of Wales.

Throughout the month of February there were squadron parades, varied by Brigade days, quite regularly. From the 27th to the 1st of March a party of two hundred men dug trenches. All the trenches were reaching the stage when they were protected by barbed wire; and in time this mechanical entanglement became so great that the result was a perfect sea of wire. The men kept the trenches in sound condition, and quickly repaired all damage done by shells. All turnings were marked by notice boards. There were steps here and there for getting out, and there was the inevitable barbed wire on all sides. The dug-outs were deep, with good wooden bunks, one above another, for the men to sleep in. There were blankets and straw in the dug-outs. Each dug-out had at least two entrances, in case one was blown in by a shell. There was one difference between our trench fighting with the Germans and that of the French. In the intervals free from battle the French kept quiet, whereas we went on fighting all the time.

Since the 28th of December, 1914, the Eighth had been at Bomy, and on the 7th of March the billets were changed to Ligny les Aires. Heavy firing was heard during the night of the ninth, the eve of the Battle of Neuve Chapelle. On the 11th the regiment marched to Le Bois des Dames, near Marles, and went into bivouac with orders to be ready to move at an hour's notice. The next day orders came to proceed to close billets at Floringhem. On the 15th of March there were fresh billets for A, B and C squadrons at Nedonchelle and at Fontaine-les-Hermans for Head Quarters and D squadron. On St. Patrick's day the squadrons paraded, and the time of readiness was extended to four hours. The following day General French again inspected the 1st Indian Cavalry Corps at Rely at eleven, and the time of readiness was further extended to six hours. On the last day of the month two officers and fifty men from each squadron set out for the cross roads at Auchy-au-Bois, and arrived there by 6.20 a.m. for transport by motor-bus in order to dig on the defensive lines.

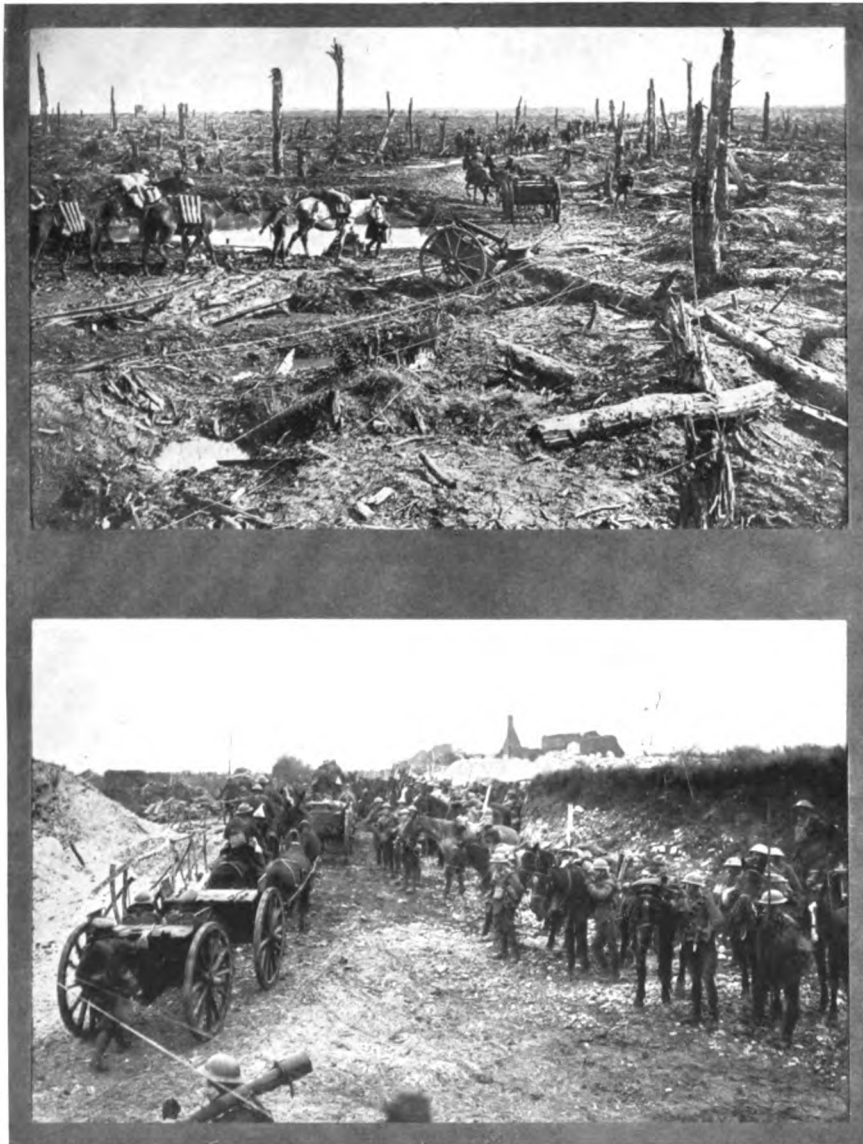
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On the 1st of April Lieutenant-Colonel Mussenden, two officers, and fifty men each from A, B and C squadrons and one officer, twenty-five men from D squadron, and fifteen men from the Machine Gun section dug on the defensive line.

The routine of the parades of the squadrons and of the Brigade tactical exercises continues steadily throughout the month of April. From week to week with but little variation the tale of work proceeds. From the 17th to the 20th two officers and fifty men from each squadron set out to dig on the defensive line. D squadron on the 22nd transferred the Arabs and small country-bred horses, less 23, in exchange for English Walers and big country-bred horses from B squadron. The next day A squadron did the same. Orders were received at 11 a.m. on the 24th to be ready to move at two hours' notice. The Brigade night operations were cancelled. The regiment had been at Fontaine since the 15th of March, and now set out for Staple, arriving there on the 25th of April. They moved to Watou, where they stopped to the 2nd of May.

The second Battle of Ypres had begun on the 22nd of April, and was to last to the 25th of May, 1915. The employment of gas by the Germans for the first time rendered this battle a matter of general conversation with the Eighth. They took no part in it, yet the men realised all too well how closely their fortunes were bound up with it. No doubt the employment of gas was a breach of the rules of the Hague Convention, which Germany had accepted, yet as she had not honoured her bond towards Belgium, why should she treat these rules as more than a scrap of paper? The innovation was impolitic to a degree. For indeed it is a question if Germany would have raised the world of public opinion against her if she had not been guilty of deeds like her atrocious conduct towards the Belgian people, her use of poison gas and of submarines. It was these deeds that outraged public feeling, and it was these deeds that ultimately lost her the war. As the strange green vapour of the gas moved across the trenches the French soldiers and then the Canadians staggered back, blinded and coughing. Naturally terror was the overmastering sensation, and at this we do not in any wise wonder. The known we can





ROAD FROM YPRES TO HOOGE.

face: it is the unknown that affrights us. Through the gap left by the French the Germans poured, preceded by the fumes of the gas and supported by a heavy artillery fire.

General Allenby's three divisions and General Rimington's two Indian divisions of our cavalry were hurried up to support the French west of the canal. The Canadian 3rd Brigade made a noble stand. When their efforts were exhausted, the Lahore Division and battalions of the 4th Division took their place. The charge of the dismounted cavalry of the 8th Brigade forms one of the outstanding features of the second Battle of Ypres, which included the battles of Gravenstafel Ridge, of St. Julien, of Frezenberg Ridge, and of Bellewaerde Ridge. In its concluding stages, as in its early ones, the use of gas forms the leading factor, and the infantry of the 4th Division suffered severely from it. The gas had been pumped from cylinders, and, rising in a cloud, which attained seven feet, it travelled in two minutes the distance between the lines. It was thickest close to the ground, penetrating every corner of the trenches. Without respirators, our men did their best with wet handkerchiefs wrapped round their mouths.

The total loss, for the Ypres Salient during 1915, of the killed, wounded and 'missing, was 114,510. If the soil around Ypres was the tomb of the bodies of our men, it also proved the grave of German hopes. With all the advantages to the enemy of the unknown in the shape of the gas attack, our soldiers had withstood all assaults. We lost far more heavily in men than they, and if this sound test be employed the balance of success obviously tilted towards them. True, we still held the Ypres Salient, even if it was a diminished one. Materially we had lost, while morally we had won. Our soldiers realised that, despite gas and every other mechanical contrivance, they were able to stand before the foe, and this quality of knowledge of our worth proved of inestimable advantage on battlefield after battlefield in the future.

The Eighth, just as much as any other regiment present at the second Battle of Ypres, realised that there lay ahead of the soldier a long time, before the reward of victory could be reaped, but that

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it would be reaped none of them could now doubt. On the 2nd of May the regiment marched to Staple, where it remained to the 5th, when it set out for Campagne. There was no change in the ordinary routine, which was steadily carried on. We simply chronicle some incidents. On the 7th the pioneers set out for instruction to Divisional Headquarters. The next day orders came that the Division was to be ready to move at two hours' notice. The wagons were packed, and preparations were made to do without wheeled transport, if necessary. Heavy gun-fire was heard the whole of the 9th when the Battle of Aubers Ridge with the attacks at Fromelles and at Rue du Bois and the Battle of Frezenberg Ridge were raging. Then we retook Wieltje, though we failed in our attack on Aubers Ridge. The regiment proceeded again to Allouagne on the 17th, returning to Campagne on the 19th. The next day the Brigade paraded and marched to La Belle Hôtesse, where it practised the occupation of trenches. The Eighth left Campagne for Les Trois Rois on the 27th, Arneke on the 28th, going into bivouac at Vlamertinge that evening. The next day there were a squadron route march, an inspection of the men by General Allenby, Commanding the 2nd Army Corps, and the inspection and adjustment of all respirators. For the lesson of the second Battle of Ypres had been taught and learnt. On the last day of May both Lieutenant-Colonel Mussenden and Major-General Pirie also inspected all respirators. Respirator drill now formed a regular part of regimental drill.

All the officers reconnoitred the crossing of the Ypres Canal on the 1st of June. The next day the squadrons route-marched, and a heavy cannonade was heard the whole time, dying down towards evening. This noise was due to the continued fighting in the "Labyrinth," north of Arras, and it was the eve of our capturing trenches at Givenchy, where the Eighth had won its first battle honour of the Great War on the 20th and the 21st of December, 1914. Major Van der Byl, Captain Threlfall, and Lieutenant Mulliner went to the trenches of the 10th Hussars on the 3rd. The Machine Gun section under Captain Cairnes with 17 N.C.O.'s and men were placed at the disposal of the 50th

Infantry Division, and ordered off to the trenches on the 11th. At intervals on the 13th, between 4.15 a.m. and 6.15 a.m., the huts were shelled. The Brigade embussed, *i.e.* set out by motor-bus, on the 14th at 7 a.m. at Brandhoek, and proceeded *via* Poperinghe to the Brigade area around Arneke. Orders were received at 5 p.m. the same day for the Brigade to march to billets at Bilques. The Machine Gun section under Captain Cairnes rejoined at noon on the 17th.

On a dull first of July the Machine Gun detachment was inspected, and the squadrons paraded. At 2.20 a.m. on the 3rd orders were received for a dismounted party of seven officers and 242 men to embus at Ecques and proceed to Estaires to dig trenches. This task they executed till their return on the evening of the 7th. Field-Marshal Lord Kitchener renewed his acquaintance with the East when he inspected the Indian Cavalry Corps on high ground west of Rombley on the 8th. Since the 15th of June the regiment had been at Bilques, which it left on the 10th of July for Coyecques. Orders were received for nine officers and 187 men to embus in order to dig trenches at Zelobes. With Lieutenant-Colonel Mussenden they set out on the 17th, and returned on the 28th.

The regiment marched to close billets at Fauquembergues on the 1st of August, marched seventeen miles the next day to Brimeaux thirty-three miles on the 3rd to Bellancourt, and nine miles on the 4th to L'Etoile. On the 7th there was a lecture with a practical test of the efficiency of the smoke-helmet against gas. On the 10th the squadrons were exercised and dug trenches. On the 13th the C.R.E. gave a demonstration on the various types of bombs in use. There were more than a dozen varieties of bombs, which were the only effective weapons for clearing out a trench network. The Brigade paraded on the 17th as ready to enter the trenches. The Brigade also paraded on the 20th for inspection by the Members of the French Chamber of Deputies and the G.O.C. of the 3rd Army. The following day orders were received for 17 officers and 300 men to proceed to the trenches on Sunday. On the 22nd sixteen officers, 300 N.C.O.'s and men with two

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officers and a hundred men as horse holders, paraded at 2.30 p.m. and marched *via* Flixecourt-Vignacourt, Flesselles, Beaucourt, Varennes, and Hedauville to bivouac at Forceville. They reached the wood near Forceville at 1 a.m. on the 23rd and went into billets. The led horses returned to Beaucourt at 3 a.m., moving the same night to billets. The trench squadron under Major Wormald, D.S.O., paraded at 8 p.m., and marched *via* Martinsart to the trenches around Authuille.

The trenches were taken over from the 13th Hussars at 11 p.m. on the 23rd of August. D squadron and half of B squadron were in the first line with the other half of B squadron in support. A and C squadrons were in Brigade reserve. Our artillery was active on the 24th in shelling the German trenches and batteries at mid-day and during the evening. The enemy replied by shelling the trenches on our right and the southern part of the village of Authuille. There was, however, no damage. The next day there were bursts of rifle and machine gun fire at 3 a.m., dying down towards 4 a.m. The German sentries had been active at 2 a.m., but had been driven off an hour later by patrols and rifle fire. Our artillery fired intermittently from 3 p.m. to 6 p.m. At half-past nine all was quiet for the night. In spite of all this, improvements in the trenches and dug-outs had been executed. Artillery on both sides was also active during the day of the 26th, though otherwise all was quiet. There were working parties on the communication and support trenches, and there was the improvement of the existing works. Our six-inch howitzers opened fire on Mound 411 at 11.30 a.m. on the 27th. This is the Mound which inflicted such harm at Thiepval, when it had grown into what was known as the Leipzig Redoubt. The Germans retaliated by shelling the village of Authuille with only material damage. The next day there was desultory sniping on both sides. The enemy spent the night in the repair of damage done to his works, as sounds of hammers were heard by the patrols. The Germans remained evidently uneasy, as they sent up flares continuously during the dark night. On the 29th our howitzer battery resumed fire on Mound 411, inflicting considerable damage

on it. The Germans thereupon shelled our trenches, dug-outs and the village of Authuille, but there was no damage of any consequence done. This day squadrons A and C in Brigade reserve relieved B and D squadrons at 7 a.m. Our machine guns opened fire on the German working parties at 9 and 11 p.m., to which they replied with rapid rifle and machine gun fire for an hour each time. The hostile aeroplanes were active on the 30th, and the Germans opened fire with shrapnel at 9 a.m. on the village of Authuille, the neighbourhood, and our working parties. This fire continued intermittently all the morning. Private Lawlor died of wounds received in action. On the last day of the month the enemy shelled our working parties from 10 to 12 noon and again at 6 p.m. Our six-inch howitzers shelled Mound 411 at 5.30 p.m., and fired sixteen rounds, which effected serious damage. Private Mawoitt of the M.G. section was wounded.

During the early morning of the 1st of September the enemy's snipers were active. Five officers of the Inniskilling Dragoons came this day to the trenches preparatory to taking them over on the night of the 2nd. The Germans were less active than usual during the night of the 1st. Our patrols effected repairs in the barbed wire and the like. During the morning and the afternoon of the 2nd the German artillery shelled the village of Authuille and the trenches. They made use of rifle grenades at dusk, wounding six of our men. At 12 a.m. on the 3rd the Inniskilling Dragoons relieved our men, who returned to L'Etoile. Two officers and 60 men, however, remained in temporary billets as a digging party, returning to L'Etoile on the 6th.

After a rest of a week orders were issued on the 10th of September for sixteen officers and 280 of other ranks to set out for Beaucourt on the 11th, preparatory to going into trenches. A dismounted party of sixteen officers and 280 men marched on foot to Authuille on the 12th, taking over their old section of the trenches. The next day Sergeant-Major Jackson received a gunshot wound in his left shoulder. The regiment was relieved on the 14th by the Lucknow Brigade, and went into reserve at Authuille. There was some shelling on both sides during the night. The regiment marched

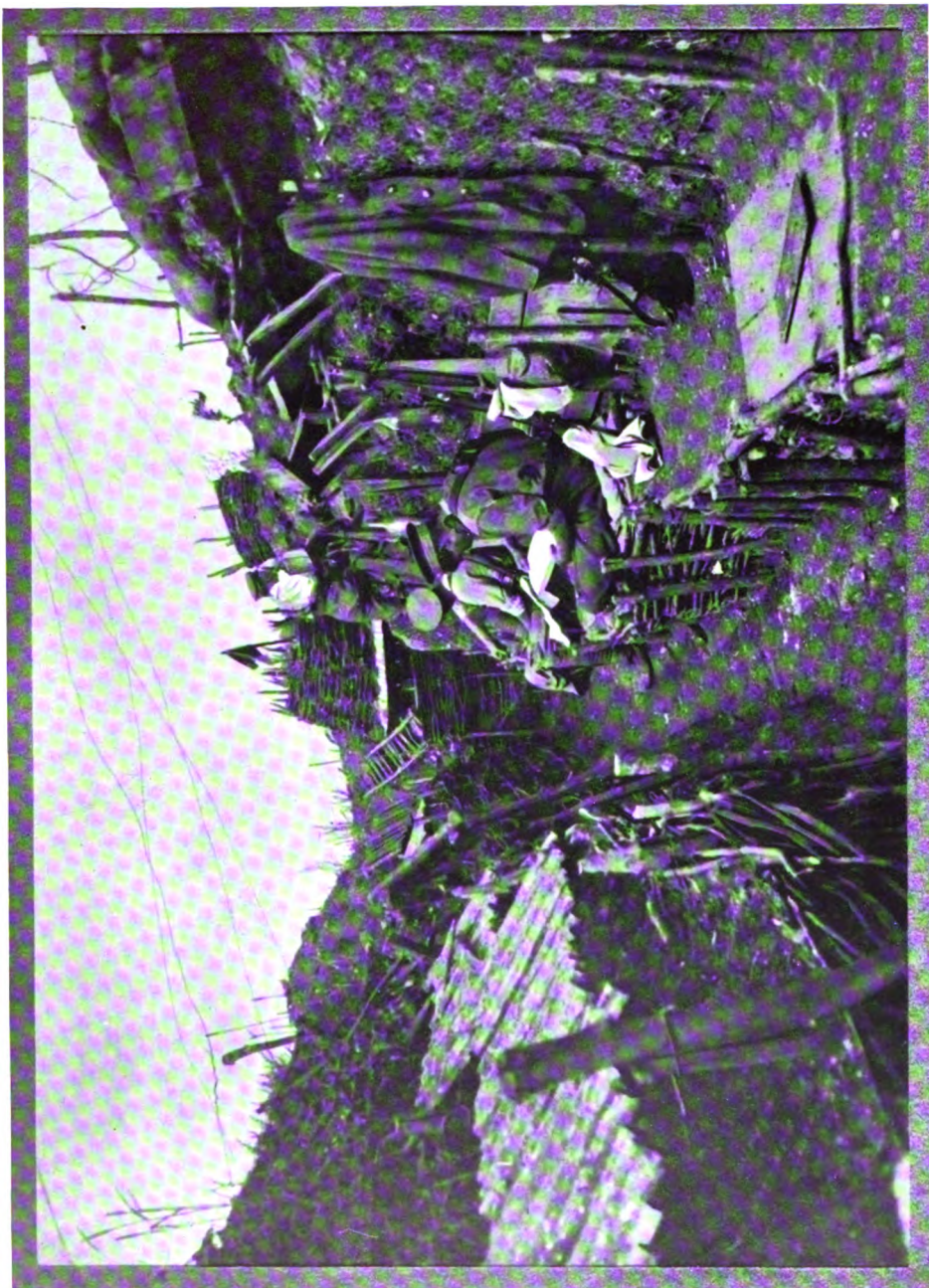
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back to Forceville Wood on the 16th, riding on to Montigny. Orders were received to proceed to permanent billets at La Chaussée on the 17th. Field-Marshal Lord Kitchener again inspected the Indian Cavalry Corps on the 21st. Orders were issued on the 23rd for the Eighth to set out for the vicinity of Canaples, arriving at Montrelet the same day.

On the 21st the regiment marched to its new billeting area. Head Quarters with A and D squadrons were at Rambures, B squadron at Witainéglise, and C squadron at Neslette. These villages had not been previously occupied by British troops. Meantime the Battle of Loos with its subsidiary actions had been proceeding from the 25th of September, 1915, to the 8th of October. Apart from the second Battles of Ypres and the Battle of Loos it remains substantially true to state that the fighting in France and Flanders during the year 1915 resolves itself into small attacks followed by equally small counter-attacks, struggles for strong points where a week's advance was to be measured in yards. The work that the Eighth had been doing is the very work that all the other regiments had also been doing. The astonishing advance made by the 15th and 47th Divisions resulted in the capture of Loos. As Lord Kitchener phrased it, we gained at the Battle of Loos a "substantial" success, for we carried the enemy's first line in all places and his second line in many places. We captured over 59 officers, 3000 men, 26 field guns, 49 machine guns, with a large quantity of other war material. It was our finest achievement since the age of trench warfare, yet it is now quite plain that it was an achievement that was, to say the least, premature. We had not sufficient reserves with which to exploit our success, and it was this want of reserves we felt so bitterly when we wanted to push our success right home. We were quite unable to do so. After the Battle of Loos the great action petered out into a series of attacks and counter-attacks, and this form of warfare characterised the winter of 1915.

Major-General Pirie inspected the squadron bombers on the 4th of November. The next day, appropriately enough, bombing practice with live bombs was carried out. On the 8th there were





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more bombing exercises and trench digging. The cold and the snow, the rain and dull weather proved pretty steady for the rest of the year.

On the 1st of December the squadrons were exercised, and the squadrons paraded for dismounted attack practice. The officers on the 3rd heard a lecture on trench warfare at Brigade Head Quarters. The 16th was a red-letter day, for that distinguished historian, Mr. C. R. L. Fletcher, gave an historical lecture which aroused the liveliest interest in all fortunate enough to hear it. On Christmas Day there was a divisional Marathon race with teams of ten from each regiment, and the regimental team won the contest.

On the whole, it is fair to say that the year 1915 had witnessed the climax of the German success. They had simply held their line in the West while in the East they had broken the strength of Russia and had overrun the Balkans. After the catastrophe of the first Battle of the Marne, this was a fine achievement, and we do well to acknowledge it. Yet as we regard the creditor side of the enemy account, we must also regard our creditor side—for such a side there undoubtedly is. There is the courage unflinchingly displayed by our men when they took one trench, knowing full well that another—and yet another—lay behind it. Under the fiercest artillery fire known in the annals of warfare, our men advanced, and persisted in their advance. We praise the soldiers of Marlborough when he attacked the Schellenberg and lost in a single hour more than a third of his men, and when the officers of the Guards lost twelve officers out of seventeen. We praise the attack of Cutts the Salamander when he led his left at Blenheim steadily up to the French volleys till he tapped the palisade with his sword. We praise the advance of Cumberland's centre at Fontenoy when Lord Charles Hay coolly toasted the French, and the British looked no less coolly at a row of muzzles till the order came for their volley. We praise the spirit with which Napoleon inspired his men on every battlefield in Europe from Madrid to Moscow. We praise the calmness with which the Prussian infantry at Jena faced Lannes for two hours, standing

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dressed in line volleying at sheltered enemies. Let us not forget to praise the men of France and Flanders who fought no less heroically than Marlborough's men at Schellenberg, Cutts's men at Blenheim, Cumberland's centre at Fontenoy, the Old Guard—or any other regiment of Napoleon's—or the Prussians at Jena.

The 1st of January, 1916, was a dull day, and was not altogether untypical of the campaign that lay ahead of the army this year. The regiment had to content itself with the circumstance that progress was to be slow though it was also to be steady. The question of bombing was assuming larger and yet ever larger proportions in trench warfare, and many methods were adopted not merely to stimulate the interest of the men but also to keep up this stimulus. It was comparatively easy to rouse the activities of soldiers occasionally, but the war was to be won by the side best able to hold out longest at the dull routine of trench warfare. On the 3rd of January there was a bombing competition for teams and for individuals, and in both events B squadron proved the winner. Nor were the athletics of the Eighth neglected. As it was the aim of the officers to keep the men in condition, there was a corps Marathon race on the 8th. As the Duke of Wellington had his pack of hounds in the Peninsula and hunted, so our men had their amusements which played their part in keeping them alive to the activities of life, and prevented them turning into mere bombing machines. On the 13th there was a lecture for officers at Oisemont. A hundred men were employed on digging duty, and the same day there was also a school of instruction on trench warfare.

No matter what period of history on which an author elects to write, he never can get away from the conditions of his own time. In fact, so much is this the case that it is quite true to say that the only time on which anyone really writes is his own. There were many lectures delivered during the war by such competent men as Mr. Fletcher. Still, at the back of the soldier's mind lay the events of the war, from which no one could get away. It was, therefore, fitting that on the 19th Brigadier-General A. A. Montgomery delivered a lecture on the Battle of Loos. On the

23rd there was a lecture on the artillery at this battle. Nor can we doubt the profit of such lectures, for officers heard from an expert what we had done. They also heard—and this was not the least valuable feature of the instruction—what we had left undone, and what we had done that we ought not to have done.

On the 7th there was a Brigade staff exercise without troops, and C squadron removed its billets from Neslette to Rambures. Lieutenants Wathen and King and the Machine Gun section moved from Rambures to Neslette on the formation of the Machine Gun squadron. The next day Captain Cairnes was posted to A squadron from the Machine Gun section, and on the 10th he and Private D. Hamilton set out for the 3rd Army School at Flixecourt for duty as instructor. Captain Woods proceeded on the 16th to the 36th Division as second in command of a digging party, and Major Wormald, D.S.O., left to take command of the 1st Royal Dragoons. Second-Lieutenant Daly with 56 of other ranks left on the 17th as part of another digging party for attachment to the 17th Corps, and Second-Lieutenant Whinyates also left with 51 of other ranks as part of the 2nd British Digging Party on attachment to the 7th Corps. In fact, we are reminded of the old rhyme :

The skilful nymph reviews her force with care ;  
"Let SPADES be trumps," she said, and trumps they were.

And, in truth, spades remained trumps to the day on which the Hindenburg line was broken, and a war of movement once more became a possibility. With stray exceptions the month of February proved a severe month. There were many heavy falls of snow with sharp frosts, which inevitably in time assisted in making life in the trenches attain its usual level of deep discomfort.

The Indian Cavalry Corps was broken up on the 5th of March, when the First Division came under the 3rd Army and the Second Division under the 4th Army. The Corps had been formed on the 18th of December, 1914, and during its existence it had discharged its duty promptly and competently. On the 6th Captain Weldon set out for Chocques to act as instructor at the officers'

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school of the 16th Irish Division. Eight of the other ranks proceeded for duty on the 13th at the 4th Army School of Instruction, Flixecourt. The next day the regimental scouting scheme was continued, and Captain Cairnes rejoined from the 3rd Army School of Instruction. Second-Lieutenant Coulson and 43 of other ranks from A and D squadrons left on the 16th to join the 36th Division as a working party. Naturally with an Irish regiment the 17th of March was a holiday, and there were a boxing tournament and a concert. As spades still were trumps, Second-Lieutenant Paton and 43 of other ranks set out on the 19th to join the 40th Division as a digging party, and Captain Woods and Second-Lieutenant Whinyates rejoined from digging on relief. There was a Brigade route march on the 21st with the transport loaded as if for a move, and Second-Lieutenant Daly with his 43 men rejoined from digging on relief. Second-Lieutenant Watson and 30 of other ranks left on the 27th for the 4th Army School of Instruction for the improvement of bayonet exercise. Nor were amusements neglected this month, for on the 29th and 30th there was a divisional boxing tournament.

The chief event, so far, in 1916 had been the assault on Verdun, which had begun on the 21st of February, and was still in progress. At Christmas in 1915 Falkenhayn had presented to the Kaiser a memorandum in which he set forth the factors to be taken into account in the campaign of 1916. No immediate danger, he thought, was to be looked for from Russia or Italy, and both might be expected to grow weaker, if left alone, from internal maladies. The worst peril was Britain; but German armies could not reach her shores, and the only true weapon against her was the submarine. An attack on her Flanders front would, even if successful, bring no real decision, and the early spring was an ill time for Flemish campaigning. But if Britain was the most deadly foe, France was the one nearest exhaustion, and, in Falkenhayn's opinion, the French army was Britain's chief weapon. It might be possible to strike at France in a part so vital that she would bleed to death, and so "England's best sword would be knocked from her hand." The German general did not contemplate a break-through. What

he aimed at was the infliction upon France of the utmost injury with the least expense to the Fatherland, and for this he required a section at once acutely sensitive and highly embarrassing for the defence. It must be such a place that Germany must be able, at her discretion, to strengthen or to weaken her offensive in a fashion which seemed good to her. The areas Falkenhayn suggested were Belfort or Verdun, and the latter was chosen.

Much as Ypres meant to Belgium, Verdun meant even more to France. It was the Roman Verodunum, holding an important place in the thoughts of patriotic Frenchmen. For by the Treaty of Verdun of 843 Charlemagne had divided his possessions among his three grandsons, Lothaire, Louis the German, and Charles the Bald, and from that date the German and French members of the Holy Roman Empire were never again united. Primarily, then, the attack on Verdun was based on political, not on military, considerations, and this will at once account for the vehemence with which the early assaults were delivered and the vehemence with which they were continued. The slogan of the French was "They shall not pass." Pass the Germans did not, and the success of our Allies put fresh heart into our own men. *Passeront-pas* was the word that inspired the French to put up one of their best fights throughout the whole war. On a wooden casing of a bomb-proof shelter in the French firing-line were these words scribbled :

Mon corps à la terre  
Mon âme à Dieu  
Mon cœur à la France.

Though alive to the heroic deeds of the French at Verdun, the Eighth in April pursued its steady course of the routine inevitable in trench warfare. Second-Lieutenant Knight with 43 of other ranks left on the 5th for the 36th Division for the relief of Second-Lieutenant Coulson's party. On the 8th Captain Threlfall left to join the 48th Division as second in command of a digging party, and Lieutenant Willes with 43 of other ranks left to join a similar party with the same Division, the latter relieving Second-Lieutenant Paton and his men.

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The inter-squadron tug-of-war took place on the 10th and the next day the officers' revolver shooting. Second-Lieutenant the Hon. W. N. Stourton with 43 of other ranks left on the 23rd to join the 36th Division for the relief of Second-Lieutenant Knight's digging party already there, and Captain Alexander set out for the Head Quarters of the digging party as second in command. Second-Lieutenant Bradish-Ellames with the usual 43 of other ranks left on the 29th to join the 46th Division for digging, replacing Lieutenant Willes's party.

On the 1st of May Major-General Pirie handed over the command of the Ambala Brigade to Brigadier-General Rankin, D.S.O. On the 8th the regiment moved out of billets to proceed to Brigade concentration point at Yvrencheux, a distance of twenty-four miles, returning to Rambures on the 14th. There were a Hotchkiss gun demonstration and an inspection of transport by the G.O.C. of the Division. Second-Lieutenant Daly with his 43 men set out to join the 48th Division for digging, relieving Second-Lieutenant Bradish-Ellames's party.

The regiment paraded and marched to St. Riquier on the 10th of June, returning to Rambures on the 15th. The Brigade tactical exercises on the 13th took the form of the consolidation of a position, its evacuation, the bringing up of rations, and the like. The weather for this work was all cold and wet, even though it was the month of June. The 18th was a sad day, for on it was held a memorial service for Field-Marshal Lord Kitchener. He was the one man who gave confidence to the whole nation when he assumed the Secretaryship of State for War, and he was the one man who realised that the war must be a prolonged one. Men turned his appeal for recruits for three years or the duration of the war into the belief that the war would last three years. Yet so far back as August, 1914, he was prepared for the war to last five years. Realising, as he was among the few to realise, the long course of preparations made by Germany, he neither could nor would believe in a short war.

Since the 21st of October, 1915, the regiment had been at Rambures, and it at last left it on the 22nd of June, proceeding to

billets at Ailly-le-Haut-Clocher, where it remained to the 27th. The squadrons paraded at the St. Riquier training area on the 26th. The following day the regiment marched *via* Ailly, Flixecourt, and Amiens to bivouac at Querrieu.

The regiment marched to Buire on the 1st of July, returning to Querrieu the same day. On the 7th the Eighth received notice to be ready to move at an hour-and-a-half's notice. The officers and other ranks not on duty attended on the 10th an anti-gas demonstration with the 4th Army School. The Brigade was under orders on the 12th to move at 6.30 a.m. the following day to Vivier Mill, west of Méaulte. With the accompaniment of dull heavy showers the Brigade marched across country and halted at Vivier Mill at 10.30 a.m. on the 13th. At 7 p.m. orders were received to move at 2 a.m. on the 14th to bivouac on the ground then occupied by the Secunderabad Brigade. Later the regiment received fresh orders to hold itself in readiness to move at a moment's notice at 3.30 a.m. on the 14th. The squadrons were watered and saddled up at 6.45 a.m. on the 14th, and at 7.15 received orders to proceed to Bonfray Farm.

Since the 1st of July the great Franco-British offensive on a twenty-five mile front north and south of the Somme had been in progress, and at the same time the second great Russian advance in the Ukraine under General Lesch was also taking place. It was emphatically the Allied offensive of the year 1916. The Battles of the Somme raged from the 1st of July to the 18th of November, and these battles include the Battles of Albert, of Bazentin Ridge, of Delville Wood, of Pozières Ridge, of Guillemont, of Ginchy, of Flers-Courcelette, of Morval, of Thiepval Ridge, of the Transloy Ridges, of the Ancre Heights, and of the Ancre itself. That is, there were no less than a dozen battles included in the Battles of the Somme, and these battles took no less than four-and-a-half months to fight. The Eighth took its modest share in them, and was awarded battle honours for the Somme in general and for the Battle of Bazentin, fought from the 14th to the 17th of July, and for the Battle of Flers-Courcelette, fought from the 15th to the 22nd of September.

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The objects of the Allied offensive were of course the relief of Verdun and the rolling up of the German line north towards the Belgian coast and the rendering untenable in the south and east the great salient of the German front. In a word, we expected in the summer of 1916 what only fell to us when the enemy retreated to the Hindenburg lines in the spring of 1917. High explosives might obliterate wire-entanglements, however extensive, and they might obliterate trenches, however intricate. Could they effect much against the vast underground chambers the Germans had been busily constructing? To ask this question is to answer it, and on this answer rests the fundamental cause of the defeat of the British thrust. The 1916 toll of the Ypres Salient was to be no less than over 48,000 killed, wounded and missing.

North of Albert and north of the Somme the Germans were prepared for our onset, which failed. South of Albert and south of the Somme they were less prepared for our onset, which succeeded. Our attack from Gommecourt to Thiepval had everywhere been checked, yet no one with Irish blood in his veins can ever forget the break through by the Ulster Division of the enemy trenches north of Thiepval. It was the anniversary of the Battle of the Boyne, and the men of the northern province as they charged greeted the enemy with the cry, "Remember the Boyne." Yes, they could remember the Boyne not merely because it was an Irish victory, but because it symbolised the eternal struggle between tyranny and liberty, a struggle once more symbolised by the Battles of the Somme. Once the Ulster men had fought with William III against Louis XIV. Now they fought with George V against William II. The names are different: the contest is precisely the same, though over two centuries separate the Battles of the Boyne and the Somme. *Plus ça change, plus c'est la même chose.*

The second stage of the Battles of the Somme began with an attack before dawn on the 14th of July. The objectives of this attack were the two villages of Bazentin, High Wood (the Bois des Foureaux), Longueval, Delville Wood with the clearing of Trônes Wood. "The decision," wrote Sir Douglas Haig, the successor of Sir John French in the chief command, "to attempt

a night attack of this magnitude with an army, the bulk of which had been raised since the beginning of the war, was perhaps the highest tribute that could be paid to the quality of our troops." Nor was the day unpropitious in the eyes of France, for was not the 14th of July the anniversary of the fall of the Bastille, the fête-day of France? It was to be the one of the most successful of the four-and-a-half months' contest.

The front chosen for attack was from a point south-east of Pozières to Longueval and Delville Wood, a space of four miles. Each village in the second line had its adjacent wood, Bazentin-le-Petit, Bazentin-le-Grand, and at Longueval the wood of Delville, while in the centre lay the wood of Foureaux. Our plan was for the 3rd Corps on the left to form a defensive flank, pushing out patrols in the direction of Pozières. On its right the 15th Corps moved against Bazentin-le-Petit Wood and the neighbouring village. On their right the 13th was to take Bazentin-le-Grand, to carry Longueval and Delville Wood and to clear Trônes Wood. Naturally such a rapid success would call for the employment of cavalry. The two Bazentins and the adjoining wood were captured. In the meanwhile the regiment marched from Bonfray Farm at 3.30 a.m. on the 14th. Orders arrived, telling it to move to Montauban. It moved with a battery to the north end of Talus Bois at 9.30 a.m. Fresh orders came to recross Fricourt-Péronne road and rejoin the rest of the Brigade at 10 a.m. At this stage it came under a severe shelling which affected the battery most. A halt was made at Billon copse until 5.15 p.m. Horses were not off-saddled, but watered at Bray at 4 p.m. under orders to move at a moment's notice. At 7.15 p.m. orders came to return to Vivier Mill and to be ready to move at 3.30 a.m. On the 15th the regiment was told to be ready at fifteen minutes' notice and was saddled up from 7.30 a.m. more or less continuously till 7 p.m. At 8 p.m. it was released from holding itself in immediate readiness. The success we attained in 1916 as compared with 1915 is in no small degree due to the circumstance that we really were able to own reserves, and it was to these reserves that much of the victory of the Battles of the Somme is to be ascribed.

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Information was received on the 17th that the regiment was not moving for the moment. On the 23rd word was received that it was to be ready to move at short notice and to be saddled up at 4.30 a.m. After three hours the men were relieved from standing to, but in the evening they went back to Querrieu. The next day Second-Lieutenants Mansfield and Matthews and fifty men of other ranks were posted to the 51st Division for the task of digging trenches. Seven men left on the 28th in order to bring the digging party up to strength. On the last day of July Captain Cairnes with 72 of other ranks proceeded to Fricourt as a working party in that neighbourhood.

Lieutenant Clifford and Second-Lieutenant Watson left with fifty of other ranks for Bequordel on the 3rd of August in relief of the party under Second-Lieutenants Matthews and Mansfield. Four men also received shell wounds. Six men joined the working party with the 51st Division and two the working party with dismounted men. Captain Alexander and 114 of other ranks left on the 7th to join the working party with the 3rd Corps. He and Private Brown had just been wounded by a shell. The next day Captain the Hon. R. N. D. Ryder replaced Captain Alexander with the digging party with the 3rd Corps. The same day Second-Lieutenants Daly and Chirnside relieved Captain Woods and Lieutenant Hornby, who were in charge of the digging party with the 13th Corps. The squadrons were exercised on the 9th and also gave a display to the French troops. Fifty men left on the 10th to join the 3rd Corps party in relief of those already there. Lieutenant Clifford and Second-Lieutenant Watson with 84 of other ranks rejoined from the 3rd Corps. Captain Weldon with 10 men and 43 horses proceeded on the 12th for duty to the 4th Army School at Flixecourt, and Lieutenant Staniland proceeded to the digging party in relief of Captain Cairnes. Second-Lieutenant Coulson went on the 15th to the working party with the 3rd Corps in relief of Lieutenant Staniland. Second-Lieutenant Robinson and 71 of other ranks set out on the 17th for the 15th Corps in relief of the same number there, and three men received shell wounds. Since the 17th of July the regiment had been at

Bussy, which they left for Molliens Vidame on the 19th of August, marching fifteen miles to Senarpont the following day. It marched twenty-five miles to Brutelles on the 28th.

The digging party on the 3rd of September reported that Private Egan had been killed and three men wounded. Orders came on the 5th to move back to permanent billets at once, and accordingly at 11 p.m. the Eighth set out. It reached Senarpont, a distance of fifteen miles, at 5.15 a.m. on the 6th, when orders were received at 2 p.m. to march to Molliens Vidame, a distance of fifteen miles, and it was reached at 5 p.m. Leaving Molliens Vidame at 2.30 a.m. on the 17th, it marched fifteen miles to Bussy, arriving there at 3.30 a.m. Captain Woods, Second-Lieutenants Matthews and Mansfield left on the 10th to join the dismounted digging party. The squadrons were paraded the following day for the inter-communication scheme with the aeroplane, and Second-Lieutenants Knight and Armstrong rejoined from the digging party. Two men with the working party were reported wounded on the 13th.

Meanwhile the Battles of the Somme were pursuing their lengthy course. Since the Battle of Bazentin Ridge, there had been the Battles of Delville Wood, of Pozières Ridge, of Guillemont, and of Ginchy, and the Battle of Flers-Courcelette was about to open on the 15th of September. The second stage of the Battles of the Somme had opened on the 14th of July, and the third stage opened on the 15th of September. The German position was then based on a string of fortified villages—Courcelette, Flers, Martinpuich, Lesboeufs, and Morval. On the 5th of September Ludendorff and the shade of Ludendorff, Hindenburg, had paid their first visit to the western front, and had heard at first hand of what the Battles of the Somme really meant.<sup>1</sup> They found that the infantry, confiding unduly upon fortifications and artillery, were fast losing their power of taking the offensive. Speedily they revised the tactical methods with a ruthless hand, and reorganised the whole of the western front. Efforts were also made

<sup>1</sup> Ludendorff, *My War Memories*, I, p. 265 ff.

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to create a reserve, for the Battles of the Somme had lavishly spent German fighting material.

The second Battle of Ypres was famous for the use of a new illegitimate weapon of warfare, poison gas, and the Battle of Flers-Courcelette was no less famous for the use of a new legitimate weapon, the tank. For the first time in the annals of war forty-two tanks were employed, and they performed useful work. "Creeping," then "rolling," barrage was also first used as an attack barrage by the 15th Corps in the attack on Flers. Our bombardment had lasted for three days, and at 6 a.m. on the 15th it rose to its height. The final twenty minutes of intense fire, slowly creeping forward with our infantry close under its shadow, pinned the Germans to their positions. Naturally the methodical advance of the forty-two tanks startled them with all the sense of mystery which the unknown inspires. The element of surprise in the first employment of the tanks was every whit as apparent as the same element in the first employment of gas. The tanks spread terror and devastation among the ranks of the enemy, though the terror was livelier than the devastation. Courcelette fell to the Canadians, Flers to the New Zealanders, while the Scots unexpectedly took Martinpuich. The 15th of September was every whit as successful as the 14th of July. The official summary tersely put the case in stating that "the damage to the enemy's moral is probably of greater consequence than the seizure of dominating positions and the capture of between four and five thousand prisoners."

The regiment saddled up at 11 a.m. on the 15th and remained so till 5 p.m., when orders were received to move at 9 a.m. the next day. Major Mort went to the Brigade for liaison duty, and Second-Lieutenants Knight and Armstrong acted as gallopers to the Brigade on the 15th. The squadrons on the 16th were told to hold themselves in readiness to proceed at short notice. With 44 men Lieutenant Hornby was sent to reconnoitre in the vicinity of Gudecourt. At midnight orders were received to be prepared to proceed westwards at 6 a.m. Orders came at 5.45 a.m. to march back to Bussy *via* Morlancourt. On the 19th Private



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FRANCE, 1916.

THE HISTORY OF THE  
CITY OF BOSTON

FROM THE FIRST SETTLEMENT  
TO THE PRESENT TIME  
BY  
JOSEPH NEALE  
OF THE BOSTON BAR  
IN TWO VOLUMES  
VOL. II  
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FRANCE, 1916.



Howes died of wounds received on the 16th. The Brigade was under orders to move at an hour-and-a-half's notice on the 25th. At 11.30 p.m. orders came to proceed at 11 a.m. on the 26th to permanent billets in the Senarpont area *via* Molliens Vidame. The regiment, therefore, paraded at 11.30 a.m. on the 26th, and marched eighteen miles *via* Amiens to Molliens Vidame, which was reached at 4.30 p.m., and went into bivouac there. The squadrons were ready to move at short notice.

The squadrons on the 6th of October were employed in filling in trenches in the vicinity of Cames-en-Amenois, and Sergeant Shepherd was wounded. Second-Lieutenant Williams set out on the 10th in relief of the digging party of Second-Lieutenants Mansfield and Matthews. Lieutenant Willes set out on the 11th with a digging party in relief of Captain Woods. Major the Hon. R. N. D. Ryder went on the 30th to a digging party with the 2nd Indian Cavalry Division. Since the 26th of September the regiment had been at Molliens Vidame, which they were ordered on the 31st of October to leave for Gamaches. Incessant rain descended the whole month of October.

On the 1st of November the Eighth reached Gamaches and went into billets, D squadron doing so at Helicourt. A digging party under Lieutenant Clifford and Second-Lieutenants Paton and Larkins relieved on the 5th the digging party of Lieutenant Willes and Second-Lieutenant Williams. Major Van der Byl was appointed Commandant of the 5th Divisional School with temporary rank as Lieutenant-Colonel. The designation of the 2nd Indian Cavalry Division was changed the same day to that of the 5th Cavalry Division.

The Commanding Officer, Lieutenant-Colonel Mussenden, inspected the horses of A squadron on the 8th of December, and those of D squadron on the 9th. The Divisional Commander inspected the regiment on the 19th, noting with approbation its good turn-out and the fine appearance of the horses. The G.O.C., Brigadier-General Rankin, inspected the pioneers with loaded transport with satisfactory results.

## APPENDIX

MAJOR CAIRNES'S DESCRIPTION OF THE MACHINE GUNS IN THE  
TRENCHES OF YPRES, JUNE, 1915

At 8.15 p.m. on June 11th, 1915, I left the regiment near Vlamertinge to go up to the trenches in Hooge. My Machine Gun detachment consisted of Sergeant-Major Jackson, Corporal Simpson and 12 machine gunners, 8 pack leaders leading the packs with two guns of the old-pattern heavy Maxim type.

We moved up the main road to Ypres through the town and out to a small wood called Maple Copse. There was intermittent shelling along this main road and in Ypres.

From Maple Copse I sent back the 8 pack horses, and we remained in the wood till the nightfall of the 12th. We then proceeded on foot to Sanctuary Wood, through which ran the main front line. Our troops were however holding an advanced trench which ran through the stables and farmyard of Hooge Chateau ; and I now received orders to take my detachment to the reinforcement of the Border Regiment in the stables.

As there was no communicating trench between Sanctuary Wood and the advanced trench, we had to move up across the open. The stables we found to be held by a company of the Border Regiment. The trench was about 250 yards long, and ran from rising ground opposite a lake (called, I believe, Bellevarde) to the stables just outside Hooge Chateau, which was in ruins. There was one splinter-proof dug-out, in which were Company Headquarters. The trench had been only recently made, was very shallow in places, and the parapet was not bullet proof. The German trenches had been made first and commanded ours : they ran from just in front of the lake along the crest to the other side of the stables. The distance between the opposing trenches at the nearest point was about 18 feet. Any movement or work on our trench during the daytime immediately led to bombing by the enemy. I received orders from the Border Regiment to place one of my guns in Hooge stables on the extreme right of the line, and the other in a small building about 100 yards to the left, through which the trench ran. I found that when placed as ordered, the right-hand gun had a very limited frontal field of fire through the window of the stable. The German trench was here about 15 yards distant. The field of fire of the left-hand gun was also limited through

a window, and it could not properly command the German trench, which was about 20 yards away. In this building a Welsh miner was driving a sap, to mine the German trenches. He had to remove the earth in sandbags, and he informed me that he went down 6 feet a day, but that once he reached the necessary depth, he would be able to push the sap forward 12 feet a day. We could hear the Germans driving a sap from their side, and it was a race as to which side would be blown up first. Incidentally, the Germans blew up ours first shortly after we had left. I got leave to make two new gun emplacements further down the trench, so as to be able to enfilade the ground it was desired to cover in front of these two buildings. During the daytime it was necessary to cover the guns with a waterproof sheet, to prevent their discovery by the enemy. There was continuous sniping through the windows as long as it was daylight. The right-hand gun detachment could only talk in whispers, as any noise on our side led to bombing by the enemy. Luckily, with the exception of one bomb—a dud—which landed inside, all the bombs thrown hit the wall of the stables outside, and did no damage.

The left gun detachment was not worried except by odd stray bullets. As soon as it was dark on the 13th we started on the new emplacements, and had them half finished by the morning of the 14th. The enemy's guns shelled Sanctuary Wood during the daytime of the 14th, but could not shell us because our trenches and theirs were so close to each other. Beyond occasional sniping and bombing our part of the line remained quiet. I had a periscope with me, but when I tried to use it, to observe the German trenches, it was immediately sniped at, and, after the third or fourth shot, hit right through the middle of the glass, which was only the size of a penny.

At nightfall on the 14th work on the new emplacements was concluded. We had received no rations, and as we could not get into touch with the Brigade Machine Gun officer in Sanctuary Wood, we were obliged to use our iron rations, supplemented by some extras kindly shared by the Border Regiment with us. Shortly after midnight on the 14th I received orders to rejoin the regiment.

We got back to Sanctuary Wood as dawn was breaking on the 15th, where I found that our Brigade Machine Gun officer had been killed by a shell the day before, and consequently our rations had been forgotten. We moved on to Maple Copse, where we remained during the 15th, finding it a pleasant change after the stench and flies of Hooge.

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We were informed that our pack horses would meet us here soon after dark. About 9 p.m. the German guns started heavily shelling the cross roads just outside Ypres, along which the transport had to pass, and we began to think our packs would not be able to get through, and that we would have to remain another day in the wood. However, about 11 p.m. Lieutenant Charters arrived with the packs. Having been told that all transport was held up by the shelling of the cross roads, he managed to get a guide and brought the packs across country. As the shelling continued we returned to Ypres the same way (across country) and on to billets at Vlamertinghe.

Everyone was thoroughly tired out, as we had not been able to get much sleep since leaving the regiment. We rejoined the regiment on the 16th June. All the N.C.O.'s and men behaved splendidly under very trying conditions.

## CHAPTER XV

### The End of the World War

THE Allied Commanders had sown the seeds of success in 1916, and that year they expected to reap the harvest which was deferred to the following year. Yet even in 1916 substantial success had been achieved. The longest continuous battle in history had been fought. What were its results? Ninety-seven German Divisions had been through the Battles of the Somme. Of these Divisions thirty-two had endured them a second time, after at least a month's rest, and four had endured them a third time. Thus the equivalent of no less than a hundred and thirty-three German Divisions had been exhausted in the four-and-a-half months' duration of these battles. It is sufficient to state that Germany practically had one-hundred and thirty-three Divisions on the western front and no more than seventy-five on the eastern. We can therefore understand the shuddering feelings of the German Higher Command when they heard the terrible word, Flanders, where so many of their hopes lay buried. There had been a time in the annals of warfare when the success or the failure of an army was obvious. The retreat or the rout of the beaten army had then required no demonstration. What are we to say when the day of battle ran to four-and-a-half months and when the battle front extended to no less than three thousand miles? The old tests, clearly, are no longer applicable. Still, other tests are applicable, and among these tests is the destruction of the strength of the foe. The amount of territory occupied is an entirely delusive test. Judged, therefore, by the test of the destruction of the Germans, the Battles of the Somme were every whit as triumphant as the first Battle of the Marne, the most decisive encounter of the whole war, and the first Battle of Ypres. Between the 1st of July and the 18th of November, 1916, apart from the number of German Divisions

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wasting away, the British on the Somme took just over 38,000 men, including 800 officers, 96 field guns, 136 trench mortars, and 514 machine guns. Important as the capture of material was, the capture of men was even more important.

The Battles of the Somme played their part in the relief of Verdun, and they enabled Nivelle in time to reap deferred dividends on the capital sunk in 1916. The *moral* of the enemy received a blow from which it never really recovered. Up to the Battles of the Somme the Germans had sheltered themselves behind their fine trenches and their finer artillery. From the security of these trenches and guns they had been able to launch their attacks with comparatively little loss to themselves. Henceforward the rôles of the two armies were reversed. Now with the munitions we were able to pile up, we were beginning to bombard the foe as he had long bombarded us, and to drive him to shell-holes and the ruins of trenches as he had driven us to shell-holes and the ruins of trenches. To the number of the eight hundred officers we had taken we can add those captured by the French and those who had fallen on the field of battle. "The shortage," according to an order of Hindenburg in September, 1916, "due to our heavy casualties, of experienced, energetic, and well-trained junior officers is sorely felt at the present time." What the Higher Command felt at the bare mention of Flanders was also felt by the people, who knew only too well what the "blood-bath" there meant. Spain was the deadly cancer which ate away the strength of Napoleon, and the Ypres Salient was to be the deadly cancer which ate away the strength of Ludendorff. He indeed summed up the situation in these words: "Our position was uncommonly difficult, and a way out hard to find. We could not contemplate an offensive ourselves, having to keep our reserves available for defence. . . . If the war lasted our defeat seemed inevitable."<sup>1</sup>

The outstanding matter was that Germany had virtually claimed that her line of trenches was impregnable, and they proved pregnable. Here was a point of the last importance to her, for her soldiers could no longer feel that their position on the western front was

<sup>1</sup> Ludendorff, *My War Memories*, I, p. 307.

what it had been. Security in their trenches and artillery had been replaced by insecurity. In spite, however, of these real triumphs Haig soberly summed up the outcome of the Battles of the Somme: "The enemy's power has not yet been broken, nor is it yet possible to form an estimate of the time the war may last before the objects for which the Allies are fighting have been attained. But the Somme battle had placed beyond doubt the ability of the Allies to gain those objects. The German army is the mainstay of the Central Powers, and a full half of that army, despite all the advantages of the defensive, supported by the strongest fortifications, suffered defeat on the Somme this year. Neither the victors nor the vanquished will forget this; and, though bad weather has given the enemy a respite, there will undoubtedly be many thousands in his ranks who will begin the new campaign with little confidence in their ability to resist our assaults or to overcome our defence."

Browning holds that we should be judged by our aspirations. This is a high test, and if we judge the Germans by it we at once see how signally they failed to translate their aspirations into the world of fact. Try them even by the situation as Falkenhayn envisaged it during the winter of 1915-16. Then he thought that France had been weakened almost to the last limit, that the offensive power of Russia had been shattered, that Serbia had been destroyed, that Italy was disillusioned in her hopes of rapidly gaining her war aims, and that in point of fact England's determination and her hold on her allies constituted the chief menace. How different had the reality been from such a forecast, and how much more different might it not be during 1917! The Battles of the Somme were the last Falkenhayn directed before he was replaced by Ludendorff and Hindenburg, which in effect meant Ludendorff. Falkenhayn had indeed reached the opinion that the Central Powers could not now win the war by the military destruction of one or more of their enemies by means of a few great concentrated efforts. His conclusion was that it was a case of holding out and hammering into the Allies the idea that the price of continuing the war and destroying Germany was too great

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to pay. It is not surprising that Colonel Bauer, who was a force behind the scenes, should thus describe Falkenhayn: "He possessed great merits, and his capacity for work was boundless. He had a good memory, and was quick in decision. Take him all round, he was a man of exceptional disposition, and would have made a brilliant statesman, diplomat or parliamentarian, but Commander-in-Chief fitted him least." Nor had the judgment of Von Moltke in January, 1915, been dissimilar when he pointed out that Falkenhayn is "a real danger to the Fatherland . . . his strategy is one of lost opportunities. Through his short-sightedness . . . I specially do not say his ambition—we have suffered a severe defeat on the Yser."

The Junior German Staff were alarmed at the loss of men and the even worse loss of *moral* at Verdun and the Battles of the Somme; and as they brought about the downfall of Prittwitz and Moltke, so they brought about the downfall of Falkenhayn himself. It was for Ludendorff to reform the Falkenhayn system, and he reformed it. With his experiences on the eastern front firm in his mind, Ludendorff appreciated the value of concrete pill-boxes and depreciated the value of dug-outs and cellars. He also appreciated the use of the rifle and depreciated the use of the hand grenade. Nor did he approve of the policy of holding on to front trenches merely for the sake of holding ground.

The omens on our side were not encouraging to the new German Commander-in-Chief, nor were they more encouraging on the French side. Verdun forms a real battle honour for the French. The defensive brought them credit, and then came the remarkable offensive of the third week in December. In the action fought before Verdun between the 15th and 18th of December the prisoners taken numbered 11,387, including 284 officers, 115 guns, 44 trench mortars, 107 machine guns with other war material. Best of all the price the French paid was exceedingly low, for Nivelle could justly boast that the first day he had lost only fifteen hundred men! Measured by inches, as the German jester put it, the Allies had gained but little. Measured by men they had gained a great deal, and they felt—what was no less important—that they

were about to gain much more. Yet the French Government had not been altogether pleased with the results of the Battles of the Somme. Joffre had retired or was retired. The excuse of a motoring accident was sufficient to remove Foch from his command, and the greatest French soldier compulsorily joined the ranks of the unemployed. Leaving our own soldiers, sailors and statesmen to the one side, it is quite likely that the most outstanding great men in Europe then were Lenin, Ludendorff and Foch, and it was the aim of his Government to get rid of the last!

Thanks to the genius of Foch the trenches on the Somme had not proved impregnable. If one line was not impregnable, Teutonic character is so built that another line—also impregnable—must be built. Accordingly the spell of the name of Hindenburg was invoked. The Somme had struck a deadly blow at the strength of Germany, and this blow had to be parried. It was, in effect, parried by the construction of the Hindenburg line. It ran from the southern end of Vimy Ridge to the broad Canal du Nord in front of Cambrai, and thence southwards by Saint Quentin and La Fère to the hill-forest of Saint Gobain. It was called after the heroes of Teutonic mythology—Alberich, Brunehilde, Kriemhilde, Siegfried, Woden—and it was the business of Hindenburg to translate the myth of the line into the fact we were to encounter in 1917 and 1918. The advance of our men to the Hindenburg line proved the work of the first quarter of 1917.

The Commanding Officer inspected the horses of A and D squadrons at exercise on the 16th of January, 1917. Lieutenant-Colonel Mussenden rejoined on the 19th from the 10th Reserve Regiment, and he inspected the horses of A and B squadrons on the 26th, and those of D squadron the next day.

The 9th Hodson's Horse and 18th Lancers gave a boxing display on the 1st of February, and this enlivened the spirits of the men, suffering from the snow and frost. For the rest of the month the entries in the War Diary simply record such events as regimental tactical exercise or Brigade tactical exercise, though occasionally on account of the severe weather the exercise took place indoors. There was a Brigade dismounted parade on the 7th of March, when

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there was a presentation of medals and ribbons. Orders were received on the 19th to be ready to move eastwards on the 20th, when the regiment paraded, and marched eighteen miles *via* Senarpont and Lioner to Hornoy. On the 21st the regiment marched fourteen miles to billets at Wailly and Loewilly. On the 22nd it continued its march, arriving at Cayeux en Santerre. The march on the 23rd was twenty-one miles and the destination Bois de Moreaucourt. On the 24th the march to Devise was over sixteen miles. This march to Devise included the crossing of the Somme at Péronne over a pontoon bridge into the area systematically destroyed by the Germans. At 5.15 a.m. on the 25th orders were received to send a squadron to assist in the clearing up of the situation at Villers Faucon, and accordingly Captain Alexander with B squadron was detailed for this duty. He accomplished it and returned at 4.30 p.m. the same day without sustaining any casualties.

On the 25th of March at midnight an order was received to send a squadron in support of troops at Vaux and to be there by 6 a.m. Major the Hon. R. N. D. Ryder with A squadron left at 4 a.m., and proceeded to reconnoitre the village. With its work done, the squadron returned at 5 a.m. The same day working parties commenced their labours on a bridge on the river Omignon and with the clearing up of the village of Devise. Orders were issued at midnight on the 26th for the regiment to proceed to the vicinity of Nobescourt Farm by 12 noon. It marched out at 10.45, and reached the western outposts of Bouilly at 11.45 a.m., watering and feeding the horses. Then the ground towards Villers Faucon was reconnoitred.

The general situation on the eve of the attack and capture of Villers Faucon was that the Germans had recently effected their voluntary retirement to the Hindenburg line, having first completely devastated the large area in front of it. They had left small rear guards holding the ruined villages and securing important tactical features. The British forces, which were small, followed up and drove back these rear guards, though our advance was necessarily slow consequent on the destruction of bridges over

the Somme, the existence of road craters and other difficulties in the devastated area.

Orders were received at 1 p.m. on the 27th of March that B and D squadrons were to attack and take the village of Villers Faucon at 5 p.m. with the assistance of a Howitzer Battery, X Battery, R.H.A., and two armoured cars. The Canadian Cavalry Brigade was to attack the villages of Guyencourt and Soulcourt at 5 p.m. B squadron was under Captain Weldon and D squadron under Major Van der Byl. The latter had the two armoured cars under his command, and the two batteries were to support the attack by firing a concentration on the village and lifting to the ridge beyond at 5 p.m. The information was that the village of Villers Faucon was held by a German rear guard of sixty strong with five machine guns.

Our line ran as shown on the sketch, and consisted of Infantry Section Posts at intervals of 200 to 400 yards. The country was open down land with no wire so far as was known.

Major Van der Byl at once collected troop leaders and went off to make a reconnaissance, but German artillery fire rendered this impossible. The outcome then was that he was forced to make the plan laid down in the map. A conference with B squadron leader and the armoured car commander resulted in the following:

- (a) The armoured cars were to start in their own time, advance rapidly down the road leading to the south-west end of the village, arriving there as the artillery lifted. Then they were to act in the village according to the situation.
- (b) B squadron was to gallop to the area about the two copses shown in the sketch, and to come into dismounted action, and to support by fire the mounted attack of D squadron from the south. As soon as C squadron was seen to be successfully approaching the village, B squadron was to move mounted against the north side of the village.
- (c) D squadron was to start at a trot and move east on a line half way between Roisel and Villers Faucon, covered by one troop.

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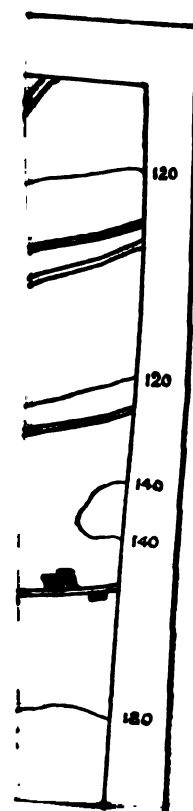
The squadron formation was two troops in column at about an interval of 75 yards, and the remaining troop was also in column 50 yards in the rear. On crossing the Villers-Faucon-Roisel road, the leading troop was to swing to the left, gallop towards the village and dismount for action at close range. Its position was to be the rallying point if the village was unexpectedly found to be protected by wire. It was to remount and come into reserve as soon as the troops detailed to gallop to the village were seen to enter it. The next two troops, after crossing the road, were to swing to the left and gallop to the village, each extended in line. The right troop was to make for the south-east entrance, the left troop for the centre, and the remaining troop to follow, prepared to back up the first troop able to secure a foothold in the village.

After careful consideration, as concentration was to lift at 5 p.m., eight minutes were allowed, and D squadron started off at 4.52 p.m. in a snowstorm. All went more or less according to plan with two main exceptions:

- (1) The armoured cars both stuck at a huge crater, and were put out of action at the west entrance to the village.
- (2) In consequence of fire from the high ground east of the railway and posts placed about the railway, the right troop was unable to keep as wide as was intended, and failed to enter the east end of the village, thus preventing the capture of some of the rear guard, who were thus able to withdraw.

One cause of the disaster to the armoured cars was that the Germans employed their armour-piercing bullets, which went right through the cars' armour, and all three of the crew of the leading car were knocked out. The action of the cars was, however, well timed, for they drew the majority of the fire of the enemy machine guns, and thereby enabled two troops of D squadron to enter the village with very few casualties. Having first captured the west half of Villers Faucon, D squadron then fought dismounted through the ruins, and with the assistance of B squadron, coming in from the north, the village was cleared and held for the night.





Two enemy machine guns were captured intact and parts of another, and one officer and 15 other ranks were taken prisoners. The Eighth had only two killed and Lieutenant Hornby and a few wounded. Most of our casualties occurred from shell fire after we had occupied the village. The German officer, when interviewed, laid special stress on the point that his defensive measures simply contemplated preparations against a slow infantry attack, and he added that he would certainly have rendered such an attack both slow and difficult, resulting in many casualties to our side. The speed with which the squadrons effected their entrance from the south and north completely upset his plans, which he had no time to alter. Naturally this operation redounded to the credit of the regiment, which received cordial congratulations on its success. For their gallant conduct on this occasion Major Van der Byl received the D.S.O. and Private Garvey the M.M. By brilliant cavalry work the former brought the Eighth closer to the Hindenburg line.

Orders were issued on the 29th to march to Mereaucourt and bivouac there, and it was reached at 4 p.m. The ground was very bad, the mud was deep, and there was shelter neither for men nor horses. Besides, to add to other discomforts, it rained the whole night. The next day a move was made to Warfusée. The squadrons cleaned up after their exertions on the 28th, and it is fitting to end the account of the month of March with the message received on the 28th from the G.O.C. of the 5th Cavalry Division: "Heartiest congratulations to you and all ranks for the dashing attack made by the regiment on Villers Faucon yesterday." Such a message cheered Lieutenant-Colonel Mussenden and the men for the hardships they had endured.

The squadrons on the 1st of April enjoyed the baths they needed. During the first week snow continued to fall, and the men encountered an enemy almost as serious as the Germans, and that was mud combined with slush. We gained a friend, for on the 6th the United States at last declared war on Germany. Orders were received on the 6th that the Division would probably proceed to a bivouac area south of Péronne on the 8th. This order was

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changed, for on the 9th the regiment received word that at five hours' notice it must be ready to march. The point of this was that our cavalry should be ready to take advantage, if we made a wide break through in the German line. The Eighth marched to Caulaincourt Wood on the 14th, and went into bivouac at 4 p.m. on the 14th, covering twenty-four miles. The village and wood of Caulaincourt were shelled intermittently throughout the night of the 14th by a five-inch naval gun at 12, 3 and 6 a.m. Both were similarly shelled at 6.45 a.m. the following day.

The advance to the Hindenburg line during the first quarter of 1917 may be grouped under the operations on the Ancre from the 11th of January to the 13th of March, and the actual German retreat to the Hindenburg line from the 14th of March to the 5th of April. Under the former we put the actions of Miraumont and the capture of Thilloys and Irles. Under the latter we put the capture of Bapaume and the occupation of Péronne. Then comes the great Arras offensive from the 9th of April to the 15th of May, and the Battles of Arras resolve themselves into the Battle of Vimy Ridge, the first and second Battles of the Scarpe, the Battle of Arleux, the third Battle of the Scarpe, and the Battles of Bullecourt and of Hill 70.

Some facts are required in order to throw light on the operations. On St. Patrick's Day, 1917, the Allied commanders ordered a general forward movement on a front of forty-five miles, and if we take into account the sinuosities of the front trenches from Arras to north of Soissons the movement was nearer a hundred than forty-five miles. Nor was there any serious resistance offered to this wonderful approach to the Hindenburg line. The soldiers were able to see for themselves the ruin the Germans had wrought when they found that they had been obliged to leave their so-called impregnable trenches. They had cut down woods, they had destroyed roads, and they had levelled buildings, and these were matters which were allowable by the usages of war. In addition to these acts, justifiable acts, of destruction, the enemy had also cut down fruit trees which could not have sheltered a rat, they had looted the goods and chattels in hamlet and village, and they had

defiled what they could not loot. Churches had been violated, graves had been broken open and plundered, and sacred symbols had been defaced. Wells had been polluted, and ornamental shrubs had been destroyed. On these acts we may quote the opinion of General Mangin: "Consacrer une grande quantité d'explosifs à faire sauter des ruines imposantes, et une main-d'œuvre considérable à raser toutes les arbres fruitiers, c'est le fait d'une sauvagerie perfectionnée."<sup>1</sup> We may also quote Holy Writ, which lays down: "When thou shalt besiege a city a long time, in making war against it to take it, thou shalt not destroy the trees thereof by wielding an axe against them; for thou mayest eat of them, and thou shalt not cut them down; for is the tree of the field man, that it should be besieged of thee? Only the trees which thou knowest that they be not trees for meat, thou shalt destroy and cut them down."<sup>2</sup> Acts like these moved Mr. Rudyard Kipling to such indignation that he divided the human race into men and Germans.

Rumours of the success gained by our arms at the Battles of Arras were beginning to filter through, and on the 17th of April the rumour current in the regiment was that our side had captured ten thousand prisoners. The Canadians at Vimy had taken over four thousand prisoners, and we all know how in times of war numbers are apt to become magnified. Here we may anticipate and say that at the Battles of Arras we took altogether more than twenty thousand prisoners, 257 guns (of which 98 were of heavy calibre), 227 trench mortars, and 470 machine guns. It is worth while to compare this result of the battles which lasted a month with the Battles of the Somme. At the latter we took thirty-eight thousand prisoners, 29 heavy guns, 96 field guns, 136 trench mortars, and 514 machine guns. Yet we must remember that the Battles of the Somme occupied four-and-a-half months, while the Battles of Arras occupied a month. The Battles of Arras were, in fact, the most successful we had fought on the western front since the enemy had stabilised their defences.

<sup>1</sup> Mangin, *Comment finit la Guerre*, p. 117.

<sup>2</sup> Deuteronomy xx. 19-20.

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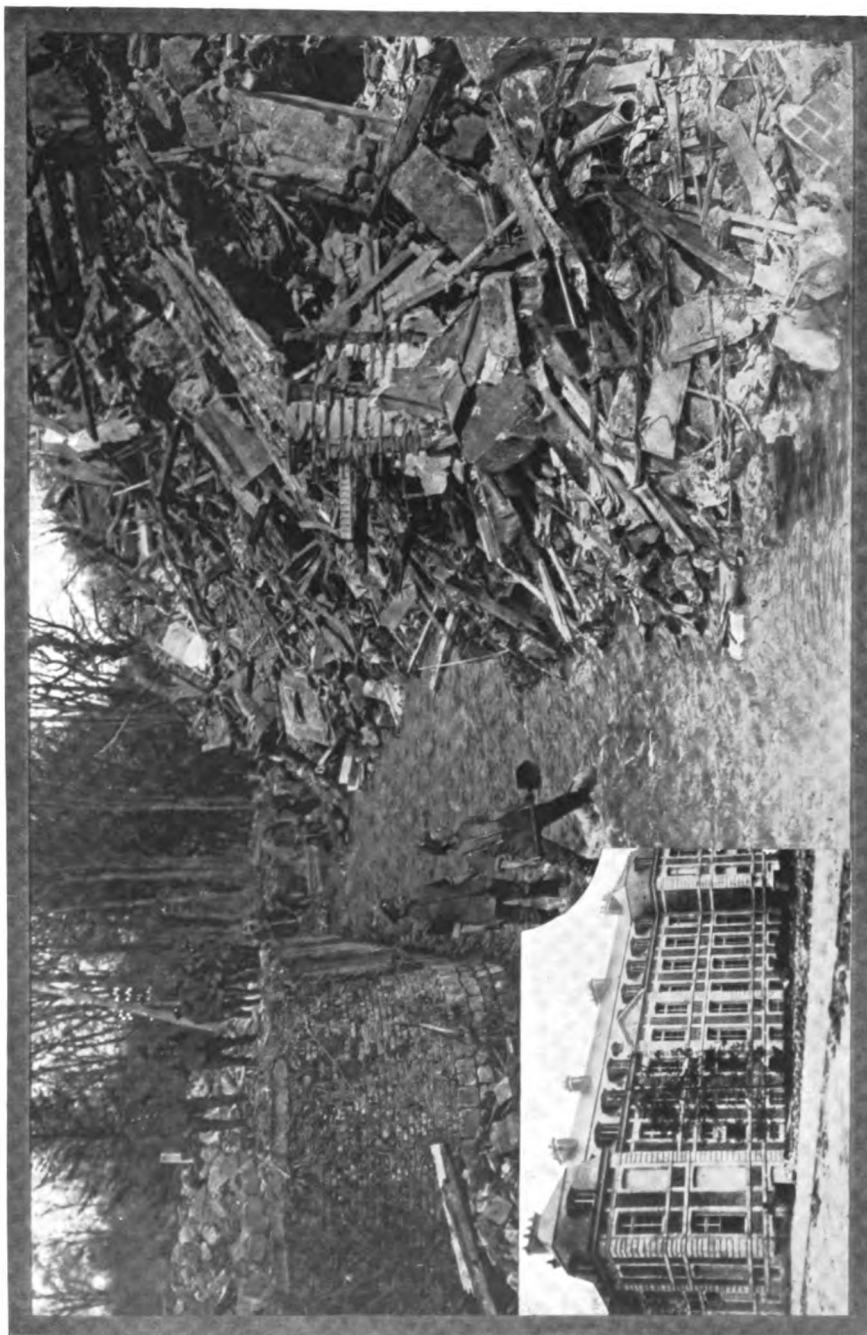
Cheered by the rumours of the large haul of prisoners, on the 19th of April A and B squadrons were digging. Day after day the regular record is for two of the squadrons to be exercising and two of them to be digging. The Divisional Gas Officer gave a lecture on the 21st. On the last day of the month Caulaincourt Wood was intermittently shelled during the night, but there were no casualties.

B, C and D squadrons were employed in the necessary task of wiring on the 1st of May, and the Cavalry Corps Commander, General Kavanagh, inspected the horses. During the early hours of the morning of the 4th an aeroplane dropped bombs on the camp. "A" squadron had fifty men working the Hotchkiss gun, and there was firing on the range all day with a sing-song varied by a thunderstorm in the evening of the 5th. The Major-General inspected A squadron on the 7th, and he remarked that the horses were looking better. The turn out, in his judgment, was good and satisfactory. The squadrons enjoyed baths on the 9th, and the following day all the squadrons were employed in training, Hotchkiss gun firing, map reading, and range finding. On the 11th Sergeant Kelly and Private Garvey attended the inspection of the Army Commander, and received their M.M. ribbons. A working party of two officers and ninety men of other ranks was digging the next day on the Red line and Natscourt Farm.

The regiment paraded on the 5th of June, and took over a sector from the Canadian Brigade. Its composition was:

C.O., Major Mort.  
Adj't., Lieut. Ellames.  
I.O., Lieut. Ladenburg, M.C.  
B.T.O., Lieut. Williams, M.C.  
M.O., Capt. Magner, R.A.M.C.

A squadron :  
Capt. Cairnes.  
Second-Lieut. Matthews.  
„ Hartley.



CHATEAU DE CAULAINCOURT BEFORE AND AFTER.



## B squadron :

Capt. Weldon.

Second-Lieut. Clowes.

„ Ritchie.

## C squadron :

Lieut. Daly.

„ Mansfield.

Second-Lieut. Russell.

## D squadron :

Major Van der Byl, D.S.O.

Second-Lieut. Roff.

„ Orchin.

In B squadron on the 10th Captain Weldon and four men were wounded. Hostile aircraft bombed the regimental transport at Vermand on the 13th, but there were no casualties. Napoleon used to say, what indeed the Duke of Wellington also said, that he could boot and spur a regiment which he well realised marched on its stomach. It is, accordingly, pleasant to find that the inspector of catering on the 19th inspected the cook houses, which he found to his satisfaction. The M.G.C. inspected the horses of the Brigade, and he too expressed his satisfaction with their condition. In wet weather the regiment returned on the 23rd from the trenches, and two officers and ninety men set out for Venrelles as dismounted reinforcements. On the 26th Captain Cairnes took over command of B squadron and Captain Adlercron of D squadron.

On the 3rd of July a fatigue party of twenty-five men set out for Bouvaincourt. The camp was shelled twice on the 6th, but there was no damage. Orders were issued on the 7th for the regiment to move from Caulaincourt Wood, and the squadrons moved independently to the valley of Tertry. On the 13th the Eighth bivouacked at Buire for the night. Captain Woods, Lieutenants Bolton, Lingford, Hartley, and Ritchie, and 94 men remained behind as dismounted reinforcements to follow by rail. The billeting parties went on overnight to Suzanne. The regiment marched to Suzanne on the 14th, to Ville sous Corbie on the 15th,

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thirteen miles to Sarton on the 16th, and to St. Michel on the 17th. D squadron moved to Rocourt St. Laurent on the 18th, as it was too crowded at St. Michel.

During the month of August the routine work of the exercise of the squadrons and the regimental tactical exercise regularly took place, and the weather continued to be unusually wet. Lieutenant-Colonel Mussenden left the regiment on the 9th in order to take over command of the British Cavalry reinforcements at Rouen. Throughout the month of September there was much practice of musketry at the Monchy Breton range.

There was a conference of Commanding Officers on the 9th of October at Brigade Head Quarters concerning squadron arrangements. The regiment paraded at 7.30 a.m. on the 7th and proceeded to the Brigade starting point at Bryas. The Brigade marched *via* Pernes, Lillers and St. Venant to the Steenbecque area, reaching Steenbecque at 3.30 p.m. The horses were all in the open, but the men were under cover. The regiment then remained in billets, expecting to move at any moment. It marched at last on the 11th *via* Hazebrouck and Steenvoorde to the Watou area, where it arrived soon after midday. Head Quarters, C and D squadrons were at the Trappists' Farm, and A and B squadrons at the Hill Camp. All the horses were in the open, though the men secured cover. Another move was made on the 14th to the Renescure area, and the regiment went to billets at Campagne. The Brigade continued its march the next day to the Thiembronne area, the regiment being billeted at Fauquembergues, where it was very crowded with refugees who spread themselves over most of this area. The Brigade still continued its march on the 16th, the Eighth leading, to the Maresquel area, which was also very crowded with refugees. D squadron proceeded from Equemcourt to Beaurainville on the 19th, and B squadron from Maresquel to Beaurainville. On the 19th Major Mort took over command. The following day Head Quarters performed the same move, and found the place quite crowded with refugees. Lieutenant-Colonel Mussenden arrived from Rouen on the 22nd, and thirty of the regiment were present at the farewell dinner given to him

on the 23rd. Real regret was expressed at the loss of one who had the interests of all so thoroughly at heart.

In spite of the rain, however, the regiment paraded and marched on the 9th of November to Longueville and Hardinval. Head Quarters, A and D squadrons went to Longueville, and B and C squadrons to Hardinval. All horses were under cover except those of D squadron. The march continued to the 12th without incident, and on the 12th the squadrons arrived at Cartigny. On the 19th orders were issued for the Eighth to move to the forward concentration area on the night of the 19th, and the remainder of that day was spent in preparations. It was the eve of the Battle of Cambrai, and its operations were to last from the 20th of November to the 7th of December.

Though the United States had come into the War, Russia by her Revolution of March, 1917, had gone out of the War. Naturally this event decisively postponed any Russian offensive, and lightened enormously the German burden of defence on all fronts. Ludendorff hoped that the unrestricted submarine campaign would quickly affect the *Entente*, and his hope was fulfilled to a more serious extent than we sometimes allow ourselves to imagine. The Russian defection combined with the submarine menace rendered the year 1917 one of grave anxiety for the Allies. Nor was Nivelle's plan of attack on a large scale in the neighbourhood of Roye in conjunction with the British attack on Arras successful. He was distinctly unfortunate, for so far back as February the Germans had captured a French divisional order, clearly indicating a serious French offensive on the Aisne in April. Despite this misfortune, Nivelle persisted in carrying out his plan, with the result that owing to their knowledge of it, the Germans were enabled to concentrate forty divisions in the threatened part of the line to face the attack of forty-eight French divisions. No doubt twenty-one thousand prisoners were taken with 183 guns, and the Germans had lost the banks of the Aisne. To put it bluntly, however, the minor ends had been attained while the major had not. The French had lost in the Battle of the Aisne no less than 107,854 of all ranks, though of course some of these were merely

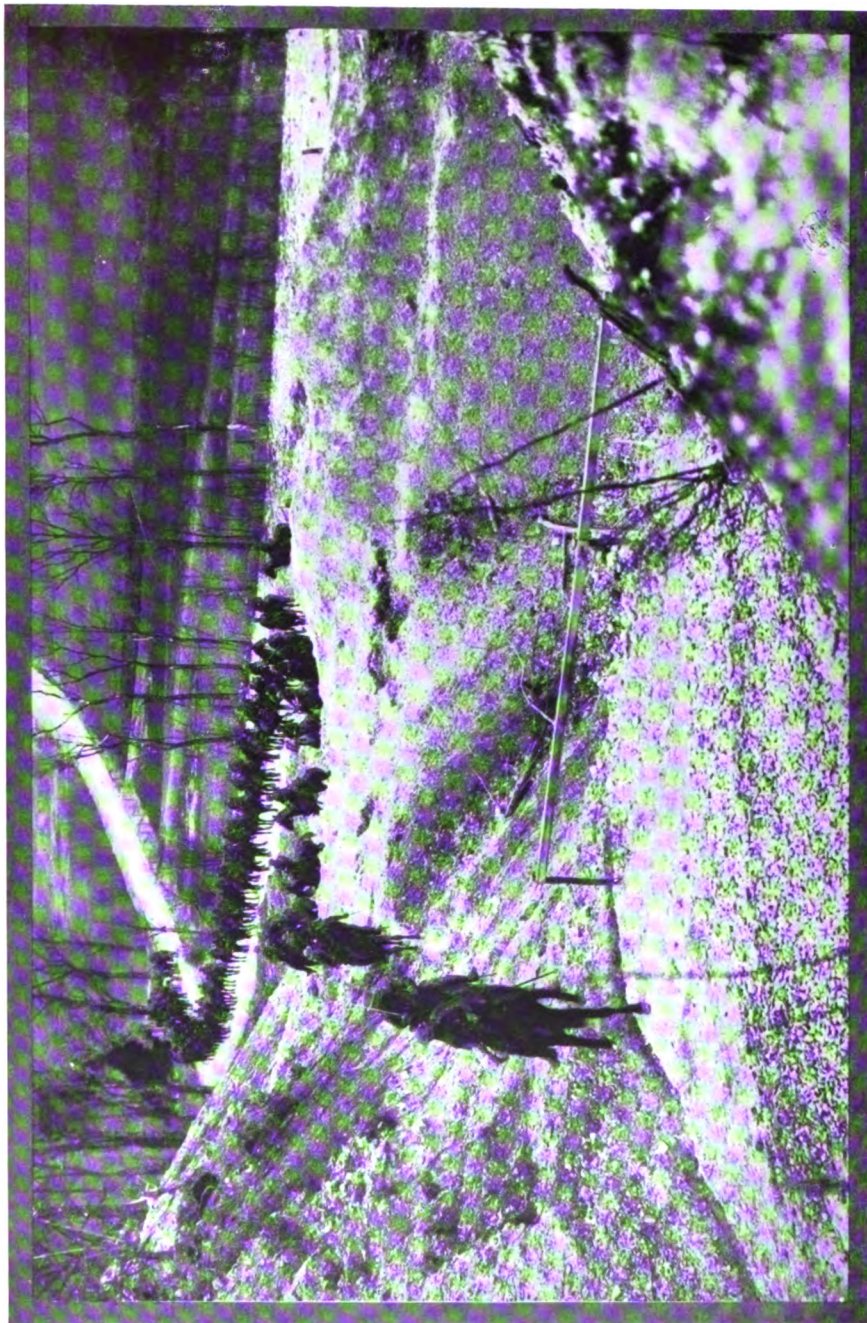
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lightly wounded. The rumour in Paris was altogether different. There they heard that there were 120,000 casualties in the first three days, of whom 25,000 were dead. The truth is that Nivelle met the reserves set free by the Russian Revolution, and this unexpected addition to German resources was responsible for the real disaster the French commander met with. Paris persisted in magnifying the extent of the losses, and some Frenchmen—not otherwise unpatriotic—spoke of 200,000 and 300,000 losses during the first three days. The verdict of posterity on Nivelle will probably be that he tried in 1917 the Ludendorff methods of 1918 without the support, indeed with the bitter opposition, of his Government. The outcome at the time was mutinies in French regiments, which were then carefully concealed, and indeed have remained partly concealed ever since. Had it not been for Pétain, this mutinous spirit would have spread, and we might have had another French Revolution as well as a Russian one. The French danger was averted: the Russian was not. Germany had had to face a war on two fronts, and now she was beginning to have to face a war simply on one front. Just as the Central Powers saw themselves in the position of having to admit publicly that they could not win the war, the defection of Russia saved them.

That the United States was on our side is one of the outstanding facts of the year 1917, yet even here there is a parable to be read in the tale of the chauffeuse. She was to meet General Pershing at his quarters in London, and she deliberately arranged to be three minutes late. He pulled her up with the remark, "You're three minutes late." Her answer was, "And you, sir, are three years late." Still, the fact remained that a great power with totally unexhausted resources lay behind the Allies.

The Battles of Arras had died down in the first week in May, and on resumption in the middle of May was succeeded by the Flanders offensive, which lasted from the 7th of June to the 10th of November, with such encounters as the Battle of Messines, resulting in the capture of Wytschaete. The third Battle of Ypres lasted from the 31st of July to the 10th of November, and was by far the bloodiest of all the fights in the Ypres Salient, for we suffered





BRITISH CAVALRY (ROUNDING CRATER) ON THE AMIENS-ST. QUENTIN ROAD NEAR VERMAND.

no less than over 272,000 losses. During the second stage of this serious struggle we were held up by the pill-boxes with which the German front was strewn. The weather, too, proved terribly against our offensive, and if the French suffered discouragement from the Battle of the Aisne, we in our turn suffered discouragement from the third Battle of Ypres. If the French sacrificed themselves at Verdun for the sake of the common cause, we sacrificed ourselves at Ypres for the same sake.

The work of our tanks at the third Battle of Ypres had not justified the hopes held out by their supporters. No doubt the rough ground in the salient had prevented their accomplishing all that had been claimed for them, yet if the ground were smooth, might they not do much in the way of surprise? So Major-General Hugh Elles of the Tank Corps thought, and Sir Julian Byng agreed with him. They persuaded Sir Douglas Haig that the section of the Hindenburg line—or the Siegfried line, as the Germans called it—which lay in front of Havrincourt Wood, between the Bapaume-Cambrai road and the Scheldt Canal, was suitable ground for the operation of tanks, and so it was. Major-General Elles prepared 362 tanks which were to render notable service, and 1009 guns and howitzers co-operated with the 3rd and 4th Corps. In the third Battle of Ypres there had been no fewer than 78 German divisions, of whom 25 were engaged a second time and two a third. In the Battle of Cambrai, which lasted from the 20th of November to the 7th of December, there were 24 German divisions, and of these seven were completely fresh and seventeen had already fought in the third Battle of Ypres. The tanks could operate on the rolling downs in front of Cambrai, and our men could be concealed in our lines, especially in the wood of Havrincourt. The enemy held this section of the Siegfried line quite thinly, and it contained Cambrai, a vital part of the communications of the enemy. For if Cambrai fell under the action of our guns, so did the railway running through it.

Since the opening months of the struggle, the war of movement had ceased, and with its cessation the element of surprise had not often appeared. The plan of the Cambrai battle promised the

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appearance of this element. Unlike all the other battles, there was to be no preliminary bombardment which warned the enemy in the plainest terms of the forthcoming encounter. Tanks, not guns, were to be the instruments for breaking through the heavily-wired German trenches. This adjective is amply deserved, for the wire was nowhere less than fifty yards wide, and many acres of it lay in front of the Hindenburg line. In fact, it was calculated that to cut it by means of artillery would take five weeks and cost twenty millions of money.

The possibilities present to the mind of Sir Douglas Haig are evident in his despatch :

In view of the great strength of the German forces on the front of my attack, and the success with which secrecy was maintained during our preparation, I had calculated that the enemy's prepared defences would be captured in the first rush. I had good hope that his resisting power behind those defences would then be so enfeebled for a period that we should be completely able on the same day to establish ourselves quickly and completely on the dominating Bourlon ridge from Fontaine-Notre-Dame to Moeuvres, and to secure our right flank along a line including the Bonvais ridge, Crèvecoeur, and Rumilly to Fontaine-Notre-Dame. Even if this did not prove possible within the first twenty-four hours, a second day would be at our disposal before the enemy's reserves could begin to arrive in any formidable numbers. Meanwhile, with no wire and no prepared defences to hamper them, it was reasonable to hope that masses of cavalry would find it possible to pass through, whose task would be thoroughly to disorganise the enemy's system of command and inter-communication in the whole area between the Canal de l'Escaut, the river Sensée and the Canal du Nord, as well as to the east and north-east of Cambrai. My information as regards subsequent exploitation was to push westward and north-westward, taking the Hindenburg line in reverse from Moeuvres to the river Scarpe, and capturing all the enemy's defences, and probably most of his garrisons, lying westward of a line from Cambrai northwards to the Sensée, and south of that river and the Scarpe. Time would have been required to enable us to develop and complete the operation ; but the prospects of gaining the necessary time, by the use

of cavalry in the manner outlined above, were, in my opinion, good enough to justify the attempt to execute the plan.

The general plan issued by the Commander-in-Chief was :

1. The object of the operation is to break the enemy's defensive system by a *coup de main* with the assistance of the tanks ; to pass the cavalry through the break ; to seize Cambrai-Bourlon Wood and the passages over the Sensée River, and to cut off the troops holding the front line between Havrincourt and that river.
2. The main factors which affect the success of the main plan are :
  - (a) Secrecy.—There will be no preliminary bombardment or any abnormal movement of troops in the area in question.
  - (b) Surprise.—The whole operation will depend on the successful advance of the tanks, which will make way for, and will be closely followed by, the infantry.
  - (c) Time.—Our ability to seize the crossings over the Canal de l'Escaut at Masnières and Marcoing, cut the enemy's last line of defence, the Masnières-Beaurevoir line here, and pass the cavalry through, before the enemy can bring up any of his reserve-divisions to the spot, and organise either a counter-attack or a new defensive system.
3. The intention of the Army Commander is :
 

First to gain possession of the quadrilateral formed by the Canal de l'Escaut-Sensée River-Canal du Nord.

Secondly, to clear up the area lying to the west of the quadrilateral.

The operation will consist of three stages :

  - (a) 1st Stage.—The infantry attack on the German organised lines, including the capture of the Canal crossings at Masnières and Marcoing and of the Masnières-Beaurevoir line north and east of those places.
  - (b) 2nd Stage.—The advance of the cavalry to isolate Cambrai and to seize the crossings over the River Sensée, and of the 4th Corps to capture Bourlon Wood.
  - (c) 3rd Stage.—The clearing of Cambrai and of the quadrilateral Canal de l'Escaut-Sensée River-Canal du Nord and the overthrow of the German Divisions thus cut off.<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> I use here an excellent article by Major-General Pitman in *The Cavalry Journal*, Vol. 13, p. 235, on the part played by the British Cavalry in the surprise attack on Cambrai, 1917. Cf. Col. Maunsell's articles in the same Journal, Vol. 16, p. 129 and p. 230.

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The general plan provided for the use of the cavalry is:

Provided that the infantry secure Marcoing and Masnières and the Beaufort-Masnières line, a cavalry Division closely supported by a second cavalry Division will be pushed forward so as to carry out the following tasks :

First to surround and isolate Cambrai, occupying the main points of tactical importance, blocking all exits from the town.

To cut the railway communication running into Cambrai from Busigny, Le Cateau, Solesmes and Courches and the Solesmes-Haspres-Valenciennes line. No large body of cavalry is to attempt to enter Cambrai at first. The town of Cambrai should be damaged as little as possible, but, having regard to the above instructions, the enemy should be prevented from setting fire to it as far as this is possible.

Secondly.—To secure the crossings over the River Sensée between Paillencourt and Palluel (both inclusive).

Thirdly.—To secure the flank of the forces engaged in clearing up the quadrilateral Canal de l'Escaut-Sensée River-Canal du Nord and the advance of the Vth Corps north and north-east.

The rôle allotted to the Cavalry Corps, which originally consisted of five Divisions, was that as soon as the 29th Division had seized the Masnières-Beaufort line, the cavalry were to pass through on the 20th, with the task, first, to isolate Cambrai, and, secondly, to seize hold of the passages over the Sensée River so as to isolate the enemy forces in the Quéant salient.

The method with which the Cavalry Corps proposed to carry out these tasks was to move the 1st Cavalry Division west of Marcoing on to the line Sillery-Bourbon, and pass two Cavalry Divisions (the 5th and 2nd) over the Canal de l'Escaut at Masnières and Marcoing. They were to move east of Cambrai to seize the crossings over the Sensée River from Paillencourt with the 5th Cavalry Division, while the 2nd Cavalry Division guarded the eastern flank on the line Iwuy-Awoingt, where it would be in touch with the infantry. This scheme was modified. The 1st Cavalry Division, which originally formed part of the Cavalry Corps, was transferred to the 4th Corps under orders received from

the 3rd Army. Its mission, however, was not materially changed. The Cavalry Corps were in close touch with this division during operations. The Lucknow Cavalry Brigade of the 4th Cavalry Division was similarly attached to the 3rd Corps. On the 19th of November the Cavalry Divisions were concentrated in these places :

1st Cavalry Division about Péronne.

5th       "       "       "       south of Roisel.

2nd       "       "       "       Caulaincourt.

4th       "       "       "       Athies.

3rd       "       "       "       Bray.

The Eighth was, as usual, with the 5th Cavalry Division. It paraded at 1 a.m. on the 20th and formed part of the Brigade which marched *via* Bouchy, Tincourt Wood, Equancourt, to forward concentration area at Bois d'Estart, north-west of Fins, awaiting there orders at daybreak. The regiment off-saddled and fed, and the men had breakfast. It stood to at 9 a.m., saddled up, and moved forward. The Brigade set out *via* Beaucamps, Villers, Rouich, to an area one-and-a-half miles south of Marcoing, where all bivouacked for the night. During a cold wet night the horses remained saddled up, having had no water since morning.

A light misty rain fell all the 21st. The horses still remained saddled up with no opportunity of watering. At 12 noon orders were received to move at a moment's notice. Eventually the regiment moved forward to support the 1st Cavalry Division, and marched *via* Marcoing to Ribecourt, where the regiment bivouacked. Orders at this stage were issued to off-saddle till midnight. Then fresh orders altered this to remain off-saddled, but ready to move at 7 a.m. There was still no water for the horses. Though it rained all night, it was a little warmer.

The 22nd was a fine, if dull, day. The regiment paraded at 7.15 a.m., and moved back to Equancourt *via* Havrincourt and Metz, halting a mile west of Fins at 12 for two hours. The men off-saddled and watered, the first time since 7 a.m. on the 20th. Then a move was made to Equancourt at 2 p.m. The men got shelter here, though all the horses were in the open. Naturally

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the men and animals felt very tired, as exceedingly little sleep was possible since the move from Cartigny. At midnight orders came to move at 6.30 next morning.

The regiment paraded at 6.15 a.m. on the 23rd, and marched twenty miles to Bray *via* Etricourt, Mouslains, Bouchavesnes, Clery, Maricourt, reaching Bray at 12.30 p.m. Rain fell, and men and horses were under cover of a sort. The next day the regiment received orders to stand to at an hour-and-a-half's notice after 8 a.m. It cleaned up as much as possible. On the 25th it was still standing ready to move at an hour-and-a-half's notice, unable to leave billets. The order to stand to was cancelled on the 26th, and the Eighth received orders to move to the Tertry area. The men bathed and cleaned up generally.

The regiment paraded at 9.15 on the 27th, and proceeded in the rain to the Brigade starting point, north-west of Cappy. It marched *via* Cappy, Estees, Villers, Carbonnelles, Brie, Mons en Chaussée, to the new camp near Tertry. After the hardships of the last week, it was trying to find the huts in a very dirty state, not waterproof. The War Diary puts it mildly when it says that all were very uncomfortable. The squadrons were exercised on the 29th, and they cleaned up and improved the camp.

The surprise attack on Cambrai on the part of the cavalry did not produce the results anticipated, and the cause of this is in no wise obscure. The Army Commander had laid down as one of the main conditions that the cavalry operations should only take place provided that the infantry captured the Beaurevoir-Masnières line, but this condition was never fulfilled. Thus the main cavalry operation was put utterly out of the question. The Battle of Cambrai was not fought, however, for nothing. We captured 10,500 prisoners and 142 guns. We carried 14,000 yards of the main Siegfried line and 10,000 yards of the Reserve line, and we had wrested more than sixty square miles from the Germans. Best of all, it proved to Sir Douglas Haig that it was possible to devise a means of escape from trench-warfare. In fact, he was within an ace of disorganising the whole German scheme of defence in the west. The battle was a complete strategical surprise to the

Germans, and a very unpleasant surprise. They had to produce their reserves to check our advance.

Von Maritz admitted the victory gained at Cambrai, and announced his intention of wiping it out, and he followed our plan of an attack without the warning bombardment. On the 30th of November the Ambala Brigade consisted of X Battery, R.H.A., the 8th Hussars, the 9th Hodson's Horse, and the 18th Lancers.<sup>1</sup> All the morning of the 30th, heavy and continuous drumming to the north gave notice of unusual military activity. At 9.30 orders came to move at once in a northerly direction. Saddles and wagons had to be packed and dumps made. The regiment turned out and was at the starting point by 11. From the starting point the Brigade trotted eleven miles without stopping through Roisel to Villers Faucon, followed by the rest of the Cavalry Division. On arrival there, during a halt of half an hour, we were informed that a strong German attack had broken through the new line occupied after the Battle of Cambrai, and that Villers Guislain, Gauche Wood and Gouzeaucourt were in German hands, and that they were still advancing. Von Maritz had been as good as his word, and he was wiping out the victory of Cambrai.

Orders were of the briefest. The Brigade, with the Eighth leading, was to push on to Gauche Wood, stop the advance and connect up with the Guards Division on the left, who were attacking Gouzeaucourt. Soon after passing Peizière, the regiment found itself distinctly incommoded by the wire of the rear defences of our line, coming under a heavy fire from the north-west of Villers Guislain. Advance was impossible, as the enemy was in great strength. One squadron, however, succeeded in gaining a hollow road about three or four hundred yards west of Gauche Wood, where it became engaged in a free fight with the enemy, losing Major Ryder, the squadron commander, and fifteen men. Shortly afterwards the 9th Hodson's Horse relieved it, arriving just as an attack was debouching from Gauche Wood. This attack was held up on the line of the railway. The remainder of the 8th, after making vain efforts about Chapel Crossing, joined

<sup>1</sup> Cf. *The Cavalry Journal*, Vol. 13, p. 47.

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the squadron about 4 p.m. The horses had been left some way in the rear.

On the 1st of December the regiment received orders to move to the south-west of Revelon farm, and remained there all day. The 9th Hodson's Horse and the 18th Lancers were still in the line after the successful attack on Gauche Wood. In the evening the regiment rejoined the Brigade near the station of Heudecourt, and bivouacked there for the night. It moved up to support the corps sector on the 2nd, but the Brigade remained in the valley south-west of Revelon farm all day, returning to the horses at 8 p.m. Next day came orders to move back to Villers Faucon, and we bivouacked in the same valley as we had on our way up. On the 4th we moved from Villers Faucon at 2 p.m., dismounted, and took over from the Royal West Surreys the support line from Revelon farm, Eaucourt Road to Chapel Hill. The Germans displayed keen activity the whole of the 5th. The 6th Royal Scots relieved the regiment in the line. A and B squadrons were relieved at 9 p.m., but on account of some mistake the two right squadrons were not relieved till 12.30 a.m., and marched back across country. The men were very tired on the 6th, as they had had very little sleep since the 30th. The regiment marched on the 8th to Cartigny, occupying the same stables and huts as before.

The squadrons rested and cleaned up on the 9th. On the 10th, 11th and 12th the regiment stood to saddled up for an hour-and-a-half ready to move to the corps sector, if wanted. From the 13th to the 16th the Eighth remained saddled up ready to proceed at an hour's notice, and this order was cancelled at 8 a.m. on the 16th, when a party of 150 men with 59 horse holders under Major Curell proceeded to Hervilly to the intermediate line to dig. A similar party under Lieutenant Rowley went digging on the 19th. On Christmas eve a digging party of 300 was to proceed in lorries to dig, but the lorries did not appear till 3.30. Then no R.E. guide could be found, and the party returned without doing any work. The regiment moved from Cartigny to Tertry on the 29th. The squadrons set out independently, as the roads were

both bad and slippery. On the last day of 1917 the men were employed in erecting huts and cook houses.

Hard fighting had characterised the whole year, and, in spite of successes achieved, the main fact remained that, thanks to the defection of Russia, Germany was able to resume the offensive at will. Yet during the year no less than 238 attacks had been made by 56 British Divisions which averaged 1650 each under strength. The approximate strength of the British Expeditionary Force in 1917 was two millions, of whom 200,000 guarded lines of communication. On the other hand, we have to bear in mind that the total of our casualties in the Ypres Salient this year exceeded 310,000. Even for the Battle of Cambrai the figures speak for themselves :

Killed	{ Officers	777	} 10,042
	{ Other Ranks	9,265	
Wounded	{ Officers	2,716	} 48,652
	{ Other Ranks	45,936	
Missing	{ Officers	803	} 16,987
	{ Other Ranks	16,184	
			<hr/> 75,681

Ludendorff, an unflinching Westerner, had before him two factors in 1918. One was the subjection of France and Great Britain before the United States could send her army across, and the other was the collapse of Russia, affording him the signal opportunity of fighting the war on a single front. Early in 1918 Ludendorff had ten moderately fit divisions in Russia transferred to the western front, and in March he had 192 divisions, of which 78 were in reserve.<sup>1</sup> In fact, Germany had now a military preponderance she had not enjoyed since 1914. She had 192 divisions against the Allied total of 169; approximately 1,514,000 rifles against the Allied total of 1,398,000. For the initial stages on the assault on the 21st of March, 1918, against the Third and Fifth Armies, the Germans seem to have employed 61 divisions—36 in front lines, 22 in close reserve, 3 in Army reserve. Between the 21st of March and the 9th of April, Ludendorff flung 73

<sup>1</sup> Dewar and Boraston, *Sir Douglas Haig's Command, 1915-1918*, I, pp. 31-2.

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divisions into the battle against our front, and by the 1st of May this number had increased to 76 divisions. The main motive in his plan was the splitting of the Allied forces, the hemming in of the British, and the defeat of the French. At first he and the Army chiefs put the price of success at a million men, though on reconsideration they raised their estimate to a million and a half. On the 13th of February Ludendorff informed the Kaiser at Homburg "that the coming battle was the greatest military task ever imposed upon an army, and could only be accomplished if the very last man was employed in the decisive conflict."

New Year's Day, 1918, was a bright morning with a hard frost, and it saw the regiment hard at work in camp at Tertry, building walls round the huts and continuing the horse lines, and such work lasted to the 4th. It snowed hard on the 8th, and such weather lasted for some time, interfering with the work of building. On the 19th Sergeant Sexton received the D.C.M., and Privates Owen and Hamilton the M.M. for good work on the 30th of November. There were the usual working parties on the 21st and 22nd. Advanced parties took over the Vadencourt sector of the line on the 25th, and the regiment was in the trenches. A hostile aeroplane bombed the camp on the 27th, inflicting five casualties, of whom one died of wounds. The rest of the regiment set out for Brigade Starting Point east of Mons en Chaussée on the 30th, marching *via* Brie to Marcelcave, where the men were billeted for the night, each man leading two horses. These men marched on the 31st *via* Villers-Brettonneux, Amiens, Montiers, Vignacourt, to Berthancourt. At this period the Cavalry Corps was holding a definite portion of the line. The Divisions relieved one another in turn, and consequently the Eighth continued to take over the Vadencourt sector at intervals varying from ten to twelve days for the next six weeks.

In hard frosty weather the regiment marched on the 1st of February *via* St. Ouen-Erynes to good billets at Ailly le Haut Clocher. The Commanding Officer, Lieutenant-Colonel Mort, inspected C and B squadrons on the 20th, and seven men and fourteen transport animals set out for Vermand to replace the

casualties caused by bombs. On the 21st 56 other ranks proceeded to Chaulnes to relieve a similar number who returned by Lomes. To the keen regret of the Eighth the 18th Lancers and 9th Hodson's Horse left the area to entrain for the East.

For his gallantry Lieutenant Hartley was awarded the M.C. on the 2nd of March. On the 6th the regiment received warning that it was to move on the 8th, and on the 7th it prepared for the change to the new area to join the 9th Cavalry Brigade. Forty-two horses were selected to be left behind for the Bedfordshire Yeomanry to take over, and 83 Arabs, which had served all through the war, were handed over to the Secunderabad Brigade. The Eighth left Ailly le Haut Clocher on the 8th and marched *via* Flixecourt, La Chaussée, Pecquigny for Vers. Brigadier-General Rankin said good-bye to the Eighth at Pecquigny, and officers and men felt real regret at his departure. The following day it marched *via* Boves, Gentelles, Cachy, Villers-Brettoneux, Marcelcave, for Bayonvillers, where there were fair billets. It continued its march on the 10th *via* Brie to Le Mesnil, where it joined the 9th Cavalry Brigade, 1st Cavalry Division, consisting of the 15th Hussars, 19th Hussars, Y Battery, R.H.A., 9th M.G. squadron, 9th Cavalry F.A., and the 39th M.V.S., under the command of Brigadier-General D'Arcy Legard. The regiment replaced the Bedfordshire Yeomanry, which was to be dismounted. One hundred and thirty horses were left by the Bedfordshires, and these were divided between A, B and C squadrons. D squadron was broken up and absorbed into A, B and C squadrons. The Bedfordshire Yeomanry handed over a camp in good condition, with a regimental mess and baths, a refreshing change for the Eighth.

The work of reorganising and cleaning the new quarters was carried out on the 12th. The Divisional Commander and the Brigadier inspected the horses on the 14th, when the Corps Commander also arrived. The next day the regiment received orders at 2 a.m. to be ready to move at an hour's notice after 5 a.m. It stood to on the 15th to be ready at an hour's notice to proceed. The notice was extended on the 16th to two hours' notice, when the C.O. inspected the squadrons and the G.O.C. of the Brigade

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inspected the transport. Lieutenants Daly, House, and Second-Lieutenant Montgomery proceeded with 150 men to Vendelles, returning the same day to the camp. There was a test move made on the 20th to a position of readiness. The order to turn out was given at 8 a.m., and the regiment was ready at 9.40 a.m. Then it marched to Aix farm, returning to billets at 1.30 p.m. We are on the eve of the Battle of St. Quentin, which lasted from the 21st of March to the 23rd.

Sir Frederick Maurice reckons that in March, 1918, we were 180,000 short of our number at the corresponding date in 1917, yet there were 300,000 men available in England. Not only were there these troops available, but Sir Henry Wilson had warned us two months before of the coming German offensive, and had told us precisely where it would take place on our front. Despite his warning these troops remained in England when every man was wanted in France, and despite his warning we failed to concentrate our army at the decisive time and place. The actual front of the attack on the 21st of March was from Croisilles to Boursies, a distance of ten miles, and from Gouzeaucourt to Moy on the river Oise, a distance of twenty-five miles, with a gap between of nine miles, the Flesquières salient, which was not attacked. The total front involved was forty-four miles on which the appalling total of sixty-five divisions attacked on the first day. Forty German divisions, *i.e.* 600,000 men, were successively thrown on the fourteen weak infantry divisions of the Fifth Army under Sir Hubert Gough.

The first attack, that of the 21st, was made in a mist lying so thick over the sources of the Somme and the banks of the Oise that you could not see fifty yards ahead, yet on the whole Sir H. Gough thinks that it favoured his men.<sup>1</sup>

The first actual breach in our main front line was made just south of St. Quentin. Ludendorff employed to the utmost the advantage which the possession of interior lines gave him in the St. Quentin-St. Gobain salient. He could mass his troops in that angle without revealing on which side he meant to attack. From

<sup>1</sup> W. Shaw Sparrow, *The Fifth Army in March 1918*, p. 60.

the south of St. Quentin to Hargicourt he gathered the terrific concentration of 22 German divisions, and his object was the securing of the Somme crossings from Ham to Péronne.

The regiment stood to all the morning of the 21st, marching at 2 p.m. to a position of readiness at Bernes. It received orders to move to the Roisel-Hervilly valley. C squadron as advanced guard took up a position east of Hervilly with patrols to get into touch with the infantry, but this squadron was withdrawn after dark. On the 22nd the horses were sent at 1 a.m. to Bernes, and the regiment proceeded dismounted to Montigny Farm. At 3 a.m. the regiment set out for Bois de Cerisy between Hervilly and Jeancourt. Lieutenant Daly took out a patrol to Kaffir Copse at daybreak while Captain Alexander and Second-Lieutenant Evans Lombe tried to get into touch with the infantry. Twenty men of C squadron accompanied the Machine Gun detachment towards Le Verguier. A party of C squadron under Captain Adlercron with Lieutenant Russell went to hold Bois de Hervilly on the brown line. A very fine fight was put up by the party, the majority of whom were killed, wounded or captured. Captain Adlercron was severely wounded and Lieutenant Russell killed. Captain Adlercron behaved with such notable gallantry that he was recommended for the V.C., and was in fact awarded the D.S.O. The Bois de Cerisy was being heavily shelled, and the Eighth took up a position behind it.

At 11 a.m. on the 22nd as Hervilly was reported to be in the hands of the enemy, the dismounted Brigade, consisting of the 8th Hussars, the 15th Hussars and the 19th Hussars, under Lieutenant-Colonel Mort, was ordered to counter-attack and reoccupy the village. Three tanks were picked up and they co-operated. The advance was made on the south-east of the village with the 15th and 19th Hussars on the high ground to the south. The village was entered without opposition, and Hervilly Wood occupied. The infantry were seen to be falling back on the high ground towards Roisel, while a large force of the enemy was advancing on Hervilly and Hervilly Wood. Sergeant Neville reported that the party under Lieutenant Russell with the infantry

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had been driven out of the brown line, and that only two of it survived.

At 3.30 p.m. orders were issued for the whole line to retire to the green line, and at 5 p.m. this line was occupied east of Nobescourt. The Brigade was relieved at 5 p.m. by infantry, and returned to the horses at Bouvincourt, where it mounted and marched to Ennemain. The casualties were Lieutenant Russell and four men killed, while Captain Adlercron and fifteen men were wounded. Lieutenant Hartley, M.C., was wounded and missing, while Captain Alexander,<sup>1</sup> Lieutenant Robinson and forty-six men were missing.

During the night of the 22nd the horses were sent back across the river under Lieutenant Daly, with B squadron under Lieutenant the Hon. W. Stourton remaining on outpost duty with the horses. The regiment, less B squadron, marched on foot to St. Christ, where the men were close to their horses, and continued the march mounted to close to Morchain. There the Brigade halted in order to cover the bridge head, Falvy-Pargny. As the 19th Hussars were now on outpost duty across the river, B squadron rejoined, and the regiment stood to.

Major Van der Byl, D.S.O., received orders to move the regiment up to the river. He rode on to report to the G.O.C., and it followed under Major Curell. On arrival at Pargny, Major Curell received orders to lead the regiment across the river to a chalk pit just north of Falvy, in the rear of a copse held by the 19th Hussars. While crossing the river an officer of the 19th Hussars galloped up and told Major Curell to advance as quickly as possible. While advancing up the hill the Eighth was met by thirty stampeded horses of the 19th Hussars, and it was accordingly found necessary to turn off the road into a chalk pit. Leaving the regiment there, Major Curell rode on to report. As he returned, a shell burst and stampeded more horses. Major Curell reported to Major Van der Byl, and Colonel Franks ordered the regiment to follow his own. The 19th Hussars were moving round the hill, and as they approached the crest heavy shell and machine gun fire opened. The 19th moved down the hill towards St. Christ and the 8th towards Falvy.

<sup>1</sup> The regiment possesses an account of his amazing attempts at escape.

The villages and bridges were being heavily shelled. In order to cover the retirement of the remainder of the regiment, Major Curell took one squadron across the river. When the remainder tried to follow the bridge had been blown up by German shell fire. The horses were consequently sent to cross at St. Christ. On their way they were met by a party of the 19th, who reported that the bridge at St. Christ had also been blown up. Attempts were made to repair the bridge with the material found in the village and also to swim the horses over. The bank was so boggy that horses stuck the moment they got to it, and swimming had to be abandoned.

Machine gun and rifle fire was being brought to bear on the village. As it was found impossible to repair the bridge with the material available, the planks being too short, a few horses were brought over singly. As direct fire was being brought to bear on the village, and as no men were available to guard the approaches to it—for all of them were required to assist the horses over the river—and as the horses were continually being hit and fast becoming unmanageable, it was decided to get all the men over on planks and to abandon the horses not already taken over. This was done, and the regiment rallied dismounted at Pargny, and received orders to hold the eastern side of the village. The Eighth remained in position until relieved by the infantry, when the men rejoined the horses and marched to Curchy. Major Van der Byl and eight men were wounded. One man was wounded and missing, and one was suffering from shell shock. Two wounded men were missing.

The first Battles of the Somme in 1918, which ran from the 21st of March to the 5th of April, were the Battle of St. Quentin, from the 21st of March to the 23rd, the first Battle of Bapaume, from the 24th of March to the 25th, the Battle of Rosières, from the 26th of March to the 27th, the first Battle of Arras, 1918, fought on the 28th of March, the Battle of the Avre, fought on the 4th of April, the Battle of the Ancre, 1918, from the 24th of April to the 25th. For the Eighth the scene of the struggle was changing on the 24th of March to Bapaume.

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The regiment marched from Curchy at 8.30 a.m. on the 24th to Cappy, and watered and fed on the northern bank of the Canal de la Somme between Froissy and Cappy. This day was to see Bapaume once more German. The regiment marched from Cappy to Maricourt, crossing the Somme at Eclusier. On arrival at Maricourt the German cavalry were reported to be in Hardicourt, and the Brigade moved forward for mounted action, the Eighth being the second regiment. The Brigade, however, was stopped and ordered to take up a position from Montauban to Bernfre Wood, where there was a gap in the line. Mounted patrols under Lieutenant Daly were sent out to Bazentin-le-Petit and Bazentin-le-Grand. Touch with the enemy was not gained that night. On the other hand, Lieutenant Daly came into touch with the infantry on both flanks, and was withdrawn from Bazentin-le-Grand at 1 a.m. on the 25th together with B squadron, which had been sent up to Bazentin to support C squadron. The regiment then came back with the reserves to a place south-west of Montauban while the led horses were sent to Carnoy.

The enemy put down a heavy machine gun barrage at 8.30 a.m. on the 25th, and this was followed by an infantry attack. Heavy fighting continued the whole day. The Brigade maintained its positions and the Germans were driven off. C and B squadrons, under Lieutenants Daly and Stourton respectively, went up to strengthen the left flank of the Brigade, and took up a position on the eastern side of the village of Montauban, and they maintained this position throughout the day, despite the very heavy shell fire, which increased towards evening. At dusk the enemy delivered a weighty attack covered by a heavy barrage. On account of the lack of ammunition the infantry on the right flank of the Brigade was forced to retire, and as the Brigade had to conform it retired to the support line, the Eighth remaining in its original position.

The order to the regiment to withdraw at 1 a.m. on the 26th was carried out without incident, and it marched back to Ville sur Ancre, a distance of ten miles. The led horses were picked up at Ville, and the Brigade marched back to

Querrieu, where the whole Division bivouacked for the night. One man was killed, and Lieutenants Daly and Paton and two men wounded.

On the 26th a mobile reserve was formed, consisting of 71 men under Lieutenant Clowes and Second-Lieutenant Montgomery, with equal numbers from the 15th and 19th Hussars. It set out at 10 a.m. to Heilly, and there the detachments of the 15th and 19th Hussars proceeded to the river crossings at Sailly Laurette and Chipilly with the Eighth in reserve at Bois des Celestins. The infantry front line ran from Bois des Celestins to the west of Bois Gressair and the Bois des Tailles. At 4 p.m. on the 26th a general retirement was ordered with the mobile reserve under Captain Arnott of the 15th Hussars. It fought a rear guard action along the Bray-Corbie road from Bois des Tailles to the Treux-Sailly Laurette road crossing. It then withdrew to hold the Mericourt-Sailly sector and the Berry-Corbie roads. The Rosières line, taken up on the afternoon of this day, was held with gallantry and determination to the morning of the 28th.

The regiment turned out at 4.45 a.m. on the 27th, and marched to Bonney where it remained in reserve all the morning. At midday German cavalry were reported in the direction of Bois des Celestins, north of Chipilly and north of the river Somme. The Brigade moved up into the valley north of Vaux sur Somme, the Eighth in advance, and halted in support of the 1st Cavalry Brigade. At 4 p.m. the 8th Hussars and the 15th Hussars were ordered up to Sailly sector, dismounted, to support the 1st Cavalry Brigade, who were being heavily attacked.

No action took place during the afternoon or evening, and the Brigade moved up to Bois de Vairé, south of the river Somme, and took up a position in support of the infantry. The Brigade led horses, under Lieutenant-Colonel Mort, went back from Bois de Vairé to Corbie, where they remained all night, while Major Curell commanded the dismounted regiment. The Eighth was only 190 strong on the 26th. Three troops of A squadron were sent to C squadron and one troop to B squadron. One man was wounded and one missing.

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A hundred men under Major Curell were dismounted on the night of the 27th and 28th in the sunken road just south of Hamel, and eight posts were established along this road. It was a quiet night, and the officers in charge were Lieutenants Knight and Stourton of A squadron and Lieutenants House and Graham of C squadron. At midday on the 28th A squadron reconnoitred towards Morcourt with C squadron in support. On A squadron debouching from the Bois des Tailloux, a mile south-east of Hamel, the advanced guard under Sergeant Walkington reported that the enemy were attacking from the direction of La Motte en Santerre. Consequently, the squadron was withdrawn to a trench on the southern side of the Bois de Tailloux, which the Americans were holding. With four men Lieutenant Knight took a Hotchkiss gun forward to a mound overlooking the valley up which the Germans were attacking. They were shelled out, and later rejoined the squadron in Bois d'Accroche. This wood too was being seriously shelled, and Major Curell withdrew to the sunken road, which was intermittently shelled to dusk. All was quiet to midnight, when an American officer arrived and told Major Curell that he was surrounded and that the regiment was to retire. Fortunately, this proved to be false.

On the 29th all was quiet to noon, but from that time to 3.30 p.m. the sunken road was heavily shelled. After an interval of half-an-hour, shelling recommenced, but the Eighth remained in position. At 6 p.m. a party of 120 men, with Lieutenants Dent and Clowes commanding A squadron, and Second-Lieutenant Montgomery commanding C squadron, relieved Major Curell's party, and it withdrew to Fouilloy. Six men were wounded, three shell-shocked and two missing.

On the 30th the regiment remained in reserve to the 15th and 19th Hussars.<sup>1</sup> At 9.30 a.m. hostile shelling proved very active, and grew into an intense barrage of considerable depth. Two German infantry attacks were repulsed during the morning and

<sup>1</sup> Cf. *The Cavalry Journal*, Vol. 13, p. 360, and Vol. 14, p. 48, for Major Pitman's articles on the operations of the 2nd Cavalry Division (with the Canadian Cavalry Brigade attached) in defence of Amiens, March 30—April 1, 1918.

early afternoon. At 3 p.m. the 15th Hussars asked for support. The Eighth were ordered to their assistance, and had to cross three hundred yards of open ground swept by machine gun and serious shell fire. Lieutenant Clowes was shot just as he was entering the trench of the 15th Hussars. In order to escape observation the remainder of the regiment tried to get round to the left. The German fire was so weighty, however, that they were unable to reach the 15th Hussars. Lieutenant Clowes and 10 men were killed, and 22 men were wounded and 3 missing.

The Brigade was relieved on the early morning of the 31st, and rested the whole day in Fouilloy, as the men were very tired. Lieutenant Clowes was buried at Fouilloy cemetery at midday. The regiment remained resting at Fouilloy on the 1st of April, when Lieutenant-Colonel Bramwell, of the 15th Hussars, relieved Lieutenant-Colonel Mort of the command of the dismounted 9th Cavalry Brigade, and Major Curell took over command of the 8th Hussars party.

The Germans started their plan hopefully on the 21st of March, and achieved a startling success. Who that was alive in those days will ever forget the message of Sir Douglas Haig that we stood with our backs to the wall? Yet it is not too much to say that on the 28th of March, just a week later, the effort to capture Arras and its encircling hills, to open out to Ludendorff a way of advance to a district where there was no wide area of devastation to encumber its communications, had decisively failed. He had been unable to sever the British army from the French, though he had dealt a crushing blow to the Fifth Army. Yet he never seriously resumed the attack on Amiens, a proof that victory was not in sight. The logic of events had indeed reduced his position to that of a gambler who played so long as he had anything to play with rather than confess his bankruptcy. At the same time for the moment we are bound to acknowledge that Ludendorff had driven back the Allied armies a distance of thirty miles, and he had driven them back with heavy losses.

Lieutenant-Colonel Mort inspected on the 2nd of April all the horses of the regiment in watering order on the Bussy-Querrieu

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road. Twenty reinforcements proceeded to the trenches, and Major Curell with 120 men took over the front line. The Division was relieved on the 3rd in the line by the 14th Division, and the led horses under Lieutenants Stourton and Coulson went up at 8.30 p.m. to fetch the trench party back. Another party returned from the trenches the following day, when an order was received at 2.30 p.m. to saddle up at once, yet no move was carried out till 5.30. A party 89 strong from the Bedford Yeomanry and 10 officers and 69 men from the North Irish Horse joined during the afternoon of the 4th. All marched at 5.30 across country to the main Amiens-Querrieu road, joining at our Head Quarters the 15th and 19th Hussars. As the regiment did not move on the 5th, we reorganised and made up squadrons to strength. Eight officers and 89 men of the Bedford Yeomanry were split up among our squadrons. Lieutenant-Colonel Mort was awarded the D.S.O. It was gratifying in a high degree to find that Sir Douglas Haig in his communiqué of the 4th, sent to the Corps Commander, stated: "Convey my congratulations especially to the 1st and 2nd Cavalry Divisions."

Lieutenant-Colonel Mort inspected the squadrons on the 6th to note that a good deal of kit was required to refit. The new drafts and horses were distributed to the troops. During the air raid on the 7th several bombs were dropped in the vicinity of the Amiens bivouac, and the following day there was a heavy bombardment in the direction of the south-east. The Commanding Officer inspected the Hotchkiss gun teams, and Amiens was being shelled at intervals throughout the day. Orders were issued on the 10th to move north at 2.30 p.m., but we did not get away till 3.15. The march covered twenty-seven miles through Talmas, Beauval, Ham, Mezerens, to Villers l'Hôpital. Though the village was full of troops the men all contrived to find cover. "A" Echelon arrived at midnight. At 3.45 fresh orders came to be ready to move after 7 a.m.

At 1 p.m. the regiment marched only four miles *via* Frevent to Ligny, but we halted outside Ligny for three hours before going into this nice village, where there were good billets. The regiment

continued its march on the 12th, proceeding a distance of twenty-four miles through St. Pol and Pernes to Nedonchelle, occupying the same good billets we occupied in 1915. The 1st Cavalry Division was now acting as reserve to the 1st Army. Sergeants Finch and Neville, Corporal Maloney, Lance-Corporal Daniells, and Private Catherais were awarded the M.M. The Eighth resumed its march on the 16th, proceeding to fairly good billets at Febvin Palfart. The weather was rainy with snow and sleet for a change, and this, *inter alia*, cancelled some inspections. Lieutenant the Hon. W. M. Stourton was awarded the M.C., and Squadron Sergeant-Major Simpson and Sergeant Walkington the D.C.M. The Commanding Officer inspected the regiment and A and B Echelons in marching order on the 25th. The turn out was fairly good and the horses were improving. Head Quarters moved to Febvin and the Brigade took over Head Quarters billets on the 25th, with the result that our Head Quarters had to split up into two messes. The weather now was wet and foggy.

On the 3rd of May there was a ceremonial parade at Brigade Head Quarters for the presentation of medal ribbons. Each regiment sent a party of a hundred men and five officers. The Divisional Commander congratulated the officers and presented the ribbons to the other ranks. For some time to come the Eighth each day stood to from 6 to 8 a.m. There was a heavy bombardment on the evening of the 6th. The regiment worked to the Bonny manœuvre area from 8.30 to 3 on the 17th. It left Febvin on the 21st, going *via* Anvin to Wavrans, continuing its march the next day to Boufflers to not very good accommodation. On the 24th a meeting was held to discuss the Prisoners of War Fund. The regiment on the 27th carried out the A.R.A. Troop Rifle competition, when the shooting was fairly good. There had been an eliminating competition at La Neuville. The War Diary records on the 31st with its customary terseness that there was bad news from the French. The third Battle of the Aisne was in progress, and the Germans were claiming that they had captured 35,000 prisoners with much war material. The French armies seemed to be falling back towards Paris, and the heart of France

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had again to face the prospect of a possible evacuation. Since the 27th of May the Germans had attacked with twenty-three divisions on a thirty-three mile front along the Chemin des Dames, and succeeded in achieving a complete strategical surprise. Foch had no reserves concentrated to meet the blow, which registered the last success of the enemy.

During the month of June the Eighth continued its course of steady routine, confident that its turn was coming. There were squadron parades, inspections in drill and equitation, and the like. Major Curell was in command of the regiment. On the 13th there was an A.R.A. Brigade competition, in which No. 3 troop of C squadron represented the regiment. The results were:

8th Hussars	362
19th „	296
15th „	265

The results were not so satisfactory on the 17th when the Divisional A.R.A. competition took place. The results were:

11th Hussars	391
9th Lancers	333
8th Hussars	332

The 11th won on rifle shooting.

The month of July saw the last month of steady routine. On the 1st there was a regimental parade drill on the aerodrome near Le Quesnoy. On the 3rd there was a tactical staff ride for squadron leaders and troop officers. The next day the Eighth carried out bridging operations, crossing the river on rafts, and the like. Six officers from each regiment of the Brigade attended a demonstration with tanks near St. Pol on the 12th. The regiment marched from Boufflers to Doullens on the 14th. It was a wet night, and nearly all the officers and men were out in it during the night, as the infantry occupied the billets. All the horses of the Brigade were in the same field. The following day the regiment moved to Pas, where the accommodation was less crowded, though the billets were very scattered. The Commanding Officer and the officers carried out on the 17th a reconnaissance of the brown and red lines.

German aircraft dropped some bombs during the night. The Brigade marched to the Outrebois area where the billets were rather bad. The Commanding Officer inspected all the horses of the regiment on the 17th, and found that they had gone back a good deal. The lines were in a wretched state after the heavy rain.

The weather improved, and when the Brigadier inspected the horses on the 1st of August he was satisfied with their condition. With a few exceptions they were then looking well. It is pleasant to find that on the eve of the Eighth making history, the Commanding Officer on the 2nd lectured the officers, warrant officers and sergeants on its past. The Brigadier inspected a wire cutting demonstration on the 3rd. The regiment received orders to move on the 5th, marching to Halloy. After a wet march it arrived there at 2 a.m. on the 6th. All the men and horses were in the village, the men being under cover. The regiment paraded at 8.30 p.m., and joined the Brigade at the level crossing on the Halloy-Pernois road. Then it marched *via* Vignacourt to Longpré, where the march of the Australians to Amiens delayed it two hours on the road. Longpré was naturally very crowded, as the whole Brigade was quartered in the village. The Eighth rested on the 7th, preparing rations, etc., for the operations. In spite of another long delay—in Amiens this time—the Brigade marched at 10.30 p.m. to a position of readiness a mile-and-a-half west of Cachy.

Ludendorff, little as he knew it, had shot his last successful bolt at the third Battle of the Aisne. The Battles of the Marne raged from the 20th of July to the 2nd of August, and they definitely mark the turn in the tide of German success. On the 18th of July Foch launched his great counter-stroke, with the aid of numerous tanks, on the front between Soissons and Chateau Thierry. Then Ludendorff lost the initiative in the war, never to regain it. Then began the triumphal progress of the Allies, which did not stop till four months later the foe sued for peace. Our task on the 8th of August, when the Battle of Amiens began, lasting to the 11th, was to disengage Amiens and the Paris-Amiens railway by securing the line of the old Amiens outer defences between Hangest and Harbonnières. We were then to push

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forward as rapidly as possible towards the Roye-Chaulnes line, thrusting the Germans back in the general direction of Ham, and thus facilitating the operations of our Allies on the Noyon-Montdidier front. The advance of the Canadian, Australian and Cavalry Corps to these objectives was to be covered on their left flank north of the Somme by the 3rd Corps. North of the Somme our full objectives were not reached, but south of the Somme we gave the Germans a complete surprise. Foch had more in his mind than a frontal battle two hundred miles long. He was going to work on what has well been called the principle of successive pairs of pincers; to nip at first comparatively small German forces in the centre by pressure on their wings, until at last they should stretch, and begin to close, from the sea to Southern Lorraine. We employed 421 tanks on the 8th of August, and by night the whole of the Amiens outer defence line had been gained except at Le Quesnel, and that fell during the night. To Ludendorff "the black day of the German army in the history of the war" was the 8th of August.

During the week following "black day" a strip nearly twelve miles wide was gained from the outskirts of Albert to the outskirts of Roye. The enemy's salient towards Amiens had thus been destroyed. Then, in the second half of the month, the pair of pincers was again employed, the French working northwards to Noyon, which fell on the same day as Bapaume.

On the 8th of August the regiment arrived in a position of readiness at 3.50 a.m. The attack started at 4.20 with a heavy bombardment. Following the infantry attack the 1st and 3rd Cavalry Divisions led, with the 1st Division on the left and the 3rd Division on the right. The 9th Cavalry Brigade came with the 15th Hussars as the advanced guard, followed by the Brigade Head Quarters, Y Battery, the 19th Hussars, the 9th M.G. squadron, and the 8th Hussars. All moved forward at 4.50 a.m. along the cavalry track south of Bois l'Abbé. At the beginning the movement was slow, and there was a halt north of Cachy for three-quarters of an hour. There was very little hostile shelling in the back areas. The Brigade crossed the front line south of Villers

Bretonneux. The progress here was very bad, thanks to the abundance of wire and the no less abundance of shell holes. Leaving Villers Bretonneux on our left, we swung north-east and met the railway Villers Bretonneux-Wiencourt three-quarters of a mile west of the former place. The pace then increased, and we reached the outskirts of Marcelcave at 8 a.m., where we halted three-quarters of an hour.

The German machine guns were active. We moved on south of the railway past Marcelcave and Wiencourt, reaching Guillaucourt at 11 a.m., halting half-an-hour. The battery then came into action. B squadron was detached to the right. In the meantime the 15th Hussars and the 19th Hussars on the right had reached the objective, and Harbonnières was taken. The regiment was accordingly ordered forward to reinforce the 19th Hussars, going into support and holding Harbonnières-Rosières road, south of the railway, until B squadron was relieved by the 6th Canadian Brigade at 7 p.m. On being relieved the Germans shelled the led horses. At 9 we went to bivouac, but moved at 10 to the valley north of Caix, where we remained for the night.

The 9th of August was a fine morning. B and C squadrons set out on reconnaissance at 5.30 a.m. The special work of the former was to reconnoitre towards Vauvillers, north of the Harbonnières-Rosières railway. B squadron was unable to make any headway owing to heavy machine gun fire, which caused several casualties to the men and horses of the leading patrol. C squadron moved on Rosières, but were also held up by machine gun fire, causing casualties to the horses.

At 9.40 a.m. the Brigade sent orders for the regiment to concentrate at once in the valley north-west of Caix. At 11 a.m. it moved, following the attack of the infantry on Rosières. A squadron, acting as advanced guard, moved forward to a position of readiness south of the railway with Lieutenant Coulson and a troop in advance. The progress of the infantry was slow, and at 2 p.m. the Eighth was sent to the wood north of Caix. At 5 it advanced south of Rosières, crossing the railway just north of Vrely. C squadron advanced at a gallop to the high ground west

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of Meharicourt, taking up a position to the north of the village. B squadron followed and entered the village, followed by Head Quarters and the second section of the 9th Machine Gun squadron. The high ground and village were shelled on entering, and there were a good many casualties. The patrols pushed out through Morcourt and Chilly, reporting only slight opposition. As the situation on the flanks was obscure, and as it was nearing dark, no further advance was made. Two men were killed, and Lieutenant Roff, thirty men and sixty-five horses were wounded.

All the days of the Battle of Amiens were fine. The regiment held the outpost line north of Meharicourt during the night of the 9th in conjunction with the 5th Canadian Infantry Brigade. The night proved quiet. B and C squadrons under Captain Hornby furnished the outposts, which were withdrawn at 4.30 a.m. The Brigade proceeded back to the valley south-west of Guillaucourt, the regiment marching independently. It arrived in bivouac at 7 a.m., passing through Caix. It then rested to 3 p.m., when orders were received to saddle up at once. The Brigade set out towards Warvilles. On arrival on high ground south-east of Caix, it was ordered back to bivouac. This gave rise to much unnecessary fatigue to men and horses alike, and prevented much-needed rest. We bivouacked for the night in the wood. There was much bombing in the neighbourhood, though none on the bivouac of the Eighth.

The Brigade rested on the 11th, and the regiment was in a wood south-west of Guillaucourt. At 5 p.m. a warning order to move to the area east of Amiens was received at 7.30. The Brigade marched across the country, leaving Marcelcave and Villers Bretonneux to the north. It marched across the battlefield of the 8th of August, through Cachy, and joined the Villers Bretonneux-Amiens main road about three miles east of Longeau. It passed through the latter place, arriving in bivouac at Camon at 4 a.m., which was very crowded. The march turned out to be very bad. Over a wretched road the regiment had to trot continuously from the starting point for eight miles in order to keep up. The Battle of Amiens was over. Tactically it was one of the

most interesting battles of the war, second in interest only to the first Battle of Cambrai; for it saw the first use of the tanks on a large scale over country that was not heavily fortified, and marked a great advance in the co-operation between the tanks and the infantry.

The Brigade remained in bivouac on the 12th. Though the regiment was very crowded, the men and horses rested and cleaned up generally. During the afternoon there was a conference at Brigade Head Quarters. No doubt the conversation turned on the striking success gained over the Germans, and it possibly crossed the brains of some of the officers present that on another 12th of August they might be killing not Germans but grouse. Next day the conference of Commanding Officers and Adjutants on the recent operations continued at Head Quarters. Ludendorff had lost the use of Chaulnes and of the lateral railway from Péronne to Roye. With only sixteen fresh divisions in reserve, he saw the chance of a counter-stroke slipping from his grasp. Could he hold the line of upland between Arras and the Oise till he could make an orderly retreat to the Hindenburg line for winter quarters? At this stage Sir Douglas Haig pointed out: "Buoyed up by the hope of immediate and decisive victory, to be followed by an early and favourable peace, constantly assured that the Allied reserves were exhausted, the German soldiery suddenly found themselves attacked on two fronts and thrown back with heavy losses from large and important portions of their earlier gains. The reaction was inevitable and of a deep and lasting character." One fact speaks for itself. Ludendorff tendered his resignation, which for the moment was not accepted. Another fact speaks for itself. Between the 8th and the 15th of August the Allies had taken over thirty thousand prisoners. Successes like these must have helped to turn the thoughts of the conference of the Commanding Officers and Adjutants into a cheerful channel.

Sir Douglas Haig visited the Brigade in the afternoon of the 14th, and walked round the lines, talking with each squadron and thanking the squadron leaders for the work done in the recent operations. A spell of fine weather now set in, and the regiment

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enjoyed it. It marched on the 16th to the same billets as before at Outrebois. There were a Scots mist and a slow march all the way to the next move to Thievres on the 19th. On the dull muggy day of the 20th the regiment remained in bivouac at Thievres, not moving from it till 11.30 p.m., when it marched to a new concentration point on the 21st at 3 a.m., the first day of the Battle of Albert, which lasted to the 23rd of August.

With the 3rd Army Sir Julian Byng struck on the 21st, and he struck with all his might at the Battle of Albert. His objective was the recovery of the Arras-Albert railway. On a front of nine miles between Moyenneville and Beaucourt we broke through the German front on the first rush. Beaucourt, Achiet-le-Petit, Courcelles, and Moyenneville were all taken. Next day the left wing of Rawlinson's 4th Army came into action between Albert and the Somme, and scored another success. Albert and Méaulte were recovered. The Germans were now in retreat on a wide front, and the Battle of Bapaume came to confuse and to cripple their withdrawal. The outcome of this battle was that Ludendorff could find no resting-place for his men short of the main Siegfried line.

With the possible exception of the Hindenburg line attack, experts think that the last ten days of August constitute the most critical period of the Allied advance. Successes as outstanding as the Battle of Amiens had been ours on other occasions during the war, but "black day" showed that the breaking-point of German resistance had at last been reached. The outcome of the fighting from the 21st of August, the day of the Battle of Albert, to the 3rd of September, the first day of the second Battle of Arras, proved that Sir Douglas Haig was correct in his conjecture that conditions had utterly altered. That fortnight embraces some of the hardest—and the most anxious—fighting of the whole campaign, and 53,000 prisoners and 470 guns taken were a certain confirmation of the conjecture of the Commander-in-Chief. No line, Siegfried or Hindenburg, was able to stand before an advance of this overpowering nature.

Active fighting was not to be the share of the Eighth in the

Battle of Albert. Its concentration point on the morning of the 21st of August was in a valley three-quarters of a mile east of Essarts-les-Bucquoy. Arriving there at 8.30 a.m., it waited there in reserve the whole day saddled up. It off-saddled at 3 p.m., and saddled up at 6. Then it moved out of the valley at 6.30 p.m., arriving in bivouac at Amplier at 9 p.m. The morning was very foggy, and this lasted to about 10 a.m. Then the heat was excessive, and there was no shade anywhere. The Commanding Officer was at Brigade Head Quarters all day, while the regiment was behind the battery. Lieutenant Rowley acted as liaison with the 2nd Cavalry Brigade, working to the north of us with the 6th Corps. We were, however, working under the 4th Corps.

On the terrifically hot day of the 21st the Eighth remained in bivouac at Amplier. It remained standing to at an hour-and-a-half's notice from 6.30 a.m. on the 22nd and 23rd. It moved from Amplier at 7.30 p.m. on the 23rd, marching *via* Marieux, Sarton, Toutencourt, to Contay, where it arrived at 10 p.m. On arrival the regiment received orders that we should be required to operate with the 5th Corps at daylight. The Adjutant set out for the 5th Corps Head Quarters for orders. Subsequently we marched towards Albert. The advanced squadron was A, under Captain Cairnes. The remainder of the regiment halted south-west of Albert till 6.15 a.m., and then moved forward, getting clear of Albert by 7. To this hour a mist hung over the valley. The regiment halted clear of the Bapaume-Albert road a mile north-east of Albert till 8 a.m. In the meantime A squadron had pushed patrols to Maison in order to get into touch with the infantry there.

Reports at 6.30 a.m. on the 25th showed that the line now ran from Bazentin-le-Grand to the north-west. The Germans were in force in the high wood, and the infantry reported the like of the edge of Mametz Wood. At 8 a.m. the line from Eaucourt l'Abbé to the high wood was still stoutly held by the Germans. Patrols were sent out towards the high wood, and they found the ground impassable for cavalry to move off the roads. There was a certain amount of shelling, but we lost only two horses. At 6 p.m. we received orders to withdraw and report to the 9th

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Brigade, and were relieved by the Carbineers. B and C squadrons moved back to Albert at once and watered. "A" squadron was recalled and joined an hour later. As there was only one bridge available at Albert, the traffic was blocked for miles. "A" squadron was clear of Albert by 8 p.m., but the congestion of the traffic destroyed all chance of watering. The regiment halted on the main Doullens road west of Bouzincourt and fed. A very heavy thunderstorm broke at 9 p.m., and weighty rain continued all night. We marched *via* Acheux and Sarton to bivouac at Amplier, where the men and horses arrived in a very tired condition.

The regiment marched on the 27th *via* Lucheux and Pullecourt to Lignereuil. It remained there the following day in billets at three hours' notice to move. The parades on the 2nd of September were under squadron arrangements, and the squadrons were actually drilling when an order was received to be ready to move straight away. The regiment returned to billets and packed saddles. It remained standing to at an hour-and-a-quarter's notice to 5 p.m., when it was changed to five hours. This was changed again at 10 p.m. to an hour-and-a-half's notice, and at midnight we came back to a six hours' notice. Captain Adlercron assumed command of C squadron and Captain Hornby of B squadron. The regiment paraded on the 7th at 6.30 a.m., moving to a position of readiness a mile-and-a-half north of Sombrin. This divisional plan was carried out in conjunction with the infantry, who came up in buses and took over the line held by the 9th Brigade, south of Sombrin. The regiment returned to billets at 1 p.m. Wet weather set in for some time.

The Battles of the Hindenburg line began on the 12th of September and lasted to the 9th of October, and they include the Battle of Havrincourt, the 12th of September, the Battle of Epéhy, the 18th of September, the Battle of the Canal du Nord, from the 27th of September to the 1st of October, the Battle of St. Quentin Canal, from the 29th of September to the 2nd of October, the Battle of Beaurevoir line, from the 3rd to the 5th of October, and the Battle of Cambrai, 1918, from the 8th to the 9th of October. In the Battles of St. Quentin Canal, of the Beaurevoir line, and of Cambrai the Eighth took their part.

On the 16th of September the Brigade moved from the Grand Rullecourt area. The Eighth paraded at 6.30 a.m. on the 17th, and moved to a position of readiness north of Ligny. The 9th Brigade was leading with two squadrons of the 8th Hussars on the left and two of the 15th on the right. The Brigade marched forward to the crossings over the Cauche at 8 a.m. on the 17th. The regiment marched *via* Vacquerie and Boffles on to Wavars. It was a longish day for both men and horses. The going was heavy and the pace pretty fast. The regiment finally foregathered near Maizicourt and returned to Willencourt for the night, arriving there at 5.30 p.m. A severe thunderstorm broke in the night, making the ground extremely heavy. The regiment on the 18th left Willencourt for Outrebois to find it very crowded, as a water Tank Company was already there. The Brigade moved from the Autheoy area, and the regiment set out for Couin on the 24th. The next day both moved, the Eighth proceeding to bivouac near Méaulte. The Brigade proceeded from the Méaulte area on the 26th, bivouacking at 2.45 a.m. on the 27th at Dessus de l'Eau.

The task of our armies on the St. Quentin-Cambrai front was a troublesome one. For we had to attack an opponent more numerous than ourselves, and he had behind him the Hindenburg line. The Nord Canal, though dry in places, constituted a most formidable outwork of Cambrai. As the German line shortened it stiffened in most places, and it certainly stiffened along the canal. The Nord Canal was at last carried on the 27th of September, and the 1st, 3rd and 4th Armies fought onwards on the whole long front from Douai to St. Quentin. We had to swim the St. Quentin Canal, but we swam it on the 29th. A captured order of Ludendorff at this juncture reminded his troops that "there can be no question of going back a single step farther. We must show the British, French and Americans that any further attacks on the Siegfried line will be utterly broken, and that that line is an impregnable rampart, with the result that the Entente Powers will condescend to consider the terms of peace which it is absolutely necessary for us to have before we can end the war." The Battle of the St. Quentin Canal was to prove, as the Battles of the

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Beaurevoir line and of Cambrai in their turn were to prove, that there was the question not merely of going back a single step but of going back row after row of steps.

The regiment arrived at Hervilly on the 29th of September, and the next day orders were received to stand to at half-an-hour's notice. At noon this notice was extended to three hours. At 7 a.m. on the 1st of October the Eighth stood to at an hour-and-a-half's notice, and at the same hour the Brigade was notified that it would move the next morning at 8 a.m. This was altered to 9 a.m. during the night. The Brigade moved at 9 a.m. on the 2nd, the 19th Hussars leading. Its route was *via* Hesbecourt and Villaret to just south of Bellicourt, arriving there at 11.30 p.m. The regiment was detailed to remain behind for road repair work, but this order was subsequently cancelled. The regiment reached Hervilly at 2.15 p.m., being at four hours' notice to move. Orders were received at 11 p.m. on the 2nd that it was to hold itself in readiness to proceed at half-an-hour's notice the next day.

From the Meuse to the sea the battle had now been raging, and in the early days of October was fast approaching its climax. The German army was threatened with a colossal Sedan. St. Quentin and much of the main Siegfried line had fallen, and the Allies were forcing their way through the fortified zone to the last defences of Beaurevoir by the 3rd of October. The day before there had been a general retirement of the Germans between Lens and Armentières. The 2nd Australians broke through the northern part of the Beaurevoir-Fonsomme line, the last works of the Siegfried zone, and on the 5th the villages of Montbrehain and Beaurevoir were taken. Open country was at last in sight. At 11 a.m. the Eighth received orders that the Brigade was moving at once. We marched *via* Hesbecourt and Villaret to Riqueval, and the 19th Hussars were sent on to find out the actual situation of affairs. B and C squadrons were actually watering in the canal when an order came for the Brigade, less the 19th Hussars, to return to Hervilly. The regiment moved off at 7 p.m., and arrived at Hervilly at 9.30 p.m. The next day it was notified to be ready to proceed at three hours' notice. A working party of a

hundred under Lieutenant Rowley set out to repair the Villaret-Riqueval road. On the 6th at 10 orders were received that the Brigade would probably move forward in the afternoon. An advance party started at 1.15 a.m. It was, however, recalled, and the Brigade did not move. It moved the following day to the area south of Villaret. The regiment paraded at 15.30 and arrived to bivouac at 17.30.

By the 7th of October Haig had crossed the Canal du Nord and the Scheldt Canal. He had broken through all the main Siegfried line and was pressing upon the last defences thereof. In fact, to employ his own words, "nothing but the natural obstacles of a wooded and well-watered country lay between our armies and Maubeuge." Nor was the prospect a whit brighter for Ludendorff on any other part of his front. He had been gambling, and the last throw of the gambler was fast approaching. Early on the 8th of October Byng and Rawlinson began the Battle of Cambrai. Attacking on a seventeen-mile front, from south of Cambrai to Sequehart, their efforts saw the whole Siegfried zone disappear completely. Every road converging upon Le Cateau was blocked with men and transport, and our cavalry was galloping eastward in order to confuse the retreat.

The 8th opened as a fine morning though there were showers in the afternoon. The regiment paraded at 04.40 and set out by Riqueval to the valley south of Soncourt. Orders were received about 08.15 to move to the valley south of Wiencourt, and orders were then received about 11.00 to support the 19th Hussars who were south-east of Premont. The regiment was shelled on crossing the high ground south of Premont. Lieutenant Daly patrolled towards Marez and reported an armoured car and a machine gun on the main Le Cateau road. Fresh orders came about 15.00 to disengage the enemy and come in to the Brigade reserve in the valley south of Premont. The regiment left about 17.45 to go to bivouac at Bearevoir, arriving at 18.00. In spite of the considerable bombing during the night, there were no casualties among the men. The horses, however, were without water the whole day. One man was killed, fourteen men and thirty-four horses were wounded.

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The Brigade moved at 07.45 on the 9th and concentrated in a valley south of Beaurevoir. It moved at 09.00 to the north-west of Premont, and it also moved to bivouac in the valley south of Maretz. The next day it moved to the valley south of Reumont. There was considerable shelling of Reumont, but even more in the valley. The Brigade moved at 16.00, and marched back to the bivouac south of Maretz, arriving there at 17.30. The regiment remained standing to at half-an-hour's notice on the 11th, which in the afternoon was extended to three-and-a-half hours. There was no cover for the men, and the day was wet. The next day orders were issued that the Brigade was to move on the 13th, and twenty tents were provided. The Brigade proceeded on the 13th to the Trefecou area, and the regiment marched *via* Estrees and Belleglise to Trefecou. There were stables for three-quarters of the horses, and as the ground was really heavy this was very trying for the remaining horses. The pursuit to Mons was in progress, and at long last the fruits of victory were about to be reaped. The exertions of the men and horses had been severe, and there was a period of rest after the 14th.

On the very wet 6th of November the regiment paraded at 08.15 and proceeded to the starting point east of Estrees. The Brigade set out with the 8th Hussars leading. It marched *via* Roisel, Epéhy and Villers Guislain to the Bantouxbelles area. The horses and men were largely in the open, and all the shelter the officers obtained was that of tumble-down houses and cellars. The regimental billets were at Vaucelles, and the march ran through the battlefield of the 30th of November, 1917, the fierce fight of Cambrai, where the regiment was in action. The victorious pursuit to Mons was continued. The regiment marched north *via* Cambrai, Epincy to Arleux. To the feet of the men and to the feet of the horses this was an extremely slow, an extremely tiring, march. The spirits of the soldiers were, however, high, as they felt that the end was visibly drawing nearer and nearer with every step they took.

The march continued on the 8th. The regiment paraded at 7.30 a.m., and marched *via* Douai towards Abbaye, south-east of

Lille, arriving there at 5. The billets were fairly good, and all the men were under cover, though many of the horses were not. The Eighth came under the orders of the 1st Corps, and formed a column under Lieutenant-Colonel Mort. The Column comprised :

8th Hussars.

1 section, Y Battery, R.H.A.

1 section, 9th M.G. squadron.

The Light section of the 9th C.F.A.

On the 9th the Column marched *via* Templeuve to Mouchin, where its billets for the night were good. The Column paraded at 8.30 a.m. on the 10th and marched *via* Blehares to Peruweltz. It was a difficult march, for much of it was over streams with their bridges blown up and with craters at the cross roads. For instance, the bridge at Blehares was blown up and only a portion of it was available for crossing. The Column reached Peruweltz at 14.30, and the inhabitants warmly greeted it. The men received good billets and the horses were under cover. The Column had orders to co-operate with the 58th Division and the 1st Cavalry Brigade south-east of Ath, but orders were received at midnight to rejoin the 9th Cavalry Brigade, then at Maffles. The Column marched at 7.45 a.m. on the 11th of November *via* Basecles and Ath to Maffles. It was a fast march, and Maffles was reached at 11. The Germans had left so recently that our men were almost treading in their steps. The inhabitants gave us a warm welcome and provided good billets. The moment the Eighth Hussars reached Maffles we heard the armistice was signed.

The casualties among the officers were Major E. R. Broadbent, M.C., Lieut. W. P. Clowes, Lieut. F. C. Dudgeon, Lieut. W. H. Hartley, Capt. F. M. Jennings, Lieut. Sir R. W. Levinge, Bart., Lieut. M. S. Osborne, Lieut. G. V. Pinfold, Major the Hon. R. N. D. Ryder, and Lieut. M. R. Russell. The casualties among the men were:

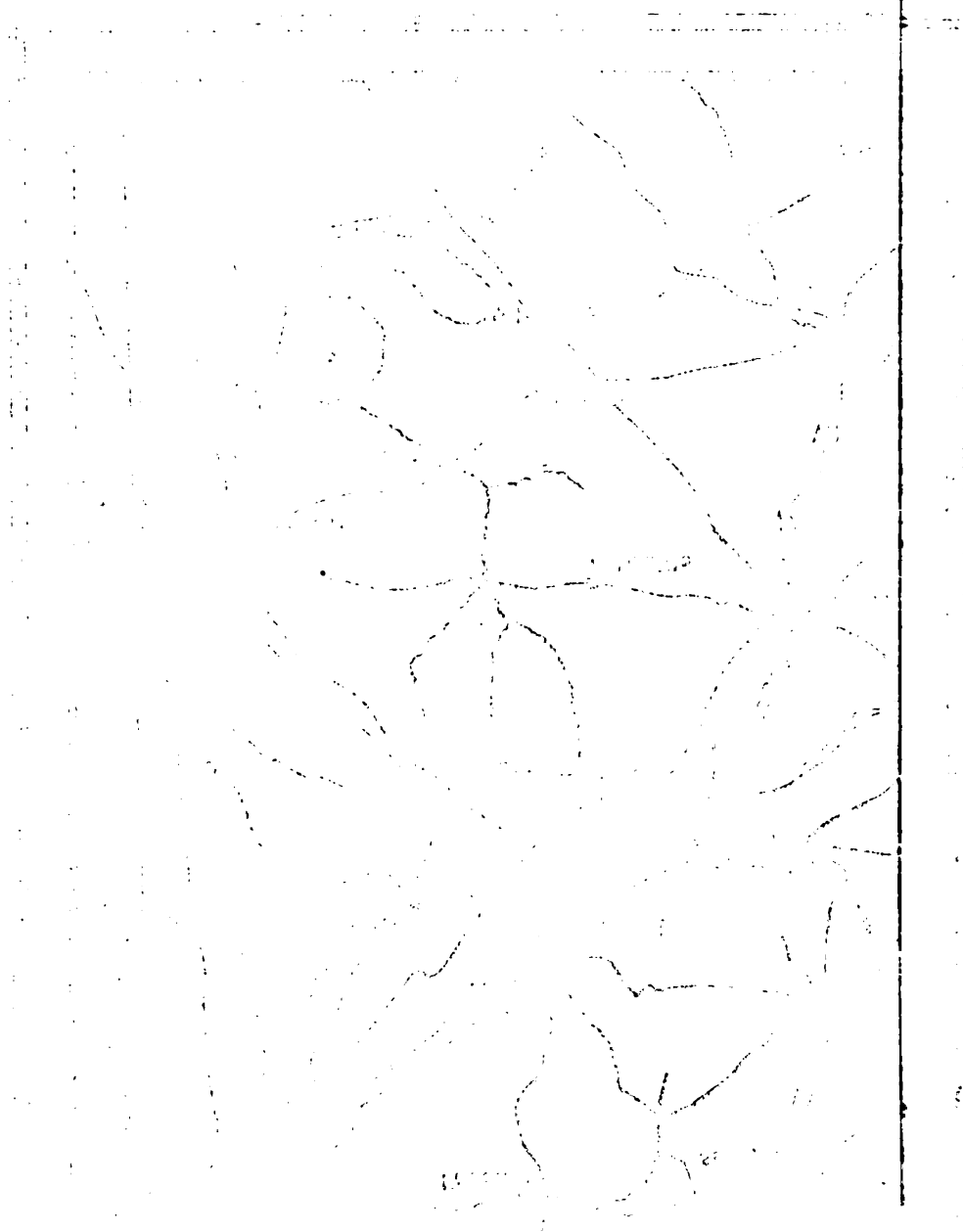
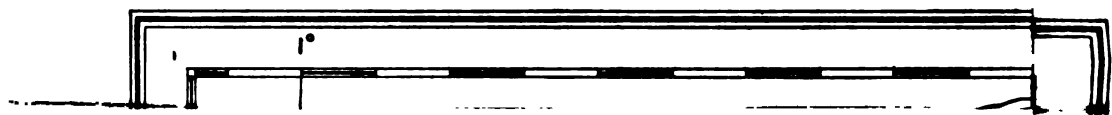
Baverstock, Reginald William	Blake, Thomas
Berry, Cyril Oscar	Byrne, Henry
Billings, John	Carter, Henry
Blackett, Ernest Henry (Lance- Corporal).	Collett, Dennis
	Collins, Richard

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Conneally, Michael, b. Craggs	Kennedy, Thomas
Cox, James (Lance-Corporal)	King, Albert
Cox, Frederick	Knott, Robert
Cronk, Frederick	Lawlor, William
Cumper, Jesse	Lee, Bertie
Curtis, Joseph Henry	Mackinney, Edward
Dawes, Charles Bertie	Marsh, Arthur
Deverson, Walter Leonard	Matthews, Percy James
Edwards, Edward Henry	McCann, Thomas
Egan, Thomas	McKeown, John
Fairbairn, William (Lance-Corpl.)	McSweeney, Denis
Farley, Walter	Melhuish, William James (Ser- geant)
Flynn, Charles Christopher	Miller, James
Foley, Thomas (Sergeant)	Mockler, Patrick
Ford, Lawrence (Lance-Corporal)	Mooney, Jarlath Vincent
Garner, Henry	Mulraney, William
Gelleburn, Joseph	O'Connor, William
Gent, Thomas (Sadler)	Odell, William
Gilbey, James (Sergeant)	O'Reilly, Lawrence
Granger, John (Corporal)	Owen, Haylock
Gray, Alexander	Palmer, Harry
Green, George William (Lance- Corporal)	Pearce, Frederick
Haliday, Henry (Sergeant)	Pinchin, Sidney (Corporal)
Hawkins, Arthur	Potter, William George
Healey, William (Corporal)	Quaife, Rex Harold Otto (Lance- Corporal)
Hickey, Patrick	Rathmell, Alexander
Higginbottom, John William (Sergeant)	Rawson, Ernest (Corporal)
Holliday, Lewis John	Richardson, Edward
Horne, Henry Levi	Robbins, Albert
How, Eric	Schaffer, Ernest
Howes, Albert	Shadbolt, Thomas
Hopkins, Albert Victor	Sheldrake, Frederick
Hughes, Ernest	Skidmore, Edward John
Johnson, James William	Smart, Thomas (Sergeant)
Kavanagh, Thomas (Lance-Corpl.)	Smith, Alexander Louis (Sergeant)



*This Map is the property of the Officers of the VIII K.R.I. Hussars.*



Steel, William John	Wass, Reginald (Sergeant)
Sutcliffe, Benjamin	Watson, James
Taylor, Ernest Robert (Lance-Corporal)	Wickham, Malcolm John
Thorpe, Harry	Williams, Robert Clarence (Corporal)
Trowbridge, Alfred	Wilson, Arthur
Tucker, William John (Sergeant)	Woodman, Richard Philip
Turvey, George Ernest	Wright, Frederick James
Vessey, Frank	Wright, John Frederick <sup>1</sup>

The D.S.O. was awarded to Lieutenant-Colonels Mort and Van der Byl and Captain Adlercron; the M.C. to Captain Regnart, who also received his brevet majority, Captain Mulliner, and Lieutenants Greenstreet, Hartley, Pope and the Hon. W. Stourton.

The Army Council approved of the following Battle Honours obtained by the regiment during the Great War, 1914-1921, and those shown in capital letters were to be emblazoned on the Drum Banners:

GIVENCHY, 1914 ; SOMME, 1916-18 ; Bazentin ; Flers-Courcelette ; CAMBRAI, 1917-18 ; St. Quentin ; BAPAUME, 1918 ; ROSIÈRES ; AMIENS ; ALBERT, 1918 ; Hindenburg Line ; St. Quentin Canal ; BEAUREVOIR ; PURSUIT TO MONS ; FRANCE AND FLANDERS, 1914-18.

<sup>1</sup> *Soldiers died in the Great War, 1914-18. Part I, Household Cavalry and Cavalry of the Line, 59-60.*

## CHAPTER XVI

### From 1918 to 1926

THE regimental history begins with the war against the man who endeavoured to dominate Europe at the close of the seventeenth century, Louis XIV, and it naturally ends with the war against the man who endeavoured to dominate the world at the beginning of the twentieth century, William II. As we are writing the tale in 1926, we carry it on to that date.

On the 14th of November, 1918, Lieutenant-General Sir Bryan Mahon inspected the regiment at La Croix, and expressed his satisfaction with the conduct of the regiment during the war. The next day it attended a Brigade parade service which naturally took the form of a thanksgiving to Almighty God for the winning of the war. On the 17th it made a long march of forty miles, arriving at Marche les Ecaussines on the 18th, where the inhabitants gave us a very warm reception. The Colonel formed up B squadron, and gave three cheers for the inhabitants, and then left the village headed by a band and many people waving flags. The march towards the Rhine proceeded steadily, and by turns was interesting and uninteresting. The weather was varied with frost in the early part of the month and rain in the latter. By the 30th the regiment had reached Jalhay.

On the 1st of December the Eighth crossed the frontier into Germany at 9.55 at Eupen, marching through a very thickly wooded country to Rotgen, where we were billeted for the night. The Germans did all they could to make matters comfortable for us, and nothing of a hostile nature occurred during the march. There marched into Germany 27 officers and 405 men. For the rest of December the march continued towards Grottenhorton, and the regiment arrived there on the 22nd and remained there for the rest of 1918. On the 9th of December it reached Cologne race-course. On the 12th the regiment paraded at 9.15 outside the

racecourse, and formed part of the Brigade at 10. Leading the Brigade, the Eighth marched past General Plumer, the commander of the 2nd Army. The regiment crossed the Rhine at 10.45 and proceeded to take up a line of outposts on the Odenthal-Lutzen-Kirchen line. Rain held off till 11 a.m., and then it poured steadily for the rest of the day. General Plumer sent a message to say how much he appreciated the smart appearance of the Brigade. He expressed his pleasure at seeing that the first British Division to cross the Rhine were so well turned out, a message which was warmly appreciated by the war-worn troops.

The accommodation was good until the regiment reached the Frimmersdorf area on the 16th of December, where it was uncommonly bad. The fine country had been left behind, and the village was a dirty mining village with no big houses. No doubt men and horses were under cover, but that is as much as one can say. Christmas Day was spent in Grottenhorton, the first that the Eighth had ever spent in Germany. A wet 31st of December closed 1918, a year as memorable for the British Army as that singularly memorable year 1759.

From the 1st of January, 1919, to the 19th of March the Eighth remained at Grottenhorton. On the 6th of January the regiment was honoured with a visit by General Plumer, who had welcomed it so graciously when it crossed the Rhine. The weather was typically German weather, with extreme cold, snow and hard frost. On the 20th of March the regiment left Grottenhorton. It paraded at 8.30 and marched past the Divisional Commander with his Staff and the G.O.C. of the 9th Cavalry Brigade. It embussed at a starting point half way between Grottenhorton and Kalrath and moved off at 9.30. The route was *via* Julich, Aachen, Eupen, and Verviers, to Ensival, Belgium. It arrived at Antwerp on the 28th of March, on its arrival was met by Colonel Kentish, and marched to the concentration camp. All the baggage and wagons were loaded and put on board the S.S. *Mogileef* by 12. Officers and men embarked at 1.30 and sailed at 4.30 p.m. All disembarked on the 31st of March at Southampton, and arrived at Shorncliffe at 9.30 p.m. the same day.

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There is little to record for the rest of the year 1919 save the fact that the Eighth left Shorncliffe under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Mort, D.S.O., for India for its fifth Indian tour. The aftermath of the World War inevitably is to be seen in disturbances in the East. Accordingly, the regiment sailed from Plymouth on the S.S. *Kildonan Castle* on the 18th of November, 1919, reaching Lucknow on the 12th of December.

Records for much of the year 1920 are not available. Political unrest continued to display itself in Mesopotamia (Iraq). The Eighth was mobilised and moved to Iraq under the command of Major Van der Byl, D.S.O., who succeeded Lieutenant-Colonel Mort, D.S.O., in command on the 1st of November, 1920. The work cut out for Major Van der Byl was the rendering of assistance in quelling the grave disturbances in Mesopotamia. The regiment left Lucknow on the 12th of October, and sailed from Bombay to Basra, the horses being in one ship and the bulk of the personnel in another. From Basra all proceeded to Kut-el-Amara by squadrons up the river Tigris. The means of transport consisted of light draught paddle boats, the horses being in barges lashed to the boat sides. From Kut the regiment marched to Baghdad, taking over the camp of the King's Dragoon Guards. On the 6th of November Lieutenant-Colonel Van der Byl and the regiment commenced the hundred miles march to Mandali, with General Young's column.

Mandali was a village near the Persian frontier, where the natives, in revolt against the British administration, had seized and imprisoned the British Political Officer. Here monetary fines were collected from the inhabitants of Mandali and its outlying districts, and a curious collection of prehistoric arms and of modern weapons was confiscated and burnt. After quelling the disturbances in this district and on releasing the British Political Officer and installing his successor, the column returned to Baghdad.

In December, 1920, the Eighth was ordered north and encamped within the ruined walls of the ancient city of Nineveh, on the eastern bank of the river Tigris, opposite the considerable town of Mosul. The climate proved trying during the winter months.



1. CAMP AT NINEVEH, 1921.



2. BRIDGE OVER THE TIGRIS IN FLOOD AT MOSUL, 1921.



There was much rain with occasional frost and snow, and as the soil was alluvial there was also much mud. Escorts to numerous supply columns were provided by the regiment to various outlying posts and districts. D squadron moved to Tel-el-Far, and garrisoned that place from the 6th of June to the 14th of September.

On the 21st of May a column, known as Vancol, left Mosul and marched up the left bank of the river Tigris to Pesh Kabur for the purpose of a demonstration, returning *via* Zakho to Mosul on the 6th of June. The aim of this expedition was the prevention of Turkish encroachments at Zakho Pass, and this aim was carried out. Pack transport only was taken, and no opposition was experienced. The column was under command of Lieutenant-Colonel Van der Byl, and was composed of two troops of his own regiment, a section of the 34th Pack Battery, a section of 6th Company Sappers and Miners, a company of the 2nd Battalion of the East Yorkshire Regiment, a detachment of Wireless and Signals, and a detachment of the 40th C.F.A. D squadron had been at Tel-el-Far, situated about forty miles west of Mosul, and it is a really isolated spot in the desert. This squadron suffered considerably from sand fly fever and the laxative quality of the water, and all felt glad when they were relieved at Tel-el-Far by Arab levies on the 14th of September.

On the 8th of August C squadron formed part of a mobile column, which proceeded to Erbil. The Political Officer there, fearing an attack on his post at Randuz, had appealed to the Mosul garrison for help, and the help naturally was forthcoming. The Kurds too were attacking the local gendarmerie. The river Zab was forded the first day, and a forced march of thirty miles made on the second day through the intense heat of a Mesopotamian August, and by nightfall the squadron had reached Erbil in time to avert the anticipated attack on this town.

On the 9th of September the regiment was relieved by the 30th Lancers, having received orders to proceed to Egypt. The Eighth left for Hinaidi, Baghdad, by a five days' route march to Shergat, thence by rail to Baghdad.

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On the 10th of October Lieutenant-General Sir J. Aylmer L. Haldane, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., D.S.O., General Officer Commanding in Chief, Mesopotamian Expeditionary Force, inspected the regiment. The baggage was moved from Mosul to Shergat by boat convoy down the river Tigris, each boat holding about four tons and having an escort of one man. During the time the regiment was stationed at Mosul, frequent escorts of one or two troops had been found for convoys proceeding to Tel-el-Far, Zahko, Dohuk, and Aqra. During June, July, and August the heat during the day had been intense, often rising above 120 degrees Fahrenheit, though usually cool nights were experienced. No fans or punkahs were available, though ice was issued.

The regiment entrained on the 11th of November for Basra, and embarked on the 26th on the S.S. *Chakdara* for Bombay. It disembarked at Bombay and entrained for Deolali. On the 9th of December it embarked at Bombay for Egypt, where it was stationed in a war time encampment at Helmieh, a suburb of Cairo. Political disturbances in this city necessitated squadrons patrolling the streets, and this show of force aided in quieting the political unrest and excitement of the Egyptian agitators. Two squadrons were billeted at Gezireh, an island in the Nile, west of Cairo, from the 26th of December to the 13th of January, 1922.

The Field Troops were composed of the 3rd Brigade, R.H.A., the Eighth, and the 9th Queen's Royal Lancers. The Brigades were the Canal Brigade, the Cairo Brigade, and the Alexandria Troops under the Divisional Commander, Major-General the Hon. J. F. Gathorne Hardy, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O. On the 15th of April the 10th Division and Canal Brigade were abolished, and the Cavalry Brigade, Egypt, was formed in its place. The Brigade Commander was Colonel-Commandant A. Lawson, C.M.G., and the troops were the 3rd Brigade, R.H.A., the 2nd Dragoons (Royal Scots Greys), the Eighth, and the 9th Queen's Royal Lancers.

On the 27th of April the regiment vacated Helmieh Camp, and marched into the Main Barracks, Abbassia, about three miles north-east of Cairo. As the political disturbances still continued, on the 9th of September A squadron was sent on detachment to Gezireh.

Nor were the political disturbances confined to Egypt, for Turkey showed signs of similar discontent. On the 19th of September the regiment was mobilised in order to proceed to Constantinople, where its duty was to be the resistance of any Turkish force sent against that ancient city. The following day A squadron returned from Gezireh, and on the 23rd the move to Turkey was postponed.

On the 5th of October a squadron was sent on detachment duty at Bab el Hadid Police Barracks, Cairo, for street patrol duty. On the 8th the 2nd Dragoons left for India. On the 20th C squadron relieved D squadron at Bab el Hadid, and three days later this squadron rejoined from Bab el Hadid.

The advance party of the 3rd King's Own Hussars, commanded by Major R. R. de C. Grubb, M.C., arrived on the 23rd of November from Turkey, and was attached to C squadron. This party was composed chiefly of the Band, and brought the regimental baggage. On the 7th of December A squadron under Captain Pope proceeded on detachment to Al Maza, the Political Prisoners' Camp, and remained a fortnight there.

During the tour of the regiment in Egypt the Musical Jumping Drill originated, and naturally the Eighth took part in the Military Tournament held at Heliopolis. Since then this display has been given with the utmost success in many parts of England, notably at the British Empire Exhibition held at Wembley in 1925.

The year 1923 was to see the regiment once more stationed in England. There was still political disquiet among the Egyptians, and accordingly Headquarters squadron set out for Bab el Hadid. C squadron took its place on the 3rd of March. On the 30th regimental training was completed for the year, and it was ordered that the Cavalry Brigade Training was to start in April. The General Officer Commanding, Lieutenant-General Sir Richard C. B. Haking, G.B.E., K.C.B., K.C.M.G., inspected the barrack rooms, institutes and stables of the regiment on the 9th of May, and on the 19th of June he repeated his inspection of the barrack rooms.

Orders were received on the 26th of August that the regiment was to embark for England on the *Huntsend* on the 29th of the

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month, but further orders were received, postponing the movement to the following day. The horses were handed over to the 9th Queen's Royal Lancers, the 5/6 Dragoons and the 3rd King's Own Hussars. Two days later the regiment paraded on the barrack square at 7.45 p.m. for entrainment, proceeding by train to Alexandria and arriving there about 5 a.m. on the 30th. On that day the regiment commenced embarking at 6 a.m., and sailed for home about 4 p.m. On the 12th of September it arrived at Southampton and disembarked, entrained and left for their new station at York about 2 p.m. It was destined to stay at York till December, 1926, when it set out for Wiesbaden.

The Eighth arrived at York station about 2 a.m. on the 13th of September, and marched to the Cavalry Barracks. It was pleasant to receive the next day the following Special Order from the Head Quarters of the British Troops in Egypt:

O.C. 8th K.R.I.

On the departure of your Regiment from Egypt, I am to express to you on behalf of the Lieut. General Commanding, his high appreciation of the good work and excellent conduct of the Regiment during the service in this Command, and request you to convey to them his best wishes on their move to the United Kingdom.

(Sd.) Col. on the Staff.

i/c Administration, H.Q., B.T.E.

The last item of news in the year is the alteration of the designation of private to trooper.

On the 28th of January, 1924, the General Officer Commanding inspected the Barrack Rooms, Institutes, Offices and Sergeants' Messes, and was good enough to state that he was very satisfied with his inspection. On the 27th of April the Church Parade Service was held in York Minster, and it is worth recalling that when Von Moltke visited it, after the conclusion of the Franco-Prussian War, he held that the country that could produce such magnificent windows, especially that of the Five Sisters, must be a great country. A cathedral service amid such surroundings is always memorable, but this one was particularly so. On the 30th of April the following extracts from a letter received from the

G.O.C. in C., Northern Command, were published in Regimental Orders :

It was a most impressive service and parade, and I feel sure in keeping with the old traditions of Military Sunday. I was much struck by the smart appearance, turn out and marching of the Regular and Territorial Force Units present and Departmental Corps. I was particularly pleased to see such a fine gathering of ex-soldiers who had served their King and Country, and also the Women's Detachment. I should like to express my appreciation of the Massed Bands and Drummers.

I should be very glad if my thanks and congratulations could be conveyed to all concerned.

Those who were present at this great service recalled the fine memorial service held in the Temple Church, London, on the 14th of June, 1919, in honour of those of our regiment who had fallen in the World War. At both services the officers and men remembered their comrades whose bodies are buried in peace but whose name liveth for evermore. The medieval crusaders had worshipped in the Temple, and effigies of them, with their legs crossed to denote that they had made the pilgrimage to the Holy Land, are still there. The Crusaders of the 20th century came too to the same church, for, after all, Allenby's army had been part of our forces, and Allenby himself, after the fashion of a true crusader, entered Jerusalem on foot.

On the 3rd of June, the King's birthday, the regiment paraded as strong as possible, and the General Service Medal with the Clasp "Iraq" was issued to all men entitled to it who had been present with the regiment in Iraq. On the 27th of June, 1924, the *London Gazette* announced: "Major A. Curell to be Lieutenant-Colonel *vice* Lieutenant-Colonel J. Van der Byl, D.S.O., removed from Regiment on appointment to Staff."

On the 1st of July the following letter was published in Regimental Orders :

On giving up Command of the Regiment I wish to thank All Ranks for their loyal support and splendid help I have always received during my period of Command.

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I wish one and all the Best of Luck, both during their service, and later in Civil Life. My thoughts and interests will follow the Regiment wherever they may be serving.

(Sd.) J. VAN DER BYL, Lt.-Col.

On the 6th of August, 1924, the regimental sports were held on the Low Moor, and on the 9th the Machine Gun troop set out for Catterick. On the 22nd the composite squadron also set out for Catterick for manœuvres. The terms of service for recruits enlisting into the cavalry of the line were altered in August to six years with the colours and six years in the army reserve. On the 1st of October, 1925, the following extract from "Notes on the Efficiency and Progress of the Units," by the Colonel-Commandant, Northern Composite Brigade, was published in Regimental Orders :

Composite Squadron and Machine Gun Section, 8th Hussars.

I was much struck by the high standard of discipline, training and turn-out of this detachment which reflected great credit on the Regiment.

From this date, under instructions received from the War Office, parties of men were prematurely transferred to the army reserve up to a total of 110. All such transfers had to be completed by the 31st of March. The Adjutant General and the G.O.C. in C., Northern Command, inspected all recruits who had joined the regiment since the 1st of May, 1924. To all concerned it was particularly gratifying to read the following Regimental Order published on the 16th of February :

The Commanding Officer has much pleasure in announcing that the Regiment has won the 18th Hussars Cup (1924), awarded for the total scores of the fifty best shots of Cavalry Regiments at Home.

A Regimental Order was published on the 20th of February :

The following extract from Northern Command Orders No. 109, dated 20.2.25, is published for information:—"The General Officer Commanding-in-Chief wishes to congratulate the 8th K.R.I. Hussars on its success in winning the 18th Hussars Challenge Cup."

The Regimental Order of the 25th of February, 1925, brought sorrow to many, for it announced that "The Commanding Officer

regrets to announce the death of Lt.-Col. P. L. Clowes, C.B., who commanded the 8th K.R.I. Hussars from 1897 to 1901."

On the 3rd of May the regiment attended service in York Minster on Military Sunday, and on the 5th the following Area Order was republished :

The Area Commander wishes to congratulate all ranks on their admirable turn-out and smart bearing at the Military Service at the Minster, and subsequent march-past the General Officer Commanding-in-Chief.

He recognises that the very high performance of the massed bands in the Minster on that day could have only been rendered possible by the earnest endeavours and willing co-operation of all concerned, and he wishes in particular to thank them for making the Service so impressive.

It is with great pleasure also that he has received a letter from Sir Charles Harington, expressing his satisfaction with the whole Parade.

On the 3rd of June, the King's birthday, the regiment paraded full strength, dismounted, at midday. On the 24th 46 N.C.O.'s were detailed for duty at the Deanery and York Minster on the occasion of the unveiling of the Five Sisters Memorial Window by the Duchess of York, who was accompanied by the Duke of York. A Special Order was published on the 27th :

The Area Commander wishes to convey to all concerned in the duties in connection with the visit of Their Royal Highnesses, the Duke and Duchess of York, on the 24 inst., his personal thanks and congratulations on the efficient and soldierly manner in which they were performed.

On the 18th of August, 1925, a composite squadron of 3 officers and 63 rank and file proceeded to the British Empire Exhibition, Wembley, to take part in the Military Torchlight Tattoo, and to give the Musical Jumping and other mounted displays. This tattoo continued to the 30th of October. On the 12th of November the following letter was received from the Department of Overseas Trade, and was published in Regimental Orders :

Dear Staniland,

I hope that you, Captain Clifford and Lieut. Watson, will accept a word of personal thanks for the splendid help your N.C.O.'s and men

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have given the Tattoo all these ten weeks. I never saw a better ride—really wonderful it was—as an example of training of men and horses. You must all be very glad that it is over, but I hope you all feel some recompense for all your labours, through having had such a large share in making the programme such a notable success. No less than 1,866,247 people witnessed your ride on one or more occasions.

Again my very sincere thanks,

(Sd.) W. T. FURSE, Lt. Gen.

The War Office on the 25th sent this letter :

Sir,

I am commanded by the Army Council to inform you that a letter has been received from the Department of Overseas Trade in which Mr. Arthur Samuel, M.P. (Parliamentary Secretary, Department of Overseas Trade) desires to express his deep appreciation of the high efficiency, spirit and discipline shown by all ranks taking part in the recent Military Tattoo at Wembley. He notes specially the difficulties that were presented by the unforeseen prolongation of the Tattoo, and eulogises those responsible for the increased administration arrangements that were thereby necessitated. The Council request that the above, together with an expression of their own satisfaction, may be conveyed in a suitable manner to all concerned.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Sd.) B. B. CUBITT.

It is safe to say that the regiment during the long course of its history, never gave so much pleasure to so many people as was given at Wembley. We travel back to the 15th of October, 1925, when it was recorded in a Regimental Order this sad piece of news :

The Commanding Officer regrets to announce the death on the 13th inst. of Lt. Col. Deare, who commanded the Regiment from 1908 to 1913.

Deep sorrow had also been felt at the death of Col. Mort which occurred on the 27th of December, 1923.

During the year 1926 the career of the Eighth at York was unchequered. From the 1st of May to the 21st, the Regimental

Musical Ride took place at Birmingham, forming part of the Southern Command Tattoo. The secretary of the Warwickshire Territorial Army wrote :

I am directed by this Association to convey to you their appreciation of the splendid service rendered by the detachment of the regiment under your command which took part in the Southern Command Torchlight Tattoo at Birmingham.

The keenness and enthusiasm displayed by all ranks, often under the most trying circumstances, owing to the continued spell of bad weather, was beyond all praise, and the display given by the detachment was admired and applauded by all who had the good fortune to see it.

The 1st of May witnessed the General Strike, and from the 5th to the 18th a detachment of the regiment was stationed at Pontefract for the performance of special duties due to this labour outbreak.

From the 30th of June to the 3rd of July, 124 officers and men took part in the York Tattoo. After the Dress Rehearsal Lieut-General Sir C. H. Harington, G.B.E., K.C.B., D.S.O., G.O.C.-in-C., Northern Command, sent a gracious letter, intimating that :

The Commander-in-Chief wishes to express his appreciation and gratitude to all ranks on the success of the Dress Rehearsal last night.

It was a real pleasure to see the way in which everyone has worked to ensure the Tattoo being a success; in his opinion that success is now assured, it was a performance which will never be forgotten by the thousands of children who witnessed it.

The Commander-in-Chief is very grateful to all who worked so hard in the production of the Tattoo which he feels will live in the history of York for many years to come.

The regiment did not confine itself to the ancient city in which it was stationed, for from the 6th of July to the 12th, the anniversary of the Battle of the Boyne, the men who took part in the York Tattoo also took part in the tercentenary celebrations held by the city of Leeds.

On the 3rd of September a draft of forty troopers was posted to the 3rd Hussars, stationed in Egypt. The rest of the regiment was to proceed to Wiesbaden. Accordingly, the advance party set

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out for Germany on the 20th of November. On the 6th and 7th of December, 1926, the Eighth moved in two parties to Wiesbaden.

In ancient Greece, there was a game played by young men at their athletic sports: it was the race with the torches. The men stood in lines: say, eight men for each line, and a hundred yards between each man and the man ahead of him on that line. Then to the first man on each line was given a flaming torch; and off they went. Down each line, from man to man, the torch was sped, each man doing his hundred yards as fast as he could without letting his torch go out; and that line won which got its torch through first. The 8th King's Royal Irish Hussars has its torch-race. From generation to generation, from the days of Derry to the pursuit to Mons, down the long line of its glorious history, the torch has been passed from hand to hand. There have been times when it came slowly, and there has been more smoke than fire: there have been times when it came quickly, and burned bright, and was held high and steady. Now it has got to the present members of the regiment; and when, since its started its career of over two centuries, did it ever burn brighter? They are standing, poised to run; they can hear the torch-bearer coming up behind them: he reaches them, thrusts the torch into their hand, and falls out of the running. Now it is their turn. Let them see to it that they are worthy of the torch-bearer, the past of the regiment, which proves that for its sake men counted life itself not dear if they might add to its fair fame.

# Appendices

## I. THE REGIMENTAL CALENDAR

An Abstract from the last (1925) issue.

JANUARY			FEBRUARY			MARCH		
Th	1	Peace concluded with Holkar, 1805.	S	1	Sir W. Keir Grant appointed Colonel, 1833. Regt. at Ailly-le-Haut-Clocher, 1918.	S	1	<b>Siege of Hattrass Fort, 1817.</b>
F	2		M	2	<b>Assault on Callinger, 1812.</b>	M	2	<b>Afzulghur, 1805.</b>
S	3	"C" Squadron sent to Johannesburg, 1901.	Tu	3	Marched to Bhooj, 1858.	Tu	3	
S	4	Remainder of Regiment sent to Johannesburg, 1901.	W	4		W	4	
M	5	Changed camp to Bezuidenhout Valley, 1901.	Th	5	Regiment raised by Colonel Henry Conyngham, 1693.	Th	5	
Tu	6		F	6		F	6	
W	7	Bivouacked at Botha's Pass, 1901.	S	7	To Meerut from Nusserabad, 1861.	S	7	Marched to Ligny-les-Aires, 1915.
Th	8		M	8		M	8	To Bursud from Tonk, 1859.
F	9	Regiment embarked at Calcutta for Portsmouth, 1864.	Tu	9		Tu	9	To Bayonvillers, 1918.
S	10	"C" Squadron joined General Bullock's column, 1902.	W	10	<b>Defeat of rebels at Kooshana, 1859.</b>	W	10	H.-Qrs. and two Squadrons arr. Cape Town, 1900. Regt. joined 9th Cav. Brig. at Le Mesnil, 1918.
S	11	Regiment sailed from India for England in E.I. "Dorsetshire," 1823.	Th	11	Left Bhooj, 1858.	Th	11	Bivouacked in the Bois des Dames, 1915.
M	12	<b>Kaalfontein Station, 1901.</b> Lieut.-Gen. St. George died, 1755.	F	12	Headquarters and two squadrons embarked at Queens-town for South Africa, 1900.	F	12	In billets at Floringhem, 1915.
Tu	13	Regiment fought defensive action, near <b>Cork Farm, 1902.</b>	S	13		S	13	Occupation of Bloemfontein, 1900.
W	14		M	14		M	14	Gen. W. C. Forrest appointed Colonel, 1880.
Th	15	Lieut.-Gen. Sir Banastre Tarleton, Bt., app. Colonel, 1818.	W	15	Regiment reached Piet Retief, 1901.	W	15	Marched to Fontaine-les-Hermans, 1915.
F	16		Th	16	Regt. arrived at Ambala, 1914.	M	16	"B" Sqd. arr. Cape Town, 1900.
S	17		W	17	Left Tonk for Chuppra, 1859.	Tu	17	St. Patrick's Day.
S	18	Warrant for the raising of the Regiment issued by King William III, 1693.	Th	18	Night attack on Tchorgun, 1855.	W	18	
M	19		F	19		Th	19	Maj.-Gen. F. Lascelles appointed Colonel, 1789. Regt. arrived at Standerton, 1902.
Tu	20		S	20		F	20	Regt. left Gamaches, 1917.
W	21	Badge, Motto, and Title of Royal Irish Regt. of Light Dragoons granted by King George III, 1777.	S	21	Maj.-Gen. John Lawrenson appointed Colonel, 1865.	S	21	To Wailly, 1917. To Hervilly, 1918.
Th	22	Hon. John Waldegrave appointed Colonel, 1755.	M	22	<b>Capture of Hattrass Kutra, 1817.</b>	S	22	<b>Hervilly, St. Quentin, 1918.</b>
F	23	Major-Gen. Hon. Joseph Yorke appointed Colonel, 1758.	Tu	23		M	23	<b>Pargny and Falvy, 1918.</b>
S	24		W	24		Tu	24	<b>Montauban, Bapaume, 1918.</b>
S	25	Took over trenches near Vaden-court, 1918.	Th	25		W	25	<b>Fighting in front of Albert, 1918.</b>
M	26	<b>San Estevan de Litera, 1706.</b>	F	26		Th	26	<b>Bois des Celestins, Somme, 1918.</b>
Tu	27	Eastern Trek, South African War, began, 1901.	S	27		F	27	<b>Villers-Faucon, 1917.</b>
W	28	Bivouacked at Blesboklaagte, 1901.	Th	28	One troop embarked at Cape Town for Egypt, 1801. Arrived at Deesa, 1858.	S	28	<b>Rosieres, 1918.</b>
Th	29	Lt.-Gen. Conyngham died of wounds received at San Estevan. Lt.-Col. R. Killigrew appointed Colonel, 1706.	S	29		S	29	<b>Bois d'Accroche, 1918.</b>
F	30	"B" Squadron to Aldershot for South Africa, 1900.	M	30		M	30	Regt. embarked at Antwerp, 1919.
S	31	To Berteaucourt-les-Dames, 1918.	Tu	31		Tu	31	<b>The sunken road near Bois d'Accroche, 1918.</b>
								<b>Capture of Kotah, 1858.</b>
								<b>Fighting in front of Amiens, 1918.</b>
								Regt. arrived at Shorncliffe, 1919.

APRIL			MAY			JUNE		
W	1		F	1	Landed at Ostend, 1794.	M	1	Arrived at Peshawur from Afghanistan, 1880.
Th	2	<b>Defeat of Holkar at Bhurtpore, 1805.</b>	S	2	Landed at Portsmouth from Calcutta, 1864.	Tu	2	
F	3	Marched to Perth, 1746.				W	3	<b>Kalkheuvcl, 1900.</b>
S	4	Bivouacked N.W. outskirts of Amiens, 1918.	S	3		Th	4	
S	5	<b>Rebels defeated at Boordah, 1859.</b>	M	4	Landed at Gravesend after 29 years' foreign service, 1823.	F	5	<b>Langemark, 1794.</b> Regt. dismounted, relieved Canadian Brigade in trenches, 1917.
M	6	Dismounted detachment from Lerida reinforced garrison of Barcelona, 1706.	Tu	5	Into billets at Campagne, 1915.	S	6	Regt. marched through Pretoria, 1900.
Tu	7	<b>Defence of Barcelona (lasted till May 11), 1706.</b>	W	6	Maj.-Gen. St. George appointed Colonel, 1740.	S	7	
W	8		Th	7	<b>Advance on Pretoria begun, 1900.</b>	M	8	Maj.-Gen. W. Mussenden appointed Colonel, 1895.
Th	9	Regt. arr. at Donker Hoek, 1900.	F	8	Into billets at Yvrencheux, 1916.	Tu	9	To Cahir, Fethard and Limerick from Leeds, 1897.
F	10	Biv. at Villers l'Hopital, 1918.	S	9	To the Curragh from Newbridge, 1872.	W	10	Sepree to Gwalior, 1858. To St. Riquier, 1916.
S	11	Billeted at Ligny-sur-Canche, 1918.	S	10	<b>Sand River, 1900.</b>	Th	11	<b>Diamond Hill, 1900.</b>
S	12	To Aldershot from Ireland, 1875.	M	11	Landed at Portsmouth from Crimea, 1856.	F	12	
M	13		Tu	12	Inspected by Queen Victoria, Portsmouth Dockyard, 1856.	S	13	Boers retired from Diamond Hill, 1900.
Tu	14	Regt. at Caulaincourt, 1917.	W	13		S	14	Regt. camped at Kameel Drift, 1900.
W	15	<b>Almanza. Brig.-Gen. Killigrew killed, 1707.</b>	Th	14	Regt. went into trenches near Vadencourt, 1917.	M	15	Draft from England landed in the Crimea, 1855.
Th	16	Into billets at Febvin-Palfart, 1918.	F	15		Tu	16	Amtree to Gwalior, 1858.
F	17		S	16	To Edinburgh, 1868.	W	17	<b>Gwalior, 1858.</b>
S	18		S	17	To Dundalk, 1857.	Th	18	<b>Kotah-ke-Serai, 1858.</b>
S	19	First detachment of Regt. left Liverpool for Crimea, 1854.	M	18	<b>Bousbecque, 1794</b> (capture of guns by left wing of Regt.).	F	19	Occupied Gwalior, 1858.
M	20		Tu	19	To Nottingham from Hounslow, 1852.	S	20	Marched to Cawnpore, 1804.
Tu	21	Second detachment left Liverpool for Crimea, 1854.	W	20	<b>Mazeena, Afghanistan, 1880.</b>	S	21	Regt. stationed at Hounslow, 1851.
W	22	<b>Leeuw Kop, 1900.</b>	Th	21	To Nusserabad, 1859.	M	22	Squadron in Jubilee procession, 1897.
Th	23		F	22	To Boufflers, 1918.	Tu	23	
F	24	<b>Thabanchu, 1900.</b>	S	23	Three troops to Northampton, 1834.	W	24	
S	25	Sailed from the Crimea for England, 1856.	S	24	Crossed the Vaal at Parys, 1900.	Th	25	
S	26	Regt. arrived at Cairo, 1922.	M	25		F	26	Reconnaissance under Lord Cardigan, 1854.
M	27	Third detachment left Liverpool for Crimea, 1854.	Tu	26	<b>Assault at Chundaree, 1858.</b>	S	27	To bivouac S. of Querrieu, 1916.
Tu	28	Occupied Thabanchu, 1900.	W	27	<b>Action at Klip River, 1900.</b>	M	28	
W	29	Shelled out of camp at Thabanchu, 1900.	Th	28	<b>Action at Johannesburg, 1900.</b>	Tu	29	
Th	30	Maj.-Gen. Philpot appointed Col., 1840.	F	29	<b>Action at Dornkop, 1900.</b>		30	
			S	30	Regt. in support at Vlamer-tinge, May 28 to June 14, 1915.			
			S	31	Peace declared after South African War, 1902.			

JULY			AUGUST			SEPTEMBER		
W	1	Royal Warrant designating Regt. VIII Dragoons, 1751. <b>Beginning of battle of the Somme, 1916.</b>	S	1	<b>Occupied Wonderfontein Stn., 1900.</b>	Tu	1	In the trenches at Authuille, 1915.
Th	2	In bivouac at Querrieu, 1916.	S	2		W	2	Left Dundalk for India, 1857.
F	3	Marched from Gwalior for Sepree, 1858.	M	3		Th	3	To Agra from Cawnpore, 1804. To billets at L'Etoile, 1915.
S	4	From Nottingham to Chobham Camp, 1853.	Tu	4	Regt. arr. at Portsmouth, 1796. England declared war against Germany, 1914.	F	4	Lt.-Gen. Sir R. Laurie appointed Colonel, 1799.
S	5		W	5	Sepree to Powree, 1858. To Halloy, 1918.	S	5	<b>Beejapore, 1858.</b>
M	6	<b>Alost, 1794</b> (40 VIII L.D., under Lt.-Col. Vandeleur, attacked 400 French Dragoons).	Th	6	To Longpré, 1918.	S	6	Sailed from Baltchik Bay for Crimea, 1854.
Tu	7	Camp near Tertry, 1917.	F	7	To Cachy, 1918.	M	7	Biv. at Bussy-les-Daours, 1916.
W	8		S	8	<b>Ad. to Harbonnières, 1918.</b>	Tu	8	<b>Fall of Sevastopol, 1855.</b>
Th	9	Marched from Pretoria for Olifantsfontein, 1900.	S	9	<b>Meharicourt, 1918.</b>	W	9	Marched from Carolina for Barberton, 1900.
F	10	Arrived at Coyecques, 1915.	M	10	In bivouac near Caix, 1918.	Th	10	
S	11	<b>Fighting round Olifantsfontein, 1900</b> (lasted till July 17).	Tu	11	Sailed from Portsmouth for Cape Town, 1796.	F	11	
S	12		W	12		S	12	Into trenches at Authuille, 1915. Landed at Southampton, 1923.
M	13	Bivouacked at Vivier Mill, 1916.	Th	13		S	13	Arrived at York, 1923.
Tu	14	Arrived at Chobham, 1853.	F	14	<b>Pursuit of rebels at Kottarrhea, 1858.</b>	M	14	<b>Attack on Montjuic and Barcelona, 1705.</b>
W	15	<b>Bazentin, 1916.</b>	S	15		Tu	15	Landed in Crimea, 1854. In bivouac at Mametz, 1916.
Th	16	<b>Olifantsfontein, 1900.</b>	M	16	<b>Skirmish, Traktir, 1855.</b>	W	16	To Montigny, on relief from trenches, 1915.
F	17	In bivouac at St. Michel, 1917.	Tu	17		Th	17	<b>Fall of Montjuic, 1705.</b>
S	18	To Newbridge from Ballincollig, 1848. To Hounslow from Norwich, 1893.	W	18	To Molliens-Vidame, 1916. To Thièvres, 1918.	F	18	To Outrebois, 1918.
S	19		Th	19	<b>Saragossa, 1710. Advance to Amplier, 1918.</b>	S	19	<b>Bulganak, 1854.</b>
M	20	To Dundalk from Edinburgh, 1869. Marched to Outrebois, 1918.	F	20	To bivouac at Senarpont, 1916.	S	20	<b>Alma, 1854.</b>
Tu	21		S	21	<b>Assault of Powree, 1858.</b>	M	21	<b>Flers-Courcelette, 1916.</b>
W	22		S	22	<b>Capture of Powree, 1858.</b>	Tu	22	Regt. mobilised for service in Mesopotamia, 1920.
Th	23	Marched to bivouac at Querrieu, 1916.	M	23	Into trenches near Authuille, 1915.	W	23	To Montrelet, 1915.
F	24	Embarked at Lisbon for Catalonia, 1705.	Tu	24	<b>Ad. to Contalmaison, 1918.</b>	Th	24	To Couin, 1918. "A" Squadron left Mosul, 1921.
S	25	Regt. restored and former officers reappointed, 1715.	W	25	Royal Warrant restoring Regt. to its former rank in the Army, 1715.	F	25	<b>Capture of Russian convoy, 1854.</b>
S	26		Th	26	<b>Belfast, S.A., 1900.</b>	S	26	<b>Advance on Balaclava, 1854.</b>
M	27	<b>Almenara, 1710. Capture of Pan Station, 1900.</b>	F	27	<b>Belfast, S.A., 1900.</b> To Lignereuil, 1918.	S	27	<b>Hindenburg Line, 1918.</b>
Tu	28		S	28	<b>Action at Nondweni, Zululand, 1901.</b> Embarked at Varna for Crimea, 1854.	M	28	"D" Squad. left Mosul, 1921.
W	29		Tu	29	Regt. left Cairo, 1923.	Tu	29	Regt. sailed for India, 1909.
Th	30		S	30	Embarked at Alexandria for England, 1923.	W	30	"C" Squad. left Mosul, 1921.
F	31		M	31				

OCTOBER			NOVEMBER			DECEMBER		
Th	1	St. Quentin Canal, 1918.	S	1	Leswarree, 1803. Regt. arrived at Kut, 1920.	Tu	1	Regt. crossed frontier into Germany at Eupen, 1918.
F	2	To Hervilly, 1918.	M	2		W	2	In bivouac at Heudicourt, 1917. Landed at Bombay, 1921.
S	3	Left Barberton for Machadodorp, 1900.	Tu	3	Arrived at Pretoria, 1900.	Th	3	Bivouac at Villers Faucon, 1917. Arrived at Deolali, 1921.
S	4	Surrender of Barcelona, 1705.	W	4		F	4	In trenches, Revelon farm, 1917.
M	5	Embarked at Queenstown for India, 1857. Left Umballa for France, 1914.	Th	5	Inkerman, 1854.	S	5	Returned to Villers Faucon, 1917.
Tu	6		F	6	To Vaucelles, 1918.	S	6	Brihuega, 1710.
W	7	Surprise of Holkar's Camp at Aurung, 1804.	S	7	To Arleux, 1918.	M	7	At Dormagen, Germany, 1918. Left Deolali, 1921.
Th	8	Beaurevoir, 1918.	M	8	To Labroye, 1918.	Tu	8	Marched to Cartigny, 1917. Em. at Bombay for Egypt, 1921.
F	9	Cambrai, 1918.	Th	9	To Mouchin, 1918.	W	9	Cologne, 1918.
S	10	Joined Gen. Mahon's brigade at Machadodorp, 1900.	Tu	10	Regt. landed at Marseilles and camped at La Valentine, 1914.	Th	10	Regt. arrived at Lucknow, 1919.
S	11	South African War began, 1899.	W	11	Armistice, 1918. To Maffles, 1918.	F	11	
M	12	Marched from Muttra to relief of Delhi, 1804	Th	12	To La Croix, 1918. Left Baghdad for Basra, 1921.	S	12	Regt. crossed the Rhine at Cologne, 1918.
Tu	13	Geluk, 1900.	F	13	Regt. arrived at Baghdad, 1920.	S	13	
W	14	Regt. embarked at Bombay for Mesopotamia, 1920.	S	14		M	14	
Th	15		S	15	Koondrye, 1858. Arrived at Orleans, 1914.	Tu	15	Capture of Deeg, 1804.
F	16	Regt. sailed from Bombay for France, 1914.	M	16	Pursuit of Holkar, 1804.	W	16	Arr. at Bombay from Queens-town, 1857.
S	17		Tu	17	Furruckabad, 1804.	Th	17	Rout of Pindaris, 1817.
S	18	Capitulation of Agra, 1803.	W	18	Regt. embarked at Devonport for India, 1919.	F	18	
M	19	Sindwaha, 1858. Regt. landed at Bombay, 1909.	Th	19	Arrived at Cape of Good Hope, 1796. Arrived Aldershot from South Africa, 1903.	S	19	Regt. arrived at Mosul, 1920.
Tu	20	Regt. landed at Basra, 1920.	F	20	Cambrai, 1917.	S	20	To Béthune, 1914.
W	21	Regt. arrived at Lucknow, 1909.	S	21	Cambrai, 1917.	M	21	Festubert, 1914.
Th	22		M	22	To Equancourt, 1917.	Tu	22	Givenchy, 1914. Landed at Suez, 1921.
F	23	Hon. Joseph Yorke ap. Col., 1758.	Tu	23	To Bray, 1917.	W	23	Olifants Nek, 1900. Arrived at Helmieh, 1921.
S	24		W	24	To Vinalmont, 1918.	Th	24	Arrived at Newcastle from Flanders, 1795.
S	25	Balaclava, 1854.	Th	25		F	25	Christmas Day.
M	26	Arr. at Heidelberg, S.A., 1900.	F	26	Left Orleans, 1914. Embarked at Basra for India, 1921.	S	26	Left Muttra for Afghanistan, 1879.
Tu	27		S	27	Arrived at Allouagne, 1914.	S	27	Marched from Welverdiend, 1900.
W	28	Sailed from Cape Town for England, 1903.	Th	28		M	28	Arrived Ventersdorp, 1900.
Th	29		F	29	To Jalhay, on German frontier, 1918.	Tu	29	To billets at Bomy, 1914.
F	30	Left Heidelberg for Pretoria, 1900.	M	30	Bois Gauche, Cambrai, 1917.	W	30	To Potchefstroom, 1900. Regt. escorted King and Queen, Calcutta, 1911.
S	31	Kalunga, 1814.				Th	31	

## II. SOME RECORDS OF SPORT

### RACING

#### VIII<sup>TH</sup> KING'S ROYAL IRISH HUSSARS REGIMENTAL CHALLENGE CUP, 1868.

- 1868. Manchester, 2nd April. Won by Captain Chaplin's, V.C., Ch. G. "Saddington." (Owner.)
- 1869. Edinburgh, 13th April. Won by Lieut. McCalmont's B. R. G. "Acrobat." (Lieut. Birkett.)
- 1870. Ardee. Won by Captain Burke's Ch. G. "Chrome Yellow." (Owner.)
- 1871. Baldoyle, 29th April. Won by Captain Chaplin's, V.C., Ch. M. "Autumn Rose."
- 1872. Newbridge, 8th April. Won by Cornet Pringle's Ch. H. "French Horn." (Lieut. Hickman.)
- 1873. Mullingar. Won by Captain McCalmont's B.G. "Gelespoir." (Mr. Birkett.)
- 1874. Won by Mr. Miller's G. G. "Catsup," aged. (Captain Burke.)  
12st. 8lb.
- 1876. Won by Mr. Crofton's B. G. "Abdullah," aged. (Owner.)  
12st. 7lb.
- 1877. Won by Captain Abbott's B. M. "Austrey." (Mr. Davidson.)
- 1878. Won by Mr. Williams' Ch. G. "Red Cross Knight," 6 years. (Owner.) 12st. 7lb.
- 1891. Norwich. Won by Captain Le Gallais' B. G. "MacMahon." (Owner.) 12st. 7lb.
- 1892. Norwich. Won by Captain B. Mahon's Bn. G. "Astrologer." (Owner.) 12st. 7lb.
- 1893. Norwich. Won by Major P. L. Clowes' B. M. "Princess." (Owner.) 12st. 11lb.
- 1896. Wetherby. Won by Lieut. De Bathe's B. G. "Parallax." (Owner.)

- 1897. Wetherby. Won by Lieut. F. J. C. Howard's B. M. "Moonshine," aged. (Owner.) 12st. 7lb.
- 1898. Fethard. Won by Lieut. F. J. C. Howard's B.M. "Moonshine," aged. (Capt. Burns-Lindow.) 12st. 7lb.
- 1899. Mullaboden. Won by Lieut. E. A. S. O'Brien's B. G. "Baccarat II," aged. (Owner.) 12st. 7lb.
- 1904. Aldershot. Won by Lieut. H. F. Partridge's B. G. "Loch Lomond," aged. (Owner.) 12st. 7lb.

SUBALTERN'S CHALLENGE CUP (*presented to Lieut.-Col. Davidson and the Officers 8th Hussars by Major E. C. Paley on leaving the Regiment, May, 1893*).

- 1896. Wetherby. Won by Lieut. O'Brien's Br. G. "Baccarat." (Owner.)
- 1897. Wetherby. Won by Lieut. F. J. C. Howard's B. M. "Moonshine," aged. (Owner.) 12st. 3lb.
- 1898. Fethard. Won by Lieut. E. A. S. O'Brien's Br. G. "Baccarat." (Owner.) 12st. 3lb.
- 1899. Mullaboden. Won by Lieut. F. M. Jennings' B. G. "May Boy." (Owner.) 12st. 3lb.
- 1904. Aldershot. Won by Lieut. H. F. Partridge's B.G. "Loch Lomond," aged. (Owner.) 12st. 3lb.

HEAVY WEIGHT POINT-TO-POINT CHALLENGE CUP (*presented to the Officers 8th Hussars by Captains G. M. Mort and C. J. McL. Lomer, 1905*).

- 1905. Aldershot. Won by Capt. Sir C. B. Lowther's "Miss Tights." (Owner.) 14st. Four starters.
- 1906. Aldershot. Won by Capt. Sir C. B. Lowther's Br. M. "Miss Tights." (Owner.) 14st. Nine starters.
- 1907. Colchester. Won by Capt. Sir C. B. Lowther's Br. M. "Miss Tights." (Owner.) 14st. Eleven starters.
- 1908. Colchester. Won by Lieut. Charters' Br. C. "Blue Rock." (Owner.) 14st. Twelve starters.

- 1909. Colchester. Won by Lieut. E. Blakiston-Houston's B. C. "Cloghane." (Owner.) 14st. Twelve starters.
- 1924. York. Won by Capt. W. S. C. Crawshay's Ch. G. "Farlington." (Owner.) 14st. Eight starters.
- 1925. York. Won by Capt. W. S. C. Crawshay's Ch. G. "Farlington." (Owner.) 14st. Five starters.
- 1926. York. Won by Major A. R. Mulliner's B. M. "Hidden Treasure." (Owner.) 14st. Four starters.

8TH K.R.I. HUSSARS' POINT-TO-POINT RACES CHALLENGE CUP (*presented to Lieut.-Col. J. Davidson and the Officers of the Regiment by their Hunting Friends in Norfolk in appreciation of the excellent Sport shown by the Regimental Staghounds during the seasons 1890-1893*).

- 1894. Hounslow. Won by Major Clowes' B. M. "Princess." (Owner.) 12st. 7lb. Fourteen starters.
- 1895. Hounslow. Won by Major Clowes' B. M. "Princess." (Owner.) 12st. 7lb. Ten starters.
- 1896. Leeds. Won by Capt. Langdale's B. G. "Etton." (Owner.) 12st. 7lb. Twenty-four starters.
- 1897. Leeds. Won by Capt. H. F. Deare's Ch. G. "Gold Mohur." (Owner.) 12st. 7lb. Nineteen starters.
- 1898. Fethard. Won by Lieut. F. M. Jennings' B. G. "May Boy." (Owner.) 12st. 7lb. Ten starters.
- 1899. Barrettstown. Won by Capt. G. W. Burns-Lindows' B. G. "San Marco." (Owner.) 12st. 7lb. Thirteen starters.
- 1904. Aldershot. Won by Capt. E. A. S. O'Brien's B. G. "Fortunes Well." (Owner.) 12st. 7lb. Seventeen starters.
- 1905. Aldershot. Won by Mr. H. C. Malet's "Catapult." (Owner.) 12st. 7lb. Ten starters.
- 1906. Aldershot. Won by Lieut. J. E. Blakiston-Houston's B. G. "Scandal." (Owner.) 12st. 7lb. Fourteen starters.
- 1907. Colchester. Won by Lieut. J. E. Blakiston-Houston's B. G. "Scandal." (Owner.) 12st. 7lb. Fourteen starters.

1908. Colchester. Won by Lieut. Whinyates' B. G. "Autumn Leaf." (Lieut. Weldon.) 12st. 7lb. Fourteen starters.
1909. Colchester. Won by Lieut. H. N. M. Cleggs' Ch. G. "Bentworth II." (Lieut. W. P. Armitage.) 12st. 7lb. Ten starters.
1924. York. Won by Lieut. D. S. Cripps' B. G. "Madcap." (Owner.) 12st. 7lb. Ten starters.
1925. York. Won by Lieut. D. S. Cripps' B. G. "Madcap." (Owner.) 12st. 7lb. Four starters.
1926. York. Won by Lieut. D. S. Cripps' B. G. "Madcap." (Owner.) 12st. 7lb. Four starters.

THE SAINT PATRICK'S HUNT CUP FOR BONA FIDE HUNTERS OF OFFICERS OF THE REGIMENT (*presented by Lieut. Arthur William Ball, 17th March, 1868*).

1868. Manchester. Won by Major Mussenden's Br. G. "John O'Holderness."
1869. Edinburgh. Won by Major Mussenden's Br. G. "John O'Holderness."
1870. Ardee. Won by Captain Burke's Ch. G. "Chrome Yellow."
1871. Baldoyle. Won by Captain Malet's B. G. "Tilbury Nogo."
1872. Newbridge. Won by Lieut. Hickman's Br. G. "Blue Pill."
1873. Mullingar. Won by Lieut. Crofton's B. M. "Lady."
1874. Mullingar. Won by Lieut. Hickman's Br. M. "Bonny Blink."
1876. Won by Capt. Chaplin's V.C., B. G. "Tom Thumb," aged. (Mr. Davidson.)
1877. Won by Mr. Williams' B. G. "Remus," 6 years. (Owner.)
1878. Won by Mr. Williams' Gr. M. "Moonstone," aged.
1891. Norwich. Won by Capt. Wood's B. G. "Wedlock."
1892. Norwich. Won by Major Clowes' B. M. "Princess." (Owner.)
1893. Norwich. Won by Sir F. Burdett's B. G. "The Conjuror." (Capt. Duff.)

- 1896. Wetherby. Won by Capt. Le Gallais' Ch. M. "Parma."  
(Owner.)
- 1897. Wetherby. Won by Lieut. W. B. C. Burdon's B. M. "New  
Moon," aged. (Owner.) 12st. 7lb.
- 1898. Fethard. Won by Lieut. F. M. Jennings' B. G. "May Boy."  
(Owner.) 12st. 7lb.
- 1899. Mullaboden. Won by Capt. C. H. Campbell's Br. M. "Village  
Queen." (Owner.) 12st. 7lb.
- 1925. Wetherby. Won by 2nd-Lieut. A. G. Wodehouse's Br. M.  
"Lady Betty IV." (Owner.) 12st. 7lb.

THE ARMY LIGHT WEIGHT POINT-TO-POINT RACE.

- 1899. Won by Lieut. E. A. S. O'Brien's "Barracat." (Owner.)

PIG-STICKING.

*Kadir Cup.*

- 1887. Won by Clowes, (Mahon speared first, but could shew no  
blood.)
- 1888. Won by Mahon.
- 1889. Won by Le Gallais.  
(In the three years 1887-1889 all the riders in the final  
heats were officers of the regiment).

*Hog-Hunter's Cup.*

- 1888. Won by Mahon.
- 1892. Won by Le Gallais.

*Mutra Cup.*

- 1887. Won by Vesey.
- 1889. Won by Mahon.

POLO.

*The Indian Inter-Regimental Tournament.*

- 1886. Won at Meerut, (team: Le Gallais, Vesey, Fell and Duff).
- 1887. Won at Umballa, (team: Le Gallais, Vesey, Henderson and  
Duff).

*The Subalterns' Inter-Regimental Tournament.*

- 1919. Won at Ranelagh, (team: Atkinson-Willes, Hornby, Rowley  
and Charters till disabled, then Bradish-Ellames).

## III. SUCCESSION OF COLONELS

HENRY CONYNNGHAM	..	..	..	..	..	Jan. 18, 1693
ROBERT KILLIGREW	..	..	..	..	..	Jan. 26, 1706
JOHN PEPPER	..	..	..	..	..	Apr. 15, 1707
PHINEAS BOWLES	..	..	..	..	..	Mar. 23, 1719
RICHARD MUNDEN	..	..	..	..	..	Nov. 19, 1722
Sir ROBERT RICH, Bart.	..	..	..	..	..	Sept. 23, 1725
Hon. CHARLES CATHCART	..	..	..	..	..	Jan. 1, 1731
Sir ADOLPHUS OUGHTON, Bart.	..	..	..	..	..	Aug. 7, 1733
CLEMENT NEVILLE	..	..	..	..	..	June 27, 1737
RICHARD ST. GEORGE	..	..	..	..	..	May 6, 1740
Hon. JOHN WALDEGRAVE	..	..	..	..	..	Jan. 22, 1755
Hon. JOSEPH YORKE	..	..	..	..	..	Oct. 23, 1758
JOHN SEVERNE	..	..	..	..	..	Oct. 27, 1760
Sir CHARLES GREY, K.B.	..	..	..	..	..	July 13, 1787
FRANCIS LASCELLES	..	..	..	..	..	Mar. 19, 1789
Sir CHARLES GREY, K.B.	..	..	..	..	..	Mar. 23, 1797
Sir ROBERT LAURIE, Bart.	..	..	..	..	..	Sept. 4, 1799
Sir JOHN FLOYD, Bart.	..	..	..	..	..	Sept. 13, 1804
Sir BANASTRE TARLETON, Bart., G.C.B.	..	..	..	..	..	Jan. 15, 1818
Sir WILLIAM KEIR GRANT, G.C.B., K.C.H.	..	..	..	..	..	Feb. 1, 1833
Sir JOSEPH STRATON, K.C.H.	..	..	..	..	..	Aug. 24, 1839
PHILIP PHILPOT	..	..	..	..	..	Apr. 30, 1840
Sir JOHN BROWN, K.C.H.	..	..	..	..	..	Apr. 4, 1843
EARL OF LUCAN, K.C.B.	..	..	..	..	..	Nov. 17, 1855
JOHN LAWRENSEN	..	..	..	..	..	Feb. 22, 1865
JOHN CHARLES HOPE GIBSON	..	..	..	..	..	Dec. 10, 1868
RODOLPH DE SALIS, C.B.	..	..	..	..	..	Sept. 22, 1875
WILLIAM CHARLES FORREST, C.B.	..	..	..	..	..	Mar. 14, 1880
V.C. Sir CHARLES CRAUFURD FRASER, K.C.B.	..	..	..	..	..	June 25, 1886
WILLIAM MUSSENDEN	..	..	..	..	..	June 8, 1895
Sir BRYAN THOMAS MAHON, K.C.B., K.C.V.O., D.S.O.	..	..	..	..	..	Mar. 7, 1910

IV. COMMANDING OFFICERS SINCE 1750

JOHN SEVERNE .. .. .	Feb. 20, 1750
WILLIAM LUSHINGTON .. .. .	Nov. 29, 1760
FRANCIS LASCELLES .. .. .	May 31, 1768
ANDREW LYON .. .. .	May 8, 1780
HON. ROBERT HENRY SOUTHWELL .. .. .	Apr. 4, 1781
RICHARD ST. GEORGE .. .. .	Mar. 31, 1788
RICHARD RICH WILFORD .. .. .	Oct. 31, 1789
THOMAS PAKENHAM VANDELEUR .. .. .	Mar. 1, 1794
JOHN SULLIVAN WOOD .. .. .	June 11, 1803
ROBERT ROLLO GILLESPIE .. .. .	Apr. 16, 1807
HON. HENRY WESTENRA .. .. .	Aug. 13, 1813
LORD GEORGE WILLIAM RUSSELL .. .. .	Oct. 28, 1824
HON. GEORGE BERKELEY MOLYNEUX .. .. .	Nov. 21, 1828
JAMES MCCALL .. .. .	Sept. 17, 1841
FREDERICK GEORGE SHEWELL, C.B. .. .. .	Feb. 19, 1847
RODOLPH DE SALIS .. .. .	Oct. 2, 1856
FRANCIS EDMUND MACNAGHTEN .. .. .	Feb. 21, 1865
JOHN PUGET .. .. .	Apr. 5, 1871
WILLIAM MUSSENDEN .. .. .	Nov. 14, 1874
V.C. JOHN WORTHY CHAPLIN .. .. .	Nov. 14, 1879
HENRY LANGTRY .. .. .	Nov. 14, 1883
THOMAS ASTELL ST. QUINTIN .. .. .	July 20, 1887
JAMES DAVIDSON .. .. .	Oct. 19, 1892
PETER LEGH CLOWES, C.B. .. .. .	Oct. 19, 1897
CHARLES EDWARD DUFF, C.B. .. .. .	Oct. 19, 1901
HARRY NEWMAN MORGAN THOYTS .. .. .	Oct. 19, 1905
HENRY FOULKES DEARE .. .. .	Oct. 19, 1909
FRANCIS WILLIAM MUSSENDEN .. .. .	Oct. 19, 1913
GUY MACAULAY MORT, D.S.O. .. .. .	Oct. 19, 1917
JOHN VAN DER BYL, D.S.O. .. .. .	Nov. 1, 1920
ANDREW CURELL .. .. .	June 15, 1924

#

## 1702—Continued

*Quartermasters*—continued

Andrew King  
Gideon Wardlow  
Charles King

*Chaplain*

Clotworthy Gowan ..... Dec. 19 1700

*Chirurgion*

John Stewart

## 1708

*Colonel*

John Pepper..... Apr. 15 1707

*Lieut.-Colonel*

William Stewart .....

*Major*

John Lastangues .....

*Captains*

William Mathews.....  
Andrew Nesbitt ..... Apr. 15 1707  
Adam Bellamy..... Dec. 13 1706

*Capt.-Lieutenant*

Andrew Knox ..... Apr. 15 1707

*Lieutenants*

George Mathews ..... June 10 1706  
James Norris..... Apr. 15 1707  
Richard Stedman ..... Apr. 15 1707

*Cornets*

William Berkeley ..... Apr. 15 1707  
Francis Godfrey ..... Apr. 15 1707

## 1710

*Colonel*

John Pepper, *Major-Gen.*.. April 15 1707

*Lieut.-Colonel*

John Upton..... Apr. 12 1709

*Major*

Thomas Erle..... Dec. 24 1708

*Captains*

Adam Bellamy ..... Dec. 13 1706  
Thomas Pitt ..... Apr. 12 1709  
Thomas Gleinham ..... June 6 1709  
Andrew Knox ..... Jan. 20 1709  
John Stanhope, *Capt.-*  
*Lieut.* ..... Jan. 20 1709

## 1714

*Colonel*

John Pepper, *Major-Gen.*.. Apr. 15 1707

*Lieut.-Colonel*

Thomas Erle

*Major*

Adam Bellamy

*Captains*

Sir Richard Vernon  
Andrew Knox ..... Jan. 20 1709

## 1714—Continued

*Captains*—continued

John Pitt  
William Cleland  
James Pelham ..... Mar. 7 1711

*Lieutenants*

John Stanhope, *Capt.-Lieut.* Jan. 20 1709  
John Alexander  
James Norris  
John Skinton  
Henry D'Hourse  
Richard Stedman  
Chris. Zobell  
Stephen Du Casse

*Cornets*

William Berkeley  
Richard Harwood  
John Knox  
Francis Godfrey  
Samuel Blount  
William Wolesey  
Robert Stevenson ..... Oct. 24 1710

*Quartermasters*

Francis Sempill  
James Johnson  
John McManus  
Richard Croft  
Robert Benson  
John Gordon  
Henry Willington  
John McLane

*Chaplain*

Nicholas Finglas

*Surgeon*

John Dedier ..... Nov. 1 1707

## 1715

*Colonel*

John Pepper, *Major-Gen.*.. April 15 1707

*Lieut.-Colonel*

Thomas Erle..... July 22 1715

*Major*

Adam Bellamy ..... July 22 1715

*Captains*

James Pelham ..... Mar. 7 1711  
Edward Wills ..... July 22 1715  
John Pitt ..... Mar. 1 1715

*Lieutenants*

Thomas Echlin..... July 22 1715  
Christopher Zobell ..... July 22 1715  
John Skinton ..... July 22 1715  
William Kerr..... July 22 1715  
Richard Harwood ..... July 22 1715  
Vincent Peyton ..... July 22 1715

*Cornets*

Robert Stevenson ..... Oct. 24 1710  
Samuel Blount ..... July 22 1715

## 1715—Continued

*Cornets—continued*

James Johnson .....	July 22	1715
George Pepper .....	July 22	1715
Guy Vissoise .....	July 22	1715
John Withers .....	July 22	1715
Alexander Steuart .....	Sept. 26	1715

*Chaplain*

Roger Royston .....	July 22	1715
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*Adjutant*

Richard Harwood .....	July 22	1715
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*Surgeon*

John Dedier .....	Nov. 1	1707
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## 1716

*Colonel*

John Pepper, <i>Major-Gen.</i> ..	April 15	1707
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*Lieut.-Colonel*

Thomas Erle .....	July 22	1716
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*Major*

Adam Bellamy .....	July 22	1716
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*Captains*

Edward Wills .....	July 22	1716
William Bland .....	Jan. 20	1716
Lord Ossulston .....	Apr. 16	1716

*Lieutenants*

Thomas Echlin .....	July 22	1715
Chris. Zobel .....	July 22	1715
John Skinton .....	July 22	1715
William Kerr .....	July 22	1715
Richard Harwood .....	July 22	1715
Vincent Peyton .....	July 22	1715

*Cornets*

Robert Stevenson .....	Oct. 24	1710
James Johnson .....	July 22	1715
George Pepper .....	July 22	1715
Guy Vissoise .....	July 22	1715
John Withers .....	July 22	1715
Alexander Steuart .....	Aug. 22	1715
Sheffield Austin .....	July 28	1716

*Chaplain*

Roger Royston .....	July 22	1715
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*Adjutant*

Richard Harwood .....	July 22	1715
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*Surgeon*

John Dedier .....	Nov. 1	1707
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## 1717

*Colonel*

John Pepper, <i>Major-Gen.</i> ..	April 15	1707
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*Lieut.-Colonel*

Thomas Erle .....	July 22	1716
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## 1717—Continued

*Major*

Adam Bellamy .....	July 22	1716
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*Captains*

Edward Wills .....	July 22	1716
William Bland .....	Jan. 20	1716
Lord Ossulston .....	April 16	1716

*Lieutenants*

Thomas Echlin, <i>Capt.-Lieut.</i> ..	July 22	1715
Christopher Zobel .....	July 22	1715
John Skinton .....	July 22	1715
William Kerr .....	July 22	1715
Richard Harwood .....	July 22	1715
Vincent Peyton .....	July 22	1715

*Cornets*

Robert Stevenson .....	Oct. 24	1710
James Johnson .....	July 22	1715
George Pepper .....	July 22	1715
Guy Vissoise .....	July 22	1715
John Withers .....	July 22	1715
Alexander Steuart .....	Aug. 22	1715
Sheffield Austin .....	July 28	1716

## 1718

*Colonel*

John Pepper, <i>Major-Gen.</i> ..	April 15	1707
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*Lieut.-Colonel*

Thomas Erle .....	July 22	1716
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*Major*

Adam Bellamy .....	July 22	1716
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*Captains*

Edward Wills .....	July 22	1716
William Bland .....	Jan. 20	1716
Lord Ossulston .....	April 16	1716

*Lieutenants*

Thomas Echlin, <i>Capt.-Lieut.</i> ..	July 22	1715
Christopher Zobel .....	July 22	1715
John Skinton .....	July 22	1715
William Kerr .....	July 22	1715
Richard Harwood .....	July 22	1715
Vincent Peyton .....	July 22	1715

*Cornets*

Robert Stevenson .....	Oct. 24	1710
James Johnson .....	July 22	1715
George Pepper .....	July 22	1715
Guy Vissoise .....	July 22	1715
John Withers .....	July 22	1715
Alexander Steuart .....	Aug. 22	1715
Sheffield Austin .....	July 28	1716

*Quartermasters between 1718 and 1722*

Francis Sempill
James Johnson
John McManus
Richard Croft

## 1718—Continued

*Quartermasters between 1718 and 1722—continued*

Robert Benson  
John Gordon  
Henry Willington  
John MacLane

*Chaplain between 1718 and 1722*

Nicholas Finglas

*Surgeon*

John Dedier ..... Nov. 1 1707

## 1719

*Colonel*

John Pepper, *Major-Gen.* . April 15 1707

*Lieut.-Colonel*

Thomas Erle..... July 22 1716

*Major*

Samuel Walter Whitshed.. Nov. 20 1718

*Captains*

Edward Wills ..... July 22 1716  
William Bland ..... Jan. 20 1716  
Lord Ossulston ..... April 16 1716

*Lieutenants*

Thomas Echlin, *Capt.-*  
*Lieut.* ..... July 22 1715  
Christopher Zobell ..... July 22 1715  
John Skinton ..... July 22 1715  
William Kerr ..... July 22 1715  
Richard Harwood ..... July 22 1715  
Vincent Peyton ..... July 22 1715

*Cornets*

Robert Stevenson ..... Oct. 24 1710  
James Johnson ..... July 22 1715  
George Pepper ..... July 22 1715  
Guy Vissouse ..... July 22 1715  
John Withers ..... July 22 1715  
Alexander Steuart ..... Aug. 22 1715  
Sheffield Austin ..... July 28 1716

## 1720

*Colonel*

Phineas Bowles, *Brig.-Gen.* Mar. 23 1719

*Lieut.-Colonel*

Thomas Erle..... July 22 1716

*Major*

Samuel Walter Whitshed.. Nov. 20 1718

*Captains*

Edward Wills ..... July 22 1716  
William Bland ..... Jan. 22 1716  
Lord Ossulston ..... April 16 1716

*Lieutenants*

Thomas Echlin, *Capt.-*  
*Lieut.* ..... July 22 1715  
Christopher Zobell ..... July 22 1715  
John Skinton ..... July 22 1715

## 1720—Continued

*Lieutenants—continued*

William Kerr ..... July 22 1715  
Richard Harwood ..... July 22 1715  
James Johnson ..... Mar. 6 1719

*Cornets*

George Pepper ..... July 22 1715  
Guy Vissouse ..... July 22 1715  
John Withers ..... July 22 1715  
Alexander Steuart ..... Aug. 22 1715  
Sheffield Austin ..... July 28 1716  
Thomas Erle..... Mar. 6 1719  
Richard Skinton ..... Mar. 6 1719

*Surgeon*

John Hogge ..... Sept. 10 1719

## 1721

*Colonel*

Phineas Bowles, *Brig.-Gen.* Mar. 23 1719

*Lieut.-Colonel*

Samuel Walter Whitshed.. May 2 1720

*Major*

Henry de Grangues ..... July 17 1720

*Captains*

William Bland ..... Jan. 20 1716  
Lord Ossulston ..... April 16 1716  
George Macartney ..... June 3 1720  
John Hamilton ..... July 17 1720

*Lieutenants*

Thomas Echlin, *Capt.-*  
*Lieut.* ..... July 22 1715  
Christopher Zobell ..... July 22 1715  
William Kerr ..... July 22 1715  
Richard Harwood ..... July 22 1715  
James Johnson ..... Mar. 6 1719  
Charles Bowles ..... Feb. 13 1720

*Cornets*

George Pepper ..... July 22 1715  
Guy Vissouse ..... July 22 1715  
John Withers ..... July 22 1715  
Alexander Steuart ..... Aug. 22 1715  
Sheffield Austin ..... July 28 1716  
Thomas Erle..... Mar. 6 1719  
Richard Skinton ..... Mar. 6 1719

## 1722

*Colonel*

Phineas Bowles, *Brig.-Gen.* Mar. 23 1719

*Lieut.-Colonel*

Samuel Walter Whitshed.. May 2 1720

*Major*

Henry de Grangues ..... July 17 1720

*Captain*

William Bland ..... Jan. 20 1716

## 1722—Continued

*Lieutenants*

Thomas Echlin, <i>Capt.-</i>		
<i>Lieut.</i> .....	July 22	1715
Christopher Zobell .....	July 22	1715
Richard Harwood .....	July 22	1715
James Johnson .....	Mar. 6	1719
Charles Bowles .....	Feb. 13	1720
George Stanhope .....	Mar. 31	1721

*Cornets*

Thomas Erle .....	Mar. 6	1719
Richard Skinton .....	Mar. 6	1719
Fairfax Jenkins .....	Jan. 31	17 $\frac{2}{3}$ $\frac{1}{1}$
Francis Baillie .....	Mar. 31	1721

## 1723

*Colonel*

Richard Munden .....	Nov. 19	1722
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*Lieut.-Colonel*

Samuel Walter Whitshed..	May 2	1720
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*Major*

Henry de Grangues .....	July 17	1720
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*Captain*

William Bland .....	Jan. 20	1716
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*Lieutenants*

Thomas Echlin, <i>Capt.-</i>		
<i>Lieut.</i> .....	July 22	1715
Christopher Zobell .....	July 22	1715
Richard Harwood .....	July 22	1715
James Johnson .....	Mar. 6	1719
Charles Bowles .....	Feb. 13	1720
Thomas Erle .....	July 22	1722

*Cornets*

Richard Skinton .....	Mar. 6	1719
Fairfax Jenkins .....	Jan. 31	17 $\frac{2}{3}$ $\frac{1}{1}$
Francis Baillie .....	Mar. 31	1721
Whitney Mackean .....	Mar. 10	1722

## 1724

*Colonel*

Richard Munden .....	Nov. 19	1722
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*Lieut.-Colonel*

Samuel Walter Whitshed..	May 2	1720
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*Major*

Henry de Grangues .....	July 17	1720
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*Captain*

William Bland .....	Jan. 20	1716
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*Lieutenants*

Thomas Echlin, <i>Capt.-</i>		
<i>Lieut.</i> .....	July 22	1715
Christopher Zobell .....	July 22	1715
Richard Harwood .....	July 22	1715
James Johnson .....	Mar. 6	1719
Charles Bowles .....	Feb. 13	1720
Thomas Erle .....	July 22	1722

## 1725

*Colonel*

Richard Munden,		
<i>Brig-Gen.</i> Nov. 19		1722

*Lieut.-Colonel*

Samuel Walter Whitshed	May 2	1720
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*Major*

Henry de Grangues ....	July 17	1720
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*Captains*

William Bland .....	Jan. 20	1716
James, Lord Somerville		

*Lieutenants*

Thomas Echlin, <i>Capt.-</i>		
<i>Lieut.</i> .....	July 22	1715
Christopher Zobell .....	July 22	1715
Richard Harwood .....	July 22	1715
James Johnson .....	Mar. 6	1719
Charles Bowles .....	Feb. 13	1720
Thomas Erle .....	July 22	1722

*Cornets*

John Withers .....	July 22	1716
Richard Skinton .....	Mar. 6	1719
William Berkeley		
Fairfax Jenkins .....	Jan. 31	17 $\frac{2}{3}$ $\frac{1}{1}$
Francis Baillie .....	Mar. 13	1721
Whitney Mackean .....	Mar. 10	1722

*Chaplain*

William Cross		
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*Surgeon*

John Hogge .....	Sept. 20	1719
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## 1726

*Colonel*

Sir Robert Rich, Bart. ....	Sept. 20	1725
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*Lieut.-Colonel*

Samuel Walter Whitshed..	May 2	1720
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*Major*

Henry de Grangues .....	July 17	1720
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*Captains*

William Bland .....	Jan. 20	1716
Sheffield Austin .....	June 15	1725

*Lieutenants*

Thomas Echlin, <i>Capt.-</i>		
<i>Lieut.</i> .....	July 22	1715
Richard Harwood .....	July 22	1715
James Johnson .....	Mar. 6	1719
Charles Bowles .....	Feb. 3	1720
Thomas Erle .....	July 22	1722
William Berkeley .....	Dec. 3	1725

*Cornets*

John Withers .....	July 22	1716
Richard Skinton .....	Mar. 6	1719
Fairfax Jenkins .....	Jan. 31	17 $\frac{2}{3}$ $\frac{1}{1}$

## 1726—Continued

*Cornets*—continued

Francis Baillie .....	Mar. 31	1721
Whitney Mackean .....	Mar. 10	1722
Robert Saunderson .....	Dec. 3	1725

## 1727

*Colonel*

Sir Robert Rich, Bart....	Sept. 20	1725
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*Lieut.-Colonel*

Samuel Walter Whitshed..	May 2	1720
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*Major*

Henry De Grangues.....	July 17	1720
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*Captains*

William Bland .....	Jan. 20	1716
Sheffield Austin .....	June 15	1725
Cuthbert Ellison .....	Apr. 11	1723

*Capt.-Lieutenant*

Richard Harwood .....	May 6	1726
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*Lieutenants*

James Johnson .....	Mar. 6	1719
Charles Bowles .....	Feb. 13	1720
Thomas Erle .....	July 22	1722
William Berkeley .....	Dec. 3	1725
John Withers .....	May 6	1726

*Cornets*

Richard Skinton .....	Mar. 6	1719
Fairfax Jenkins .....	Jan. 31	1720
Francis Baillie .....	May 31	1721
Whitney Mackean .....	Mar. 10	1722
Robert Saunderson .....	Dec. 3	1725
Charles Churchill .....	May 6	1726

*Chaplain*

William Cross .....		
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*Surgeon*

William Duncan .....		
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## 1728

*Colonel*

Sir Robert Rich, Brig.-Gen.	Sept. 20	1725
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*Lieut.-Colonel*

Samuel Walter Whitshed..	May 2	1720
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*Major*

Henry De Grangues .....	July 17	1720
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*Captains*

William Bland .....	Jan. 20	1716
Sheffield Austin .....	June 15	1725
Cuthbert Ellison .....	Apr. 11	1723

*Capt.-Lieutenant*

Richard Harwood .....	May 6	1726
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*Lieutenants*

James Johnson .....	Mar. 6	1719
Charles Bowles .....	Feb. 13	1720
Thomas Erle .....	July 22	1722
William Berkeley .....	Dec. 3	1725
John Withers .....	May 6	1726

## 1728—Continued

*Cornets*

Richard Skinton .....	Mar. 6	1719
Fairfax Jenkins .....	Jan. 31	1720
Francis Baillie .....	Mar. 31	1721
Whitney Mackean .....	Mar. 10	1722
Robert Saunderson .....	Dec. 3	1725
Charles Churchill .....	May 6	1726

## 1729

*Colonel*

Sir Robert Rich, Brig.-Gen.	Sept. 20	1725
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*Lieut.-Colonel*

Samuel Walter Whitshed .	May 2	1720
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*Major*

Henry De Grangues.....	July 17	1720
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*Captains*

William Bland .....	Jan. 20	1716
Sheffield Austin .....	June 15	1725
Cuthbert Ellison .....	April 11	1723

*Capt.-Lieutenant*

Richard Harwood .....	May 6	1726
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*Lieutenants*

James Johnson .....	Mar. 6	1719
Charles Bowles .....	Feb. 13	1720
Thomas Erle .....	July 22	1722
William Berkeley .....	Dec. 3	1725
John Withers .....	May 6	1726

*Cornets*

Richard Skinton .....	Mar. 6	1719
Fairfax Jenkins.....	Jan. 31	1720
Francis Baillie .....	Mar. 31	1721
Whitney Mackean .....	Mar. 10	1722
Robert Saunderson .....	Dec. 3	1725
Charles Churchill .....	May 6	1726

## 1730

*Colonel*

Hon. Charles Cathcart....	Jan. 1	1730
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*Lieut.-Colonel*

Samuel Walter Whitshed .	May 2	1720
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*Major*

Henry De Grangues.....	July 17	1720
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*Captains*

William Bland .....	Jan. 20	1716
Sheffield Austin .....	June 15	1725
Cuthbert Ellison .....	April 11	1723

*Capt.-Lieutenant*

Richard Harwood .....	May 6	1726
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*Lieutenants*

James Johnson .....	Mar. 6	1719
Charles Bowles .....	Feb. 13	1720
Thomas Erle .....	July 22	1722
William Berkeley .....	Dec. 3	1725
John Withers .....	May 6	1726

*Cornets* 1730—Continued

Richard Skinton .....	Mar. 6	1719
Fairfax Jenkins .....	Jan. 31	1720
Francis Baillie .....	Mar. 31	1721
Whitney Mackean .....	Mar. 10	1722
Robert Saunderson .....	Dec. 3	1725
Charles Churchill .....	May 6	1726

*Colonel* 1731

Hon. Charles Cathcart....	Jan. 1	1730
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*Lieut.-Colonel*

Samuel Walter Whitshed .	May 2	1720
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*Major*

Henry De Granges.....	July 17	1720
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*Captains*

William Bland .....	Jan. 20	1716
Sheffield Austin .....	June 15	1725
Cuthbert Ellison .....	Apr. 11	1723

*Capt.-Lieutenant*

Richard Harwood .....	May 6	1726
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*Lieutenants*

James Johnson .....	Mar. 6	1719
Charles Bowles .....	Feb. 13	1720
Thomas Erle .....	July 22	1722
William Berkeley.....	Dec. 3	1725
John Withers .....	May 6	1726

*Cornets*

Richard Skinton .....	Mar. 6	1719
Fairfax Jenkins .....	Jan. 31	1720
Francis Baillie .....	Mar. 31	1721
Whitney Mackean .....	Mar. 10	1722
Robert Saunderson.....	Dec. 3	1725
Charles Churchill .....	May 6	1726

*Colonel* 1732

Hon. Charles Cathcart....	Jan. 1	1730
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*Lieut.-Colonel*

Samuel Walter Whitshed .	May 2	1720
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*Major*

Cuthbert Ellison .....	Nov. 12	1731
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*Captains*

William Bland.....	Jan. 20	1716
Sheffield Austin .....	June 15	1725
John Wynne .....	Nov. 12	1731

*Capt.-Lieutenant*

Richard Harwood .....	May 6	1726
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*Lieutenants*

James Johnson .....	Mar. 6	1719
Charles Bowles .....	Feb. 13	1720
Thomas Erle .....	July 22	1722
William Berkeley .....	Dec. 3	1725
John Withers .....	May 6	1726

*Cornets*

Richard Skinton .....	Mar. 6	1719
Fairfax Jenkins .....	Jan. 31	1720
Francis Baillie .....	Mar. 31	1721
Whitney Mackean .....	Mar. 10	1722

## 1732—Continued

*Cornets—continued*

Robert Saunderson .....	Dec. 3	1725
Charles Churchill .....	May 6	1726

*Colonel* 1733

Lord Cathcart .....	Jan. 1	1730
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*Lieut.-Colonel*

Samuel Walter Whitshed	May 2	1720
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*Major*

Cuthbert Ellison .....	Nov. 12	1731
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*Captains*

William Bland .....	Jan. 20	1716
Sheffield Austin .....	June 15	1725
John Wynne .....	Nov. 12	1731

*Capt.-Lieutenant*

Richard Harwood.....	May 6	1726
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*Lieutenants*

James Johnson .....	Mar. 6	1719
Charles Bowles .....	Feb. 13	1720
Thomas Erle .....	July 22	1722
William Berkeley.....	Dec. 3	1725
John Withers .....	May 6	1726

*Cornets*

Richard Skinton .....	Mar. 6	1719
Fairfax Jenkins .....	Jan. 31	1720
Francis Baillie .....	Mar. 31	1721
Whitney Mackean .....	Mar. 10	1722
Robert Saunderson .....	Dec. 3	1725
Patrick Maxwell .....	Apr. 13	1732

*Colonel* 1734

Sir Adolphus Oughton,		
Bart. ....	Aug. 7	1733

*Lieut.-Colonel*

Samuel Walter Whitshed .	May 2	1720
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*Major*

Cuthbert Ellison .....	Nov. 12	1731
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*Captains*

William Bland.....	Jan. 20	1716
Sheffield Austin .....	June 15	1725
John Wynne .....	Nov. 12	1731

*Capt.-Lieutenant*

Richard Harwood .....	May 6	1726
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*Lieutenants*

James Johnson .....	Mar. 6	1719
Charles Bowles .....	Feb. 13	1720
Thomas Erle .....	July 22	1722
William Berkeley .....	Dec. 3	1725
Richard Skinton .....	Mar. 4	1733

*Cornets*

Fairfax Jenkins .....	Jan. 31	1720
Francis Baillie .....	Mar. 31	1721
Whitney Mackean .....	Mar. 10	1722
Robert Saunderson .....	Dec. 3	1725
Patrick Maxwell .....	Apr. 13	1732
William Lushington .....	Mar. 4	1733

**Colonel** 1735

Sir Adolphus Oughton,  
Bart. .... Aug. 7 1733

**Lieut.-Colonel**

Samuel Walter Whitshed . May 2 1720

**Major**

Cuthbert Ellison ..... Nov. 12 1731

**Captains**

William Bland ..... Jan. 20 1716

Sheffield Austin ..... June 15 1725

John Wynne ..... Nov. 12 1731

**Capt.-Lieutenant**

Richard Harwood ..... May 6 1726

**Lieutenants**

James Johnson ..... Mar. 6 1719

Charles Bowles ..... Feb. 13 1720

Thomas Erle ..... July 22 1722

William Berkeley ..... Dec. 3 1725

Richard Skinton ..... Mar. 4 1733

**Cornets**

Francis Baillie ..... Mar. 31 1721

Whitney Mackean ..... Mar. 10 1722

Robert Saunderson ..... Dec. 3 1725

Patrick Maxwell ..... Apr. 13 1732

William Lushington ..... Mar. 4 1733

James Dickenson ..... Mar. 29 1734

**Colonel** 1736

Sir Adolphus Oughton,  
Bart. .... Aug. 7 1733

**Lieut.-Colonel**

Samuel Walter Whitshed . May 2 1720

**Major**

Cuthbert Ellison ..... Nov. 12 1731

**Captains**

William Bland ..... Jan. 20 1716

Sheffield Austin ..... June 15 1725

John Wynne ..... Nov. 12 1731

**Capt.-Lieutenant**

Richard Harwood ..... May 6 1726

**Lieutenants**

James Johnson ..... Mar. 6 1719

Thomas Erle ..... July 22 1722

William Berkeley ..... Dec. 3 1725

Richard Skinton ..... Mar. 4 1733

Francis Baillie ..... Mar. 30 1735

**Cornets**

Whitney Mackean ..... Mar. 10 1722

Robert Saunderson ..... Dec. 3 1725

Patrick Maxwell ..... Apr. 13 1732

William Lushington ..... Mar. 4 1733

James Dickenson ..... Mar. 29 1734

Faustin Low ..... Mar. 30 1735

**Colonel** 1737

Sir Adolphus Oughton,  
Bart. .... Aug. 7 1733

**Lieut.-Colonel**

Samuel Walter Whitshed . May 2 1720

**Major**

Cuthbert Ellison ..... Nov. 12 1731

**Captains**

William Bland ..... Jan. 20 1716

Sheffield Austin ..... June 15 1725

John Wynne ..... Nov. 12 1731

**Capt.-Lieutenant**

Richard Harwood ..... May 6 1726

**Lieutenants**

James Johnson ..... Mar. 6 1719

Thomas Erle ..... July 22 1722

William Berkeley ..... Dec. 3 1725

Richard Skinton ..... Mar. 4 1734

Francis Baillie ..... Mar. 30 1735

**Cornets**

Whitney Mackean ..... Mar. 10 1722

Robert Saunderson ..... Dec. 3 1725

Patrick Maxwell ..... Apr. 13 1732

William Lushington ..... Mar. 4 1734

James Dickenson ..... Mar. 29 1734

Faustin Low ..... Mar. 30 1735

**Colonel** 1738

Clement Nevill, Brig. .... June 27 1737

**Lieut.-Colonel**

Samuel Walter Whitshed . May 2 1720

**Major**

Cuthbert Ellison ..... Nov. 12 1731

**Captains**

William Bland ..... Jan. 20 1716

Sheffield Austin ..... Oct. 3 1726

John Wynne ..... Nov. 12 1731

**Capt.-Lieutenant**

Richard Harwood ..... May 6 1726

**Lieutenants**

James Johnson ..... Mar. 6 1719

Thomas Erle ..... July 22 1722

William Berkeley ..... Dec. 3 1725

Richard Skinton ..... Mar. 4 1734

Francis Baillie ..... Mar. 30 1735

**Cornets**

Whitney Mackean ..... Mar. 10 1722

Robert Saunderson ..... Dec. 3 1725

William Lushington ..... Mar. 4 1734

Faustin Low ..... Mar. 30 1735

James Dickenson ..... Mar. 29 1734

John Agnew ..... Aug. 11 1737

## 1739

<i>Colonel</i>			
Brigadier Clement Nevill..	June 27	1737	
<i>Lieut.-Colonel</i>			
Samuel Walter Whitshed	May 2	1720	
<i>Major</i>			
William Degge .....	Sept. 3	1739	
<i>Captains</i>			
Sheffield Austin .....	Oct. 3	1726	
John Wynne .....	Nov. 12	1731	
Richard Harwood .....	Oct. 9	1739	
<i>Capt.-Lieutenant</i>			
Thomas Erle .....	Oct. 9	1739	
<i>Lieutenants</i>			
William Berkeley .....	Dec. 3	1725	
Richard Skinton .....	Mar. 4	1734	
Francis Baillie .....	Mar. 30	1735	
Nathan Forth .....	June 20	1739	
Whitney Mackean .....	Oct. 9	1739	
<i>Cornets</i>			
Robert Saunderson .....	Dec. 3	1725	
William Lushington .....	Mar. 4	1734	
Faustin Low .....	Mar. 30	1735	
James Dickenson .....	Mar. 29	1734	
John Agnew .....	Aug. 11	1737	
James Graham .....	Oct. 9	1739	

## 1740

<i>Colonel</i>			
Richard St. George .....	May 10	1740	
<i>Lieut.-Colonel</i>			
Samuel Walter Whitshed .	May 2	1720	
<i>Major</i>			
William Degge .....	Sept. 3	1739	
<i>Captains</i>			
Sheffield Austin .....	Oct. 3	1726	
Richard Harwood .....	Oct. 9	1739	
Henry Conway .....	May 10	1740	
<i>Capt.-Lieutenant</i>			
Thomas Erle.....	Oct. 9	1739	
<i>Lieutenants</i>			
William Berkeley .....	Dec. 3	1725	
Richard Skinton .....	Mar. 4	1734	
Francis Baillie .....	Mar. 30	1735	
Nathan Forth.....	June 20	1739	
Whitney Mackean .....	Oct. 9	1739	
<i>Cornets</i>			
Robert Saunderson .....	Dec. 3	1725	
William Lushington.....	Mar. 4	1734	
Faustin Low .....	Mar. 30	1735	
James Dickenson .....	Mar. 29	1734	
John Agnew .....	Aug. 11	1737	
James Graham .....	Oct. 9	1739	

## 1741

<i>Colonel</i>			
Richard St. George .....	May 10	1740	
<i>Lieut.-Colonel</i>			
William Degge .....	Feb. 2	1741	
<i>Major</i>			
Sheffield Austin .....	Feb. 13	1741	
<i>Captains</i>			
Richard Harwood .....	Oct. 9	1739	
Henry Conway .....	May 10	1740	
<i>Capt.-Lieutenant</i>			
Thomas Erle .....	Oct. 9	1739	
<i>Lieutenants</i>			
William Berkeley .....	Dec. 3	1725	
Richard Skinton .....	Mar. 4	1734	
Francis Baillie .....	Mar. 30	1735	
Whitney Mackean .....	Oct. 9	1739	
James Oughton .....	Oct. 29	1741	
<i>Cornets</i>			
Robert Saunderson .....	Dec. 3	1725	
William Lushington .....	Mar. 4	1734	
Faustin Low .....	Mar. 30	1735	
John Agnew .....	Aug. 11	1737	
James Graham .....	Oct. 9	1739	
George Bingham.....	June 6	1741	
Brent Spencer .....	Oct. 29	1741	

## 1742

<i>Colonel</i>			
Richard St. George .....	May 10	1740	
<i>Lieut.-Colonel</i>			
O'Brien Dilkes .....	Dec. 1	1741	
<i>Major</i>			
Sheffield Austin .....	Feb. 13	1741	
<i>Captains</i>			
Richard Harwood .....	Oct. 9	1739	
Edmund Leslie Corry ....	Feb. 25	1742	
Thomas Erle .....	Mar. 13	1742	
<i>Capt.-Lieutenant</i>			
William Berkeley .....	Mar. 13	1742	
<i>Lieutenants</i>			
Richard Skinton .....	Mar. 4	1734	
Francis Baillie .....	Mar. 30	1735	
Whitney Mackean .....	Oct. 9	1739	
Robert Saunderson .....	Mar. 13	1742	
Jocelyn Robinson.....	May 1	1742	
<i>Cornets</i>			
Faustin Low .....	Mar. 30	1735	
John Agnew .....	Aug. 11	1737	
James Graham .....	Oct. 9	1739	
George Bingham.....	June 6	1741	
Brent Spencer .....	Oct. 29	1741	
Richard St. George .....	Mar. 13	1742	

## 1743

<i>Colonel</i>			
Richard St. George, <i>Brig.-Gen.</i> .....	May 10	1740	
<i>Lieut.-Colonel</i>			
Sheffield Austin .....	April 20	1743	
<i>Major</i>			
John Arabin .....	April 20	1743	
<i>Captains</i>			
Richard Harwood .....	Oct. 9	1739	
Edmund Leslie Corry .....	Feb. 25	1742	
Thomas Erle .....	Mar. 13	1742	
<i>Capt.-Lieutenant</i>			
William Berkeley .....	Mar. 13	1742	
<i>Lieutenants</i>			
Richard Skinton .....	Mar. 4	1734	
Francis Baillie .....	Mar. 30	1735	
Whitney Mackean .....	Oct. 9	1739	
Robert Saunderson .....	Mar. 13	1742	
Faustin Low .....	Feb. 23	1743	
<i>Cornets</i>			
John Agnew .....	Aug. 11	1737	
James Graham .....	Oct. 9	1739	
George Bingham .....	June 6	1741	
Brent Spencer .....	Oct. 29	1741	
Richard St. George .....	Mar. 13	1742	
Arthur Johnston .....	Feb. 23	1743	

## 1744

<i>Colonel</i>			
Richard St. George, <i>Maj.-Gen.</i> .....	May 10	1740	
<i>Lieut.-Colonel</i>			
Sheffield Austin .....	April 20	1743	
<i>Major</i>			
John Arabin .....	April 20	1743	
<i>Captains</i>			
Thomas Erle .....	Mar. 13	1742	
William Berkeley .....	Mar. 14	1744	
Francis Baillie .....	Mar. 15	1744	
<i>Capt.-Lieutenant</i>			
Richard Skinton .....	Mar. 14	1744	
<i>Lieutenants</i>			
Robert Saunderson .....	Mar. 13	1742	
Faustin Low .....	Feb. 23	1743	
James Graham .....	Mar. 14	1744	
Richard St. George .....	Mar. 15	1744	
John Agnew .....	Aug. 31	1744	
<i>Cornets</i>			
George Bingham .....	June 6	1741	
Richard St. George .....	Mar. 13	1742	
Richard St. George .....	Mar. 14	1744	
Arthur Johnston .....	Feb. 23	1743	
William Smith .....	Mar. 13	1744	
Christopher Conyers .....	Mar. 15	1744	

## 1745

<i>Colonel</i>			
Richard St. George, <i>Maj.-Gen.</i> .....	May 10	1740	
<i>Lieut.-Colonel</i>			
John Arabin .....	June 22	1745	
<i>Major</i>			
Thomas Erle .....	June 22	1745	
<i>Captains</i>			
William Berkeley .....	Mar. 14	1744	
Francis Baillie .....	Mar. 15	1744	
Whitney Mackean .....	June 22	1745	
<i>Capt.-Lieutenant</i>			
Robert Saunderson .....	June 22	1745	
<i>Lieutenants</i>			
Faustin Low .....	Feb. 23	1743	
James Graham .....	Mar. 14	1744	
Richard St. George .....	Mar. 15	1744	
John Agnew .....	Aug. 31	1744	
George Bingham .....	June 22	1745	
<i>Cornets</i>			
Richard St. George .....	Mar. 13	1742	
Arthur Johnston .....	Feb. 23	1743	
William Smith .....	Mar. 13	1744	
Christopher Conyers .....	Mar. 15	1744	
Thomas Major .....	June 22	1745	
John Arabin .....	Nov. 16	1745	

## 1746

<i>Colonel</i>			
Richard St. George, <i>Maj.-Gen.</i> .....	May 10	1740	
<i>Lieut.-Colonel</i>			
John Arabin .....	June 22	1745	
<i>Major</i>			
Thomas Erle .....	June 22	1745	
<i>Captains</i>			
William Berkeley .....	Mar. 14	1744	
Francis Baillie .....	Mar. 15	1744	
Whitney Mackean .....	June 22	1745	
<i>Capt.-Lieutenant</i>			
Robert Saunderson .....	June 22	1745	
<i>Lieutenants</i>			
Faustin Low .....	Feb. 23	1743	
James Graham .....	Mar. 14	1744	
<sup>1</sup> Richard St. George .....	Mar. 15	1744	
John Agnew .....	Aug. 31	1744	
George Bingham .....	June 22	1745	
<i>Cornets</i>			
Richard St. George .....	Mar. 13	1742	
Arthur Johnston .....	Feb. 23	1743	
William Smith .....	Mar. 13	1744	
Christopher Conyers .....	Mar. 15	1744	
Thomas Major .....	June 22	1745	
John Arabin .....	Nov. 16	1745	
<i>Chaplain</i>			
Dean Cross .....			

<sup>1</sup> Resigned March 19, 1747.

**Colonel 1747**

Richard St. George, <i>Lieut.-Gen.</i> .....	May 10	1740
<i>Lieut.-Colonel</i> John Arabin .....	June 22	1745
<i>Major</i> Thomas Erle .....	June 22	1745
<i>Captains</i> Francis Baillie .....	Mar. 15	1744
Whitney Mackean .....	June 22	1745
Thomas Hamilton .....	Aug. 31	1747
<i>Capt.-Lieutenant</i> Robert Saunderson .....	June 22	1745
<i>Lieutenants</i> Faustin Low .....	Feb. 23	1743
James Graham .....	Mar. 14	1744
John Agnew .....	Aug. 31	1744
George Bingham .....	June 22	1745
Arthur Johnston .....	Mar. 19	1747
<i>Cornets</i> Richard St. George .....	Mar. 13	1742
William Smith .....	Mar. 13	1744
Christopher Conyers .....	Mar. 15	1744
Thomas Major .....	June 22	1745
John Arabin .....	Nov. 16	1745
Thomas Hall .....	Mar. 19	1747
<i>Chaplain</i> George Hely .....	May	1746

**Colonel 1748**

Richard St. George, <i>Lieut.-Gen.</i> .....	May 10	1740
<i>Lieut.-Colonel</i> John Arabin .....	June 22	1745
<i>Major</i> Thomas Erle .....	June 22	1745
<i>Captains</i> Francis Baillie .....	Mar. 15	1744
Whitney Mackean .....	June 22	1745
Thomas Hamilton .....	Aug. 31	1747
<i>Capt.-Lieutenant</i> James Graham .....	Feb. 16	1748
<i>Lieutenants</i> Faustin Low .....	Feb. 23	1743
John Agnew .....	Aug. 31	1744
George Bingham .....	June 22	1745
Arthur Johnston .....	Mar. 19	1747
<sup>1</sup> Richard St. George .....	Feb. 16	1748
<i>Cornets</i> Richard St. George .....	Mar. 13	1742
William Smith .....	Mar. 13	1744
Christopher Conyers .....	Mar. 15	1744
Thomas Major .....	June 22	1745
John Arabin .....	Nov. 16	1745
Thomas Hall .....	Mar. 19	1747
James Fleming .....	Feb. 16	1748

<sup>1</sup> Re-appointed.**1748—Continued**

<i>Chaplain</i> George Hely .....	May	1746
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**Colonel 1749**

Richard St. George, <i>Lieut.-Gen.</i> .....	May 10	1740
<i>Lieut.-Colonel</i> Christopher Clarges .....	April 15	1749
<i>Major</i> Thomas Erle .....	June 22	1745
<i>Captains</i> Francis Baillie .....	Mar. 15	1744
Whitney Mackean .....	June 22	1745
Thomas Hamilton .....	Aug. 31	1747
<i>Capt.-Lieutenant</i> James Graham .....	Feb. 16	1748
<i>Lieutenants</i> Faustin Low .....	Feb. 23	1743
John Agnew .....	Aug. 31	1744
George Bingham .....	June 22	1745
Arthur Johnston .....	Mar. 19	1747
Richard St. George .....	Feb. 16	1748
<i>Cornets</i> Christopher Conyers .....	Mar. 15	1744
Thomas Major .....	June 22	1745
John Arabin .....	Nov. 16	1745
Thomas Hall .....	Mar. 19	1747
James Fleming .....	Feb. 16	1748
William Nugent .....	April 15	1749

<i>Chaplain</i> George Hely .....	May	1746
<i>Surgeon</i> George Ross .....		

**Colonel 1750**

Richard St. George, <i>Lieut.-Gen.</i> .....	May 10	1740
<i>Lieut.-Colonel</i> John Severne .....	Feb. 20	1750
<i>Major</i> Thomas Erle .....	June 22	1745
<i>Captains</i> Francis Baillie .....	Mar. 15	1744
Whitney Mackean .....	June 22	1745
Thomas Hamilton .....	Aug. 31	1747
<i>Capt.-Lieutenant</i> James Graham .....	Feb. 16	1748
<i>Lieutenants</i> John Agnew .....	Feb. 23	1743
George Bingham .....	June 22	1745
Arthur Johnston .....	Mar. 19	1747
Richard St. George .....	Feb. 16	1748
Christopher Conyers .....	April 7	1750

## 1750—Continued

*Cornets*

Thomas Major .....	June 22	1745
Thomas Hall .....	Mar. 19	1747
James Fleming .....	Feb. 16	1748
William Nugent .....	April 15	1749
Ralph Smith .....	June 1	1750
Edward FitzGerald .....	Aug. 16	1750

*Chaplain*

George Hely .....	May	1746
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## 1751

*Colonel*

Richard St. George, <i>Lieut.-Gen.</i> .....	May 10	1740
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*Lieut.-Colonel*

John Severne .....	Feb. 20	1750
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*Major*

Thomas Erle .....	June 22	1745
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*Captains*

Francis Baillie .....	Mar. 15	1744
Whitney Mackean .....	June 22	1745
Thomas Hamilton .....	Aug. 31	1747

*Capt.-Lieutenant*

James Graham .....	Feb. 16	1748
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*Lieutenants*

John Agnew .....	Aug. 31	1744
George Bingham .....	June 22	1745
Arthur Johnston .....	Mar. 19	1747
Richard St. George .....	Feb. 16	1748
Christopher Conyers .....	April 7	1750

*Cornets*

Thomas Major .....	June 22	1745
Thomas Hall .....	Mar. 19	1747
James Fleming .....	Feb. 16	1748
William Nugent .....	April 15	1749
Ralph Smith .....	June 1	1750
Edward FitzGerald .....	Aug. 16	1750

*Chaplain*

George Hely .....	May	1746
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## 1752

*Colonel*

Richard St. George, <i>Lieut.-Gen.</i> .....	May 10	1740
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*Lieut.-Colonel*

John Severne .....	Feb. 20	1750
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*Major*

Thomas Erle .....	June 22	1745
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*Captains*

Francis Baillie .....	Mar. 15	1744
Whitney Mackean .....	June 22	1745
Thomas Hamilton .....	Aug. 31	1747

*Capt.-Lieutenant*

James Graham .....	Feb. 16	1748
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## 1752—Continued

*Lieutenants*

John Agnew .....	Aug. 31	1744
George Bingham .....	June 22	1745
Arthur Johnston .....	Mar. 19	1747
Richard St. George .....	Feb. 16	1748
Christopher Conyers .....	April 7	1750

*Cornets*

Thomas Major .....	June 22	1745
Thomas Hall .....	Mar. 19	1747
James Fleming .....	Feb. 16	1748
William Nugent .....	April 15	1749
Ralph Smith .....	June 1	1750
Edward FitzGerald .....	Aug. 16	1750

*Chaplain*

George Hely .....	May	1746
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*Adjutant*

St. George Hatfield .....	June	1752
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*Surgeon*

Thomas Wetherill .....	Jan.	1752
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## 1753

*Colonel*

Richard St. George, <i>Lieut.-Gen.</i> .....	May 10	1740
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*Lieut.-Colonel*

John Severne .....	Feb. 20	1750
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*Major*

Thomas Erle .....	June 22	1745
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*Captains*

Francis Baillie .....	Mar. 15	1744
Whitney Mackean .....	June 22	1745
Thomas Hamilton .....	Aug. 31	1747

*Capt.-Lieutenant*

James Graham .....	Feb. 16	1748
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*Lieutenants*

John Agnew .....	Aug. 31	1744
George Bingham .....	June 22	1745
Arthur Johnston .....	Mar. 19	1747
Richard St. George .....	Feb. 16	1748
Christopher Conyers .....	April 7	1750

*Cornets*

Thomas Major .....	June 22	1745
Thomas Hall .....	Mar. 19	1747
James Fleming .....	Feb. 16	1748
William Nugent .....	April 15	1749
Edward FitzGerald .....	Aug. 16	1750
Lewis Moore .....	June 20	1753

*Chaplain*

George Hely .....	May	1746
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*Adjutant*

St. George Hatfield .....	June	1752
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*Surgeon*

Thomas Wetherill .....	Jan.	1752
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**Colonel** 1754

Richard St. George, <i>Lieut.-Gen.</i> .....	May 10	1740
<i>Lieut.-Colonel</i>		
John Severne .....	Feb. 20	1750
<i>Major</i>		
John Pomeroy .....	Sept. 4	1754
<i>Captains</i>		
Francis Baillie .....	Mar. 15	1744
Thomas Hamilton .....	Aug. 31	1747
James Mansergh .....	Sept. 4	1754
<i>Capt.-Lieutenant</i>		
James Graham .....	Feb. 16	1748
<i>Lieutenants</i>		
John Agnew .....	Aug. 31	1744
George Bingham .....	June 22	1745
Arthur Johnston .....	Mar. 19	1747
Richard St. George .....	Feb. 16	1748
Christopher Conyers .....	April 7	1750

**Cornets**

Thomas Hall .....	Mar. 19	1747
James Fleming .....	Feb. 16	1748
William Nugent .....	April 15	1749
Edward FitzGerald .....	Aug. 16	1750
Lewis Moore .....	June 20	1753
Nathaniel Cook .....	Mar. 12	1754

**Chaplain**

George Hely .....	May	1746
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**Adjutant**

St. George Hatfield .....	June 3	1752
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**Surgeon**

Thomas Wetherill .....	Jan. 24	1752
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**Quartermasters**

John Hunt, Thomas Hunt, St. George Hatfield, John Williams, Richard St. George Conyers, Richard Young		
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**Colonel** 1755

Hon. John Waldegrave...	Jan. 22	1755
<i>Lieut.-Colonel</i>		
John Severne .....	Feb. 20	1750
<i>Major</i>		
John Pomeroy .....	Sept. 4	1754
<i>Captains</i>		
Francis Baillie .....	Mar. 15	1744
Thomas Hamilton .....	Aug. 31	1747
James Mansergh .....	Sept. 4	1754
<i>Capt.-Lieutenant</i>		
James Graham .....	Feb. 16	1748
<i>Lieutenants</i>		
John Agnew .....	Feb. 23	1743
George Bingham .....	June 22	1745
Arthur Johnston .....	Mar. 19	1747
Christopher Conyers .....	April 7	1750
Thomas Hall .....	Dec. 10	1755

**Cornets** 1755—Continued

James Fleming .....	Feb. 16	1748
William Nugent .....	April 15	1749
Edward FitzGerald .....	Aug. 16	1750
Lewis Moore .....	June 20	1753
Nathaniel Cook .....	Mar. 12	1754
Francis Brooke .....	Dec. 10	1755

**Chaplain**

George Hely .....	May	1746
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**Adjutant**

St. George Hatfield .....	June 3	1752
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**Surgeon**

Thomas Wetherill .....	Jan. 24	1752
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**Quartermasters**

John Hunt, Thomas Hunt, St. George Hatfield, John Williams, Richard St. George Conyers, Robert Young (All quartered at Sligo.)		
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**Colonel** 1756

Hon. John Waldegrave...	Jan. 22	1755
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**Lieut.-Colonel**

John Severne .....	Feb. 20	1750
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**Major**

William Lushington ....	Nov. 22	1756
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**Captains**

Thomas Hamilton .....	Aug. 31	1747
James Mansergh .....	Sept. 4	1754
Clement Wolseley .....	Feb. 16	1756

**Capt.-Lieutenant**

James Graham .....	Feb. 16	1748
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**Lieutenants**

John Agnew .....	Feb. 23	1743
George Bingham .....	June 22	1745
Arthur Johnston .....	Mar. 19	1747
Christopher Conyers .....	April 7	1750
James Fleming .....	April 27	1756

**Cornets**

Edward FitzGerald .....	Aug. 16	1750
Lewis Moore .....	June 20	1753
Nathaniel Cook .....	Mar. 12	1754
Francis Brooke .....	Dec. 10	1755
Henry Irwin .....	April 27	1756
Richard Jones .....	April 27	1756
Edward Wall .....	Sept. 21	1756

**Chaplain**

Elias Handcock .....	Sept. 21	1756
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**Surgeon**

Thomas Wetherill .....	Jan. 24	1752
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**Adjutant**

St. George Hatfield .....	June 3	1752
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**Quartermasters**

John Hunt, Thomas Hunt, St. George Hatfield, J. Franklin, Richard St. Geo. Conyers, Robert Young		
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## 1757

*Colonel*

Hon. John Waldegrave,  
Maj.-Gen. .... Jan. 22 1755

*Lieut.-Colonel*

John Severne ..... Feb. 20 1750

*Major*

William Lushington ..... Nov. 22 1756

*Captains*

Thomas Hamilton ..... Aug. 31 1747

James Mansergh ..... Sept. 4 1754

Clement Wolseley ..... Feb. 16 1756

*Capt.-Lieutenant*

James Graham ..... Feb. 16 1748

*Lieutenants*

John Agnew ..... Feb. 23 1743

Arthur Johnston ..... Mar. 19 1747

Christopher Conyers ..... April 7 1750

James Fleming ..... April 27 1756

Edward FitzGerald ..... Sept. 21 1756

*Cornets*

Lewis Moore ..... June 20 1753

Nathaniel Cook ..... Mar. 12 1754

Francis Brooke ..... Dec. 10 1755

Henry Irwin ..... April 27 1756

Richard Jones ..... April 27 1756

Edward Wall ..... Sept. 21 1756

*Chaplain*

Elias Handcock ..... Sept. 21 1756

*Surgeon*

Thomas Wetherill ..... Jan. 24 1752

*Adjutant*

St. George Hatfield ..... June 3 1752

*Quartermasters*

John Hunt, Thomas Hunt,  
St. George Hatfield, J.  
Franklin, Richard St.  
George Conyers, Robert  
Young

(Agent : Mr. Chaigneau, Dublin Castle.)

## 1758

*Colonel*

Hon. John Waldegrave,  
Maj.-Gen. .... Jan. 22 1755

*Lieut.-Colonel*

John Severne, Col. .... Feb. 20 1750

*Major*

William Lushington ..... Nov. 22 1756

*Captains*

Thomas Hamilton ..... Aug. 31 1747

James Mansergh ..... Sept. 4 1754

Clement Wolseley ..... Feb. 16 1756

*Capt.-Lieutenant*

James Graham ..... Feb. 16 1748

## 1758—Continued

*Lieutenants*

John Agnew ..... Feb. 23 1743

Arthur Johnston ..... Mar. 19 1747

Christopher Conyers ..... April 7 1750

James Fleming ..... April 27 1756

Edward FitzGerald ..... Sept. 21 1756

*Cornets*

Lewis Moore ..... June 20 1753

Nathaniel Cook ..... Mar. 12 1754

Francis Brooke ..... Dec. 10 1755

Henry Irwin ..... April 27 1756

Richard Jones ..... April 27 1756

Edward Wall ..... Sept. 21 1756

*Chaplain*

Elias Handcock ..... Sept. 21 1756

*Adjutant*

St. George Hatfield ..... June 3 1752

*Surgeon*

Thomas Wetherill ..... Jan. 24 1752

(Agent : Mr. Chaigneau, Dublin Castle.)

## 1759

*Colonel*

Hon. Joseph Yorke, Maj.-  
Gen. .... Oct. 23 1758

*Lieut.-Colonel*

John Severne, Col. .... Feb. 20 1750

*Major*

William Lushington ..... Nov. 22 1756

*Captains*

Thomas Hamilton ..... Aug. 31 1747

James Mansergh ..... Sept. 4 1754

Clement Wolseley ..... Feb. 16 1756

*Capt.-Lieutenant*

James Graham ..... Feb. 16 1748

*Lieutenants*

John Agnew ..... Feb. 23 1743

Arthur Johnston ..... Mar. 19 1747

Christopher Conyers ..... April 7 1750

James Fleming ..... April 27 1758

Edward FitzGerald ..... Sept. 31 1756

*Cornets*

Lewis Moore ..... June 20 1753

Nathaniel Cook ..... Mar. 12 1754

Francis Brooke ..... Dec. 10 1755

Henry Irwin ..... April 27 1756

Richard Jones ..... April 27 1756

Edward Wall ..... Sept. 21 1756

*Chaplain*

Elias Handcock ..... Sept. 21 1756

*Adjutant*

St. George Hatfield ..... June 3 1752

*Surgeon*

Thomas Wetherill ..... Jan. 24 1752

(Agent : Mr. Chaigneau, Dublin Castle.)

## 1760

<i>Colonel</i>			
Hon. Joseph Yorke, <i>Maj.-Gen.</i> .....	Oct. 23	1758	
<i>Lieut.-Colonel</i>			
John Severne, <i>Col.</i> .....	Feb. 20	1750	
<i>Major</i>			
William Lushington .....	Nov. 22	1756	
<i>Captains</i>			
Thomas Hamilton .....	Aug. 31	1747	
James Mansergh .....	Sept. 4	1754	
Clement Wolseley .....	Feb. 16	1756	
<i>Capt.-Lieutenant</i>			
James Graham .....	Feb. 16	1748	
<i>Lieutenants</i>			
John Agnew .....	Feb. 23	1743	
Arthur Johnston .....	Mar. 19	1747	
Christopher Conyers .....	April 7	1750	
James Fleming .....	April 27	1756	
Edward FitzGerald .....	Sept. 21	1756	
<i>Cornets</i>			
Lewis Moore .....	June 20	1753	
Nathaniel Cook .....	Mar. 12	1754	
Henry Irwin .....	April 27	1756	
Richard Jones .....	April 27	1756	
Edward Wall .....	Sept. 21	1756	
John Green .....	Jan. 1	1760	
<i>Chaplain</i>			
James Stephen Lushington	Sept. 17	1759	
<i>Adjutant</i>			
St. George Hatfield .....	June 3	1752	
<i>Surgeon</i>			
Thomas Wetherill .....	Jan. 24	1752	
(Agent : Mr. Chaigneau, Dublin Castle.)			

## 1761

<i>Colonel</i>			
John Severne, <i>Maj.-Gen.</i> ...	Nov. 27	1760	
<i>Lieut.-Colonel</i>			
William Lushington .....	Nov. 29	1760	
<i>Major</i>			
Thomas Hamilton .....	Dec. 1	1760	
<i>Captains</i>			
James Mansergh .....	Sept. 4	1754	
Clement Wolseley .....	Feb. 16	1756	
John Agnew .....	Dec. 1	1760	
<i>Capt.-Lieutenant</i>			
Arthur Johnston .....	Dec. 1	1760	
<i>Lieutenants</i>			
Christopher Conyers .....	April 7	1750	
James Fleming .....	April 27	1756	
Edward FitzGerald .....	Sept. 31	1756	
Lewis Moore .....	Aug. 27	1760	
Nathaniel Cook .....	Dec. 1	1760	

## 1761—Continued

<i>Cornets</i>			
Richard Jones .....	April 27	1756	
Edward Wall .....	Sept. 21	1756	
John Green .....	Jan. 1	1760	
St. George Hatfield .....	Mar. 4	1760	
John Hunt .....	Aug. 27	1760	
Robert Saunderson .....	Dec. 1	1760	
<i>Chaplain</i>			
James Stephen Lushington	Sept. 17	1759	
<i>Adjutant</i>			
St. George Hatfield .....	June 3	1752	
<i>Surgeon</i>			
Thomas Wetherill .....	Jan. 24	1752	
(Agent : Mr. Chaigneau, Dublin Castle.)			

## 1762

<i>Colonel</i>			
John Severne, <i>Maj.-Gen.</i> ...	Nov. 27	1760	
<i>Lieut.-Colonel</i>			
William Lushington .....	Nov. 29	1760	
<i>Major</i>			
Thomas Hamilton .....	Dec. 1	1760	
<i>Captains</i>			
James Mansergh .....	Sept. 4	1754	
Clement Wolseley .....	Feb. 16	1756	
John Agnew .....	Dec. 1	1760	
<i>Capt.-Lieutenant</i>			
Arthur Johnston .....	Dec. 1	1760	
<i>Lieutenants</i>			
Christopher Conyers .....	April 7	1760	
James Fleming .....	April 27	1756	
Edward FitzGerald .....	Sept. 21	1756	
Lewis Moore .....	Aug. 27	1760	
Nathaniel Cook .....	Dec. 1	1760	
<i>Cornets</i>			
Richard Jones .....	April 27	1756	
Edward Wall .....	Sept. 21	1756	
John Green .....	Jan. 1	1760	
St. George Hatfield .....	Mar. 4	1760	
John Hunt .....	Aug. 27	1760	
Robert Saunderson .....	Dec. 1	1760	
<i>Chaplain</i>			
James Stephen Lushington	Sept. 17	1759	
<i>Adjutant</i>			
St. George Hatfield .....	June 3	1752	
<i>Surgeon</i>			
Thomas Wetherill .....	Jan. 24	1752	

## 1763

<i>Colonel</i>			
John Severne, <i>Maj.-Gen.</i> ...	Nov. 27	1760	
<i>Lieut.-Colonel</i>			
William Lushington .....	Nov. 29	1760	
<i>Major</i>			
James Mansergh .....	Dec. 17	1762	

## 1763—Continued

*Captains*

Clement Wolseley..... Feb. 16 1756  
 John Agnew ..... Dec. 1 1760  
 William Cole ..... Dec. 17 1762

*Capt.-Lieutenant*

Arthur Johnston ..... Dec. 1 1760

*Lieutenants*

Christopher Conyers ..... April 7 1750  
 James Fleming ..... April 27 1756  
 Edward FitzGerald ..... Sept. 21 1756  
 Lewis Moore ..... Aug. 27 1760  
 Nathaniel Cook..... Dec. 1 1760

*Cornets*

Richard Jones..... April 27 1756  
 Edward Wall ..... Sept. 21 1756  
 John Green ..... Jan. 1 1760  
 St. George Hatfield ..... Mar. 4 1760  
 John Hunt ..... Aug. 27 1760  
 Robert Saunderson ..... Dec. 1 1760

*Chaplain*

James Stephen Lushington Sept. 17 1759

*Adjutant*

St. George Hatfield ..... June 3 1752

*Surgeon*

Thomas Wetherill ..... Jan. 24 1752

*Colonel* 1764

John Severne, *Maj.-Gen.* Nov. 27 1760

*Lieut.-Colonel*

William Lushington ..... Nov. 29 1760

*Major*

James Mansergh ..... Dec. 17 1762

*Captains*

Clement Wolseley..... Feb. 16 1756  
 John Agnew ..... Dec. 1 1760  
 William Cole ..... Dec. 17 1762

*Capt.-Lieutenant*

Arthur Johnston ..... Dec. 1 1760

*Lieutenants*

Christopher Conyers ..... April 7 1750  
 Edward FitzGerald ..... Sept. 21 1756  
 Nathaniel Cook..... Dec. 1 1760  
 Richard Jones..... Feb. 11 1763  
 Edward Wall ..... Aug. 10 1763

*Cornets*

John Green ..... Jan. 1 1760  
 St. George Hatfield ..... Mar. 4 1760  
 John Hunt ..... Aug. 27 1760  
 Robert Saunderson ..... Dec. 1 1760  
 Richard St. George Conyers Feb. 11 1763  
 Benjamin Neale Stratford Aug. 10 1763

*Chaplain*

James Stephen Lushington Sept. 17 1759

*Adjutant*

St. George Hatfield ..... June 3 1752

*Surgeon*

Thomas Wetherill ..... Jan. 24 1752

(*Agent* : Captain Desbrisay, Dublin.)

*Colonel* 1765

John Severne, *Maj.-Gen.* Nov. 27 1760

*Lieut.-Colonel*

William Lushington ..... Nov. 29 1760

*Major*

Francis Lascelles ..... June 15 1764

*Captains*

William Wolseley ..... Jan. 20 1764  
 William Moore ..... May 8 1764  
 William Stuart ..... June 15 1764

*Capt.-Lieutenant*

Arthur Johnston..... Dec. 1 1760

*Lieutenants*

Edward FitzGerald ..... Sept. 21 1756  
 Nathaniel Cook..... Dec. 1 1760  
 Edward Wall ..... Aug. 10 1763  
 John Green ..... May 8 1764  
 John Colthurst ..... June 1 1764

*Cornets*

St. George Hatfield..... Mar. 4 1760  
 John Hunt ..... Aug. 27 1760  
 Robert Saunderson ..... Dec. 1 1760  
 Richard St. George Conyers Feb. 11 1763  
 Benjamin Neale Stratford Aug. 10 1763  
 Charles Newman ..... May 8 1764

*Chaplain*

James Stephen Lushington Sept. 17 1759

*Adjutant*

St. George Hatfield..... June 3 1752

*Surgeon*

St. Leger Hinchley..... May 8 1764

(*Agent* : Captain Desbrisay, Dublin.)

*Colonel* 1766

John Severne, *Maj.-Gen.* Nov. 27 1760

*Lieut.-Colonel*

William Lushington ..... Nov. 29 1760

*Major*

Francis Lascelles ..... June 15 1764

*Captains*

William Wolseley..... Jan. 20 1764  
 William Moore ..... May 8 1764  
 William Stuart ..... June 15 1764

*Capt.-Lieutenant*

Arthur Johnston ..... Dec. 1 1760

*Lieutenants*

Edward FitzGerald ..... Sept. 21 1756  
 Nathaniel Cook..... Dec. 1 1760  
 Edward Wall ..... Aug. 10 1763  
 John Green ..... May 8 1764  
 John Colthurst ..... June 1 1764

*Cornets*

St. George Hatfield..... Mar. 4 1760  
 John Hunt ..... Aug. 27 1760  
 Robert Saunderson ..... Dec. 1 1760  
 Richard St. George Conyers Feb. 11 1763  
 Benjamin Neale Stratford Aug. 10 1763  
 Charles Newman ..... May 8 1764

## 1766—Continued

<i>Chaplain</i>			
James Stephen Lushington	Sept. 17	1759	
<i>Adjutant</i>			
John Hunt	Nov. 20	1765	
<i>Surgeon</i>			
St. Leger Hinchley	May 8	1764	
(Agent : Mr. Theophilus Desbrisay, Dublin.)			

## 1767

<i>Colonel</i>			
John Severne, <i>Maj.-Gen.</i>	Nov. 27	1760	
<i>Lieut.-Colonel</i>			
William Lushington	Nov. 29	1760	
<i>Major</i>			
Francis Lascelles	June 15	1764	
<i>Captains</i>			
William Wolseley	Jan. 20	1764	
William Moore	May 8	1764	
William Stuart	June 15	1764	
<i>Capt.-Lieutenant</i>			
Arthur Johnston	Dec. 1	1760	
<i>Lieutenants</i>			
Edward FitzGerald	Sept. 21	1756	
John Green	Dec. 31	1759	
Nathaniel Cook	Dec. 1	1760	
Edward Wall	Aug. 10	1763	
John Colthurst	June 1	1764	
<i>Cornets</i>			
St. George Hatfield	Mar. 4	1760	
John Hunt	Aug. 27	1760	
Robert Saunderson	Dec. 1	1760	
Richard St. George Conyers	Feb. 11	1763	
Benjamin Neale Stratford	Aug. 10	1763	
Charles Newman	May 8	1764	
<i>Chaplain</i>			
James Stephen Lushington	Sept. 17	1759	
<i>Adjutant</i>			
John Hunt	Nov. 20	1765	
<i>Surgeon</i>			
St. Leger Hinchley	May 8	1764	
(Agent : Mr. Theophilus Desbrisay, Dublin.)			

## 1768

<i>Colonel</i>			
John Severne, <i>Maj.-Gen.</i>	Nov. 27	1760	
<i>Lieut.-Colonel</i>			
William Lushington	Nov. 29	1760	
<i>Major</i>			
Francis Lascelles	June 15	1764	
<i>Captains</i>			
William Wolseley	Jan. 20	1764	
William Moore	May 8	1764	
William Stuart	June 15	1764	
<i>Capt.-Lieutenant</i>			
Arthur Johnston	Dec. 1	1760	

## 1768—Continued

<i>Lieutenants</i>			
Edward FitzGerald	Sept. 21	1756	
John Green	Dec. 31	1759	
Nathaniel Cook	Dec. 1	1760	
Edward Wall	Aug. 10	1763	
John Colthurst	June 1	1763	
<i>Cornets</i>			
St. George Hatfield	Mar. 4	1760	
John Hunt	Aug. 27	1760	
Robert Saunderson	Dec. 1	1760	
Richard St. George Conyers	Feb. 11	1763	
Benjamin Neale Stratford	Aug. 10	1763	
Charles Newman	May 8	1764	
<i>Chaplain</i>			
James Stephen Lushington	Sept. 17	1759	
<i>Adjutant</i>			
John Hunt	Nov. 20	1765	
<i>Surgeon</i>			
St. Leger Hinchley	May 8	1764	
(Agent : Mr. Theophilus Desbrisay, Dublin.)			

## 1769

<i>Colonel</i>			
John Severne, <i>Maj.-Gen.</i>	Nov. 27	1760	
<i>Lieut.-Colonel</i>			
Francis Lascelles	May 31	1768	
<i>Major</i>			
William Moore	May 31	1768	
<i>Captains</i>			
William Wolseley	Jan. 20	1764	
William Stuart	June 15	1764	
Arthur Johnston	May 31	1768	
<i>Capt.-Lieutenant</i>			
Edward FitzGerald	May 31	1768	
<i>Lieutenants</i>			
John Green	Dec. 31	1759	
Nathaniel Cook	Dec. 1	1760	
John Colthurst	June 1	1763	
St. George Hatfield	May 31	1768	
John Hunt	Sept. 1	1768	
<i>Cornets</i>			
Robert Saunderson	Dec. 1	1760	
Richard St. George Conyers	Feb. 11	1763	
Benjamin Neale Stratford	Aug. 10	1763	
Charles Newman	May 8	1764	
William Hervey	May 31	1768	
Henry Davis	Sept. 1	1768	
<i>Chaplain</i>			
James Stephen Lushington	Sept. 17	1759	
<i>Adjutant</i>			
John Hunt	Nov. 20	1765	
<i>Surgeon</i>			
St. Leger Hinchley	May 8	1764	
(Agent : Mr. Stephen Wybrants, Dublin.)			

## 1770

<i>Colonel</i>			
John Severne, <i>Maj.-Gen.</i> ...	Nov. 27	1760	
<i>Lieut.-Colonel</i>			
Francis Lascelles	May 31	1768	
<i>Major</i>			
William Moore	May 31	1768	
<i>Captains</i>			
William Wolseley	Jan. 20	1764	
William Stuart	June 15	1764	
Arthur Johnston	May 31	1768	
<i>Capt.-Lieutenant</i>			
Edward FitzGerald	May 31	1768	
<i>Lieutenants</i>			
John Green	Dec. 31	1759	
Nathaniel Cook	Dec. 1	1760	
John Colthurst	June 1	1763	
St. George Hatfield	May 31	1768	
John Hunt	Sept. 1	1768	
<i>Cornets</i>			
Robert Saunderson	Dec. 1	1760	
Richard St. George Conyers	Feb. 11	1763	
Benjamin Neale Stratford	Aug. 10	1763	
Charles Newman	May 8	1764	
William Hervey	May 31	1768	
Henry Davis	Sept. 1	1768	
<i>Chaplain</i>			
James Stephen Lushington	Sept. 17	1759	
<i>Adjutant</i>			
John Hunt	Nov. 20	1765	
<i>Surgeon</i>			
St. Leger Hinchley	May 8	1764	
(Agent : Mr. Stephen Wybrants, Dublin.)			

## 1771

<i>Colonel</i>			
John Severne, <i>Lieut.-Gen.</i> ...	Nov. 27	1760	
<i>Lieut.-Colonel</i>			
Francis Lascelles	May 31	1768	
<i>Major</i>			
William Moore	May 31	1768	
<i>Captains</i>			
Arthur Johnston	May 31	1768	
James Stewart	Mar. 28	1770	
Hon. Robert Seymour			
Conway	Dec. 12	1770	
<i>Capt.-Lieutenant</i>			
Edward FitzGerald	May 31	1768	
<i>Lieutenants</i>			
John Green	Dec. 31	1759	
Nathaniel Cook	Dec. 1	1760	
John Colthurst	June 1	1763	
St. George Hatfield	May 31	1768	
John Hunt	Sept. 1	1768	

## 1771—Continued

<i>Cornets</i>			
Robert Saunderson	Dec. 1	1760	
Richard St. George Conyers	Feb. 11	1763	
Charles Newman	May 8	1764	
William Hervey	May 31	1768	
Henry Davis	Sept. 1	1768	
<i>Chaplain</i>			
James Stephen Lushington	Sept. 17	1759	
<i>Adjutant</i>			
John Hunt	Nov. 20	1765	
<i>Surgeon</i>			
St. Leger Hinchley	May 8	1764	
(Agent : Mr. Stephen Wybrants, Dublin.)			

## 1772

<i>Colonel</i>			
John Severne, <i>Lieut.-Gen.</i> ...	Nov. 27	1760	
<i>Lieut.-Colonel</i>			
Francis Lascelles	May 31	1768	
<i>Major</i>			
William Moore	May 31	1768	
<i>Captains</i>			
James Stewart	Mar. 28	1770	
Hon. Robert Seymour			
Conway	Dec. 12	1770	
Hon. Robert Henry			
Southwell	April 30	1771	
<i>Capt.-Lieutenant</i>			
Edward FitzGerald	May 31	1768	
<i>Lieutenants</i>			
John Green	Dec. 31	1759	
Nathaniel Cook	Dec. 1	1760	
John Colthurst	June 1	1763	
St. George Hatfield	May 31	1768	
John Hunt	Sept. 1	1768	
<i>Cornets</i>			
Robert Saunderson	Dec. 1	1760	
Richard St. George Conyers	Feb. 11	1763	
Charles Newman	May 8	1764	
William Hervey	May 31	1768	
Henry Davis	Sept. 1	1768	

<i>Chaplain</i>			
James Stephen Lushington	Sept. 17	1759	
<i>Adjutant</i>			
John Hunt	Nov. 20	1765	
<i>Surgeon</i>			
St. Leger Hinchley	May 8	1764	
(Agent : Mr. Stephen Wybrants, Dublin.)			

## 1773

<i>Colonel</i>			
John Severne, <i>Lieut.-Gen.</i> ...	Nov. 27	1760	
<i>Lieut.-Colonel</i>			
Francis Lascelles	May 31	1768	

## 1773—Continued

<i>Major</i>			
James Stewart	Nov. 6	1772	
<i>Captains</i>			
Hon. Robert Seymour			
Conway	Dec. 12	1770	
Hon. Robert Henry			
Southwell	April 30	1771	
Robert Forde	Nov. 6	1772	
<i>Capt.-Lieutenant</i>			
John Green	Sept. 26	1772	
<i>Lieutenants</i>			
St. George Hatfield	May 31	1768	
John Hunt	Sept. 1	1768	
Robert Saunderson	July 3	1772	
Richard St. George Conyers	Sept. 26	1772	
Charles Newman	Sept. 26	1772	
<i>Cornets</i>			
William Hervey	May 31	1768	
Charles Brownlow	May 15	1772	
Benjamin Morris	July 3	1772	
Henry Saunders	Sept. 26	1772	
Thomas Eyre	Sept. 26	1772	
<i>Chaplain</i>			
James Stephen Lushington	Sept. 17	1759	
<i>Adjutant</i>			
John Hunt	Nov. 20	1765	
<i>Surgeon</i>			
St. Leger Hinchley	May 8	1764	
(Agent : Mr. Stephen Wybrants, Dublin.)			

## 1774

<i>Colonel</i>			
John Severne, <i>Lieut.-Gen.</i>	Nov. 27	1760	
<i>Lieut.-Colonel</i>			
Francis Lascelles	May 31	1768	
<i>Major</i>			
James Stewart	Nov. 6	1772	
<i>Captains</i>			
Hon. Robert Henry			
Southwell	April 30	1771	
Robert Forde	Nov. 6	1772	
John Hamilton	May 19	1773	
<i>Capt.-Lieutenant</i>			
John Green	Sept. 26	1772	
<i>Lieutenants</i>			
St. George Hatfield	May 31	1768	
John Hunt	Sept. 1	1768	
Robert Saunderson	July 3	1772	
Richard St. George Conyers	Sept. 26	1772	
Charles Newman	Sept. 26	1772	
<i>Cornets</i>			
Charles Brownlow	May 15	1772	
Benjamin Morris	July 3	1772	
Henry Saunders	Sept. 26	1772	
Thomas Eyre	Sept. 26	1772	
Robert Saunderson	Feb. 20	1773	

## 1774—Continued

<i>Chaplain</i>			
James Stephen Lushington	Sept. 17	1759	
<i>Adjutant</i>			
John Hunt	Nov. 20	1765	
<i>Surgeon</i>			
St. Leger Hinchley	May 8	1764	
(Agent : Mr. Stephen Wybrants, Granby Row, Dublin.)			

## 1775

<i>Colonel</i>			
John Severne, <i>Lieut.-Gen.</i>	Nov. 27	1760	
<i>Lieut.-Colonel</i>			
Francis Lascelles	May 31	1768	
<i>Major</i>			
James Stewart	Nov. 6	1772	
<i>Captains</i>			
Hon. Robert Henry			
Southwell	April 30	1771	
Robert Forde	Nov. 6	1772	
John Hamilton	May 19	1773	
<i>Capt.-Lieutenant</i>			
John Green	Sept. 26	1772	
<i>Lieutenants</i>			
John Hunt	Sept. 1	1768	
Robert Saunderson	July 3	1772	
Richard St. George Conyers	Sept. 26	1772	
Charles Newman	Sept. 26	1772	
<i>Cornets</i>			
Benjamin Morris	July 3	1772	
Henry Saunders	Sept. 26	1772	
Thomas Eyre	Sept. 26	1772	
Robert Saunderson	Feb. 20	1773	
William Hunt	Jan. 1	1774	

<i>Chaplain</i>			
James Stephen Lushington	Sept. 17	1759	
<i>Adjutant</i>			
John Hunt	Nov. 20	1765	
<i>Surgeon</i>			
St. Leger Hinchley	May 8	1764	
(Agent : Mr. Stephen Wybrants, Granby Row, Dublin.)			

## 1776

<i>Colonel</i>			
John Severne, <i>Lieut.-Gen.</i>	Nov. 27	1760	
<i>Lieut.-Colonel</i>			
Francis Lascelles	May 31	1768	
<i>Major</i>			
James Stewart	Nov. 6	1772	
<i>Captains</i>			
Hon. Robert Henry			
Southwell	April 30	1771	
Robert Forde	Nov. 6	1772	
John Hamilton	May 19	1773	

## 1776—Continued

<i>Capt.-Lieutenant</i>			
John Green .....	Sept. 26	1772	
<i>Lieutenants</i>			
John Hunt .....	Sept. 1	1768	
Robert Saunderson .....	July 3	1772	
Richard St. George Conyers .....	Sept. 26	1772	
Charles Newman .....	Sept. 26	1772	
Edward Willey .....	Feb. 24	1775	
<i>Cornets</i>			
Henry Saunders .....	Dec. 24	1775	
Thomas Eyre .....	Sept. 26	1772	
Robert Saunderson .....	Feb. 20	1773	
William Hunt .....	Jan. 1	1774	
R. St. George M. St. George .....	Dec. 24	1775	
<i>Chaplain</i>			
James Stephen Lushington .....	Sept. 17	1759	
<i>Adjutant</i>			
Thomas Burgess .....	July 7	1775	
<i>Surgeon</i>			
St. Leger Hinchley .....	May 8	1764	
<i>(Agent: Messrs. Wybrants &amp; Son.)</i>			

<i>Colonel</i> 1777			
John Severne, <i>Lieut.-Gen.</i> .....	Nov. 27	1760	
<i>Lieut.-Colonel</i>			
Francis Lascelles .....	May 31	1768	
<i>Major</i>			
James Stewart .....	Nov. 6	1772	
<i>Captains</i>			
Hon. Robert Henry Southwell .....	April 30	1771	
Robert Saunderson .....	Feb. 29	1776	
Thomas Goldie .....	Oct. 5	1776	
<i>Capt.-Lieutenant</i>			
John Hunt .....	Dec. 24	1775	
<i>Lieutenants</i>			
Richard St. George Conyers .....	Sept. 26	1772	
Charles Newman .....	Sept. 26	1772	
Henry Saunders .....	Dec. 24	1775	
Robert Saunderson .....	Feb. 29	1776	
William Hunt .....	Oct. 5	1776	
<i>Cornets</i>			
Thomas Eyre .....	Sept. 26	1772	
James Stevenson Blackwood .....	April 28	1774	
James Wilkins .....	Oct. 26	1775	
Denis Eccles .....	Feb. 29	1776	
Hayes St. Leger .....	Mar. 29	1776	
<i>Chaplain</i>			
James Stephen Lushington .....	Sept. 17	1759	
<i>Adjutant</i>			
Thomas Burgess .....	July 7	1775	
<i>Surgeon</i>			
St. Leger Hinchley .....	May 8	1764	
<i>(Agent: Messrs. Wybrants &amp; Son.)</i>			

## 1778

<i>Colonel</i>			
John Severne, <i>Lieut.-Gen.</i> .....	Nov. 27	1760	
<i>Lieut.-Colonel</i>			
Francis Lascelles .....	May 31	1768	
<i>Major</i>			
Hon. Robert Henry Southwell .....	Jan. 7	1778	
<i>Captains</i>			
Robert Saunderson .....	Feb. 29	1776	
Thomas Goldie .....	Oct. 5	1776	
John Trench .....	Jan. 7	1778	
<i>Capt.-Lieutenant</i>			
John Hunt .....	Dec. 24	1775	
<i>Lieutenants</i>			
Richard St. George Conyers .....	Sept. 26	1772	
Charles Newman .....	Sept. 26	1772	
Henry Saunders .....	Dec. 24	1775	
Robert Saunderson .....	Feb. 29	1776	
William Hunt .....	Oct. 5	1776	
<i>Cornets</i>			
James Stevenson Blackwood .....	April 28	1774	
James Wilkins .....	Oct. 26	1775	
Hayes St. Leger .....	Mar. 29	1776	
Edward Tipping .....	July 12	1777	
Arthur Henry Irvine .....	Dec. 15	1777	
<i>Chaplain</i>			
James Stephen Lushington .....	Sept. 17	1759	
<i>Adjutant</i>			
Thomas Burgess .....	July 7	1775	
<i>Surgeon</i>			
St. Leger Hinchley .....	May 8	1764	
<i>(Agent: Messrs. Wybrants &amp; Son.)</i>			

## 1779

<i>Colonel</i>			
John Severne, <i>Lieut.-Gen.</i> .....	Nov. 27	1760	
<i>Lieut.-Colonel</i>			
Francis Lascelles .....	May 31	1768	
<i>Major</i>			
Hon. Robert Henry Southwell .....	Jan. 7	1778	
<i>Captains</i>			
Robert Saunderson .....	Feb. 29	1776	
Thomas Goldie .....	Oct. 5	1776	
John Trench .....	Jan. 7	1778	
<i>Capt.-Lieutenant</i>			
John Hunt .....	Dec. 24	1775	
<i>Lieutenants</i>			
Richard St. George Conyers .....	Sept. 26	1772	
Charles Newman .....	Sept. 26	1772	
Henry Saunders .....	Dec. 24	1775	
Robert Saunderson .....	Feb. 29	1776	
William Hunt .....	Oct. 5	1776	

## 1779—Continued

*Cornets*

James Wilkins .....	Oct. 26	1775
Hayes St. Leger .....	Mar. 29	1776
Edward Tipping .....	July 12	1777
Arthur Henry Irvine.....	Dec. 15	1777
George Crowe .....	Feb. 5	1778

*Chaplain*

James Stephen Lushington	Sept. 17	1759
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*Adjutant*

Thomas Burgess .....	July 7	1775
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*Surgeon*

St. Leger Hinchley.....	May 8	1764
(Agent : Messrs. Wybrants & Son.)		

## 1780

*Colonel*

John Severne, <i>Lieut.-Gen.</i> ..	Nov. 27	1760
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*Lieut.-Colonel*

Andrew Lyon .....	May 8	1780
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*Major*

Hon. Robert Henry Southwell.....	Jan. 7	1778
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*Captains*

Robert Saunderson .....	Feb. 29	1776
Thomas Goldie .....	Oct. 5	1776
John Trench .....	Jan. 7	1778

*Capt.-Lieutenant*

John Hunt .....	Dec. 24	1775
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*Lieutenants*

Richard St. George Conyers	Sept. 26	1772
Charles Newman .....	Sept. 26	1772
Henry Saunders .....	Dec. 24	1775
William Hunt .....	Oct. 5	1776
Edward Tipping .....	Aug. 12	1779

*Cornets*

Arthur Henry Irvine.....	Dec. 15	1777
George Crowe .....	Feb. 5	1778
Robert Boyle Warren ....	May 1	1779
John Kerr .....	Aug. 12	1779
John Wallis .....	Mar. 8	1780

*Chaplain*

James Stephen Lushington	Sept. 17	1759
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*Adjutant*

Thomas Hunt .....	May 1	1779
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*Surgeon*

St Leger Hinchley.....	May 8	1764
(Agent : Messrs. Wybrants & Son)		

## 1781

*Colonel*

John Severne, <i>Lieut.-Gen</i>	Nov. 27	1760
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*Lieut.-Colonel*

Hon Robert Henry Southwell.....	April 4	1781
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*Major*

Henry Pigott .....	April 4	1781
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## 1781—Continued

*Captains*

Robert Saunderson .....	Feb. 29	1776
Thomas Goldie .....	Oct. 5	1776
John Trench .....	Jan. 7	1778

*Capt.-Lieutenant*

John Hunt .....	Dec. 24	1775
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*Lieutenants*

Richard St. George Conyers	Sept. 26	1772
Charles Newman .....	Sept. 26	1772
Henry Saunders .....	Dec. 24	1775
William Hunt .....	Oct. 5	1776
Edward Tipping .....	Aug. 12	1779

*Cornets*

Arthur Henry Irvine.....	Dec. 15	1777
George Crowe .....	Feb. 5	1778
Robert Boyle Warren ....	May 1	1779
John Kerr .....	Aug. 12	1779
John Wallis.....	Mar. 8	1780
William Connell .....	Dec. 9	1780

*Chaplain*

Edward Christian .....	Dec. 18	1780
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*Adjutant*

Thomas Hunt .....	May 1	1779
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*Surgeon*

St. Leger Hinchley.....	May 8	1764
(Agent : Messrs. Wybrants & Son.)		

## 1782

*Colonel*

John Severne, <i>Lieut.-Gen.</i> ..	Nov. 27	1760
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*Lieut.-Colonel*

Hon. Robert Henry Southwell .....	April 4	1781
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*Major*

Thomas Goldie .....	Oct. 13	1781
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*Captains*

John Trench .....	Jan. 7	1778
James Stevenson Blackwood.....	Oct. 13	1781
Walter Jones.....	Nov. 19	1781

*Capt.-Lieutenant*

Edward Kelly .....	Oct. 1	1781
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*Lieutenants*

Richard St. George Conyers	Sept. 26	1772
Charles Newman .....	Sept. 26	1772
Henry Saunders .....	Dec. 24	1775
William Hunt .....	Oct. 5	1776
Edward Tipping .....	Aug. 12	1779

*Cornets*

Arthur Henry Irvine.....	Dec. 15	1777
George Crowe .....	Feb. 5	1778
Robert Boyle Warren ....	May 1	1779
John Kerr .....	Aug. 12	1779
John Wallis .....	Mar. 8	1780
William Connell .....	Dec. 9	1780

## 1782—Continued

<i>Chaplain</i>			
Edward Christian .....	Dec. 18	1780	
<i>Adjutant</i>			
Thomas Hunt .....	May 1	1779	
<i>Surgeon</i>			
St. Leger Hinchley.....	May 8	1764	
(Agent: Messrs. Wybrants & Son.)			

## 1783

<i>Colonel</i>			
John Severne, Gen.....	Nov. 27	1760	
<i>Lieut.-Colonel</i>			
Hon. Robert Henry Southwell .....	April 4	1781	
<i>Major</i>			
Thomas Goldie .....	Oct. 13	1781	
<i>Captains</i>			
James Stevenson Blackwood.....	Oct. 13	1781	
Walter Jones.....	Nov. 19	1781	
John Trench .....	Nov. 18	1782	
<i>Capt.-Lieutenant</i>			
Hon. George Walpole.....	April 13	1782	
<i>Lieutenants</i>			
Richard St. George Conyers	Sept. 26	1772	
Charles Newman .....	Sept. 26	1772	
Henry Saunders .....	Dec. 24	1775	
William Hunt .....	Oct. 5	1776	
Edward Tipping .....	Aug. 12	1779	
<i>Cornets</i>			
Arthur Henry Irvine .....	Dec. 15	1777	
George Crowe .....	Feb. 5	1778	
Robert Boyle Warren .....	May 1	1779	
John Kerr .....	Aug. 12	1779	
John Wallis .....	Mar. 8	1780	
William Connell .....	Dec. 9	1780	
<i>Chaplain</i>			
Edward Christian.....	Dec. 18	1780	
<i>Adjutant</i>			
Thomas Hunt .....	May 1	1779	
<i>Surgeon</i>			
St. Leger Hinchley.....	May 8	1764	
(Agent: Messrs. Wybrants & Son.)			

## 1784

<i>Colonel</i>			
John Severne, Gen. ....	Nov. 27	1760	
<i>Lieut.-Colonel</i>			
Hon. Robert Henry Southwell .....	April 4	1781	
<i>Major</i>			
Sir James Erskine, Bart...	Aug. 28	1783	

## 1784—Continued

<i>Captains</i>			
James Stevenson Blackwood.....	Oct. 13	1781	
John Trench .....	Nov. 18	1782	
Charles Newman.....	July 21	1783	
<i>Capt.-Lieutenant</i>			
Hon. George Walpole ....	Aug. 13	1782	
<i>Lieutenants</i>			
Richard St. George Conyers	Sept. 26	1772	
Henry Saunders .....	Dec. 24	1775	
Edward Tipping .....	Aug. 12	1779	
George Crowe .....	Aug. 11	1783	
<i>Cornets</i>			
John Kerr .....	Aug. 12	1779	
John Wallis.....	Mar. 8	1780	
Joseph Mathews .....	Mar. 5	1783	
John Hackett .....	Aug. 11	1783	
James Eustace .....	Dec. 24	1783	
John Trotter .....	Dec. 24	1783	
<i>Chaplain</i>			
Edward Christian.....	Dec. 18	1780	
<i>Adjutant</i>			
Joseph Malone .....	July 21	1783	
<i>Surgeon</i>			
St. Leger Hinchley.....	May 8	1764	
(Agent: Messrs. Wybrants & Son.)			

## 1785

<i>Colonel</i>			
John Severne, Gen.....	Nov. 27	1760	
<i>Lieut.-Colonel</i>			
Hon. Robert Henry Southwell .....	April 4	1781	
<i>Major</i>			
Sir James Erskine, Bart...	Aug. 28	1783	
<i>Captains</i>			
James Stevenson Blackwood.....	Oct. 13	1781	
Charles Newman .....	July 21	1783	
Edward Tipping .....	April 17	1784	
<i>Capt.-Lieutenant</i>			
Hon. George Walpole.....	Aug. 13	1782	
<i>Lieutenants</i>			
Richard St. George Conyers	Sept. 26	1772	
Henry Saunders .....	Dec. 24	1775	
George Crowe .....	Aug. 11	1783	
John Wallis.....	April 17	1784	
<i>Cornets</i>			
John Kerr .....	Aug. 12	1779	
Joseph Mathews .....	Mar. 5	1783	
John Hackett .....	Aug. 11	1783	
James Eustace .....	Dec. 24	1783	
John Trotter.....	Dec. 24	1783	
Charles Wilde.....	July 29	1784	

## 1785—Continued

<i>Chaplain</i>			
Edward Christian.....	Dec. 18	1780	
<i>Adjutant</i>			
Joseph Malone .....	July 21	1783	
<i>Surgeon</i>			
St. Leger Hinchley .....	May 8	1764	
(Agent : Messrs. Wybrants & Son.)			

## 1786

<i>Colonel</i>			
John Severne, Gen. ....	Nov. 27	1760	
<i>Lieut.-Colonel</i>			
Hon. Robert Henry Southwell .....	April 4	1781	
<i>Major</i>			
Sir James Erskine, Bart... Aug. 28	1783		
<i>Captains</i>			
James Stevenson Blackwood.....	Oct. 13	1781	
Charles Newman .....	July 21	1783	
Edward Tipping .....	April 17	1784	
<i>Capt.-Lieutenant and Captain</i>			
<i>Lieutenants</i>			
Richard St. George Conyers	Sept. 26	1772	
Henry Saunders .....	Dec. 24	1775	
George Crowe .....	Aug. 11	1783	
John Wallis.....	April 17	1784	
John Hackett .....	June 25	1785	
<i>Cornets</i>			
Joseph Mathews.....	Mar. 5	1783	
James Eustace .....	Dec. 24	1783	
John Trotter .....	Dec. 24	1783	
Charles Wilde .....	July 29	1784	
Thomas Bunbury .....	May 14	1785	
<i>Chaplain</i>			
Edward Christian.....	Dec. 18	1780	
<i>Adjutant</i>			
Joseph Malone .....	July 21	1783	
<i>Surgeon</i>			
St. Leger Hinchley.....	May 8	1764	
(Agent : Messrs. Wybrants & Son, Dublin.)			

## 1787

<i>Colonel</i>			
John Severne, Gen. ....	Nov. 27	1760	
<i>Lieut.-Colonel</i>			
Hon. Robert Henry Southwell .....	April 4	1781	
<i>Major</i>			
Sir James Erskine, Bart... Aug. 28	1783		

## 1787—Continued

<i>Captains</i>			
James Stevenson Blackwood.....	Oct. 13	1781	
Charles Newman .....	July 21	1783	
Edward Tipping .....	April 17	1784	
<i>Capt.-Lieutenant and Captain</i>			
John Sontag .....	Sept. 16	1786	
<i>Lieutenants</i>			
Richard St. George Conyers	Sept. 26	1772	
Henry Saunders .....	Dec. 24	1775	
George Crowe .....	Aug. 11	1783	
John Hackett .....	June 25	1785	
James Eustace .....	May 23	1786	
<i>Cornets</i>			
Joseph Mathews .....	Mar. 5	1783	
Charles Wilde .....	July 29	1784	
Thomas Bunbury .....	May 14	1785	
William Gale .....	Feb. 14	1786	
<i>Chaplain</i>			
Edward Christian .....	Dec. 18	1780	
<i>Adjutant</i>			
Joseph Malone .....	July 21	1783	
<i>Surgeon</i>			
St. Leger Hinchley.....	May 8	1764	
(Agent : Messrs. Wybrants & Son, Dublin.)			

## 1788

<i>Colonel</i>			
Sir Charles Grey, K.B.,			
<i>Lt.-Gen.</i> .....	July 13	1787	
<i>Lieut.-Colonel</i>			
Hon. Robert Henry Southwell .....	April 4	1781	
<i>Major</i>			
Sir James Erskine, Bart... Aug. 28	1785		
<i>Captains</i>			
Charles Newman .....	July 21	1783	
Edward Tipping .....	April 17	1784	
Alexander Maclean .....	Sept. 30	1787	
<i>Capt.-Lieutenant and Captain</i>			
John Sontag.....	Sept. 16	1786	
<i>Lieutenants</i>			
Henry Saunders .....	Dec. 24	1775	
John Hackett .....	June 25	1785	
James Eustace .....	May 23	1786	
Charles Wilde .....	May 31	1787	
William Whaley .....	Sept. 30	1787	
<i>Cornets</i>			
Joseph Mathews .....	Mar. 5	1783	
Thomas Bunbury .....	May 14	1785	
William Gale .....	Feb. 14	1786	
John Henry Browne .....	May 31	1787	
David Lawrence .....	Dec. 20	1787	
<i>Chaplain</i>			
Edward Christian .....	Dec. 18	1780	

## 1788—Continued

*Adjutant*  
Joseph Malone ..... July 21 1783  
*Surgeon*  
St. Leger Hinchley..... May 8 1764  
(Agent: Messrs. Wybrants & Son, Dublin.)

## 1789

*Colonel*  
Sir Charles Grey, K.B.,  
*Lieut.-Gen.* ..... July 13 1787  
*Lieut.-Colonel*  
Richard St. George..... Mar. 31 1788  
*Major*  
Sir James Erskine, Bart... Aug. 28 1783  
*Captains*  
Charles Newman ..... July 21 1783  
Edward Tipping ..... April 17 1784  
Alexander Maclean ..... Sept. 30 1787  
*Capt.-Lieutenant and Captain*  
John Sontag ..... Sept. 16 1786  
*Lieutenants*  
Henry Saunders ..... Dec. 24 1775  
John Hackett ..... June 25 1785  
James Eustace ..... May 23 1786  
William Whaley ..... Sept. 30 1787  
J. Ormsby Vandeleur .... Sept. 30 1788  
*Cornets*  
Joseph Mathews ..... Mar. 5 1783  
William Gale ..... Feb. 14 1786  
John Henry Browne..... May 31 1787  
David Lawrence ..... Dec. 20 1787  
John Roe ..... Feb. 28 1788  
Richard Kitson..... Mar. 31 1788  
*Chaplain*  
Edward Christian..... Dec. 18 1780  
*Adjutant*  
Joseph Malone ..... July 21 1783  
*Surgeon*  
St. Leger Hinchley ..... May 8 1764  
(Agent: Messrs. Wybrants & Son, Dublin.)

## 1790

*Colonel*  
Francis Lascelles, *Maj.-Gen.* ..... Mar. 17 1789  
*Lieut.-Colonel*  
Richard Rich Wilford.... Oct. 31 1789  
*Major*  
Sir Jas. Erskine St. Clair,  
Bt. .... Aug. 28 1783  
*Captains*  
Charles Newman ..... July 21 1783  
Alexander Maclean ..... Sept. 30 1787  
John Stapleton ..... July 31 1789

## 1790—Continued

*Capt.-Lieutenant and Captain*  
John Sontag ..... Sept. 16 1786  
*Lieutenants*  
John Hackett ..... June 25 1785  
James Eustace ..... May 23 1786  
William Whaley ..... Sept. 30 1787  
Francis, Viscount Conyng-  
ham ..... Sept. 30 1788  
Joseph Mathews ..... Sept. 30 1789  
*Cornets*  
William Gale ..... Feb. 14 1786  
John Henry Browne..... May 31 1787  
John Roe ..... Feb. 28 1788  
Richard Kitson ..... Mar. 31 1788  
William Ouseley ..... April 30 1789  
*Chaplain*  
Edward Christian ..... Dec. 18 1780  
*Adjutant*  
Joseph Malone ..... July 21 1783  
*Surgeon*  
St. Leger Hinchley..... May 8 1764  
(Agent: Messrs. Wybrants & Son, Dublin.)

## 1791

*Colonel*  
Francis Lascelles, *Maj.-Gen.* Mar. 17 1789  
*Lieut.-Colonel*  
Richard Rich Wilford.... Oct. 31 1789  
*Major*  
Sir Jas. Erskine St. Clair,  
Bt. .... Aug. 28 1783  
*Captains*  
Charles Newman..... July 21 1783  
Alexander Maclean ..... Sept. 30 1787  
John Stapleton ..... July 31 1789  
*Capt.-Lieutenant and Captain*  
John Sontag ..... Sept. 16 1786  
*Lieutenants*  
James Eustace ..... May 23 1786  
William Whaley ..... Sept. 30 1787  
Joseph Mathews ..... Sept. 30 1789  
Richard Roberts ..... July 31 1790  
Hon. Henry Howard .... Oct. 31 1790  
*Cornets*  
John Henry Browne..... May 31 1787  
Richard Kitson..... Mar. 31 1788  
William Ouseley ..... April 30 1789  
Hon. John Creighton.... Dec. 31 1789  
Rowley Lascelles ..... June 30 1790  
*Chaplain*  
Edward Christian ..... Dec. 18 1780  
*Adjutant*  
Joseph Malone ..... July 21 1783  
*Surgeon*  
St. Leger Hinchley..... May 8 1764  
(Agent: Messrs. Wybrants & Son, Dublin.)

## 1792

*Colonel*Francis Lascelles, *Maj.-Gen.* Mar. 17 1789*Lieut.-Colonel*

Richard Rich Wilford .... Oct. 31 1789

*Major*Sir Jas. Erskine St. Clair,  
Bt. .... Aug. 28 1783*Captains*

Charles Newman ..... July 21 1785

Alexander Maclean ..... Sept. 30 1787

John Stapleton ..... July 31 1789

*Capt.-Lieutenant and Captain*

John Sontag ..... Sept. 16 1786

*Lieutenants*

James Eustace ..... May 23 1786

William Whaley ..... Sept. 30 1787

Joseph Mathews ..... Sept. 30 1789

Richard Roberts ..... July 31 1790

Hon. Henry Howard .... Oct. 31 1790

John Henry Browne .... Nov. 30 1791

*Cornets*

Richard Kitson ..... Mar. 31 1788

William Ouseley ..... April 30 1789

Hon. John Creighton .... Dec. 31 1789

Rowley Lascelles ..... June 30 1790

Robert Palmer ..... Oct. 31 1791

*Chaplain*

Edward Christian ..... Dec. 18 1780

*Adjutant*

Joseph Malone ..... July 21 1783

*Surgeon*

St. Leger Hinchley ..... May 8 1764

(Agents : Messrs. Wybrants &amp; Son, Dublin.)

## 1793

*Colonel*Francis Lascelles, *Maj.-Gen.* ..... Mar. 17 1789*Lieut.-Colonel*

Richard Rich Wilford .... Oct. 31 1789

*Major*

John Ormsby Vandeleur .. Mar. 14 1792

*Captains*

Charles Newman ..... July 21 1785

John Stapleton ..... July 31 1789

Samuel Cooke ..... Sept. 29 1792

*Capt.-Lieutenant and Captain*

John Ormsby Vandeleur . Nov. 30 1792

*Lieutenants*

Joseph Mathews ..... Sept. 30 1789

Richard Roberts ..... July 31 1790

Hon. Henry Howard .... Oct. 31 1790

John Henry Browne .... Nov. 30 1791

John Armstrong ..... April 30 1792

## 1793—Continued

*Cornets*

Richard Kitson ..... Mar. 31 1788

William Ouseley ..... April 30 1789

Hon. John Creighton .... Dec. 31 1789

Rowley Lascelles ..... June 30 1790

Robert Palmer ..... Oct. 31 1791

John Browne ..... Sept. 29 1792

*Chaplain*

Edward Christian ..... Dec. 18 1780

*Adjutant*

Joseph Malone ..... July 21 1783

*Surgeon*

St. Leger Hinchley ..... May 8 1764

(Agent : Messrs. Wybrants &amp; Son, Dublin.)

## 1794

*Colonel*Francis Lascelles, *Lieut.-Gen.* ..... Mar. 17 1789*Lieut.-Colonel*

Richard Rich Wilford .... Oct. 31 1789

*Major*Thomas Pakenham  
Vandeleur ..... Mar. 31 1793*Captains*

Charles Newman ..... July 21 1785

Samuel Cooke ..... Sept. 29 1792

Hon. William Stapleton .. Feb. 28 1793

*Capt.-Lieutenant*

John Ormsby Vandeleur . Nov. 30 1792

*Lieutenants*

Joseph Mathews ..... Sept. 30 1789

Richard Roberts ..... July 31 1790

Hon. Henry Howard .... Oct. 31 1790

John Henry Browne .... Nov. 30 1791

Hon. John Creighton .... April 30 1792

*Cornets*

Richard Kitson ..... Mar. 31 1788

William Ouseley ..... April 30 1789

Robert Palmer ..... Oct. 31 1791

William Brooke ..... June 29 1793

Francis Sherlock ..... Aug. 31 1793

Hon. George Vere Hobart Oct. 31 1793

*Chaplain*

Francis Ellis ..... Feb. 21 1793

*Adjutant*

Joseph Malone ..... July 21 1783

*Surgeon*

St. Leger Hinchley ..... May 8 1764

*Colonel*

## 1795

Francis Lascelles, *Lieut.-Gen.* ..... Mar. 17 1789*Lieut.-Colonel*

Thomas P. Vandeleur .... April 1 1794

## 1795—Continued

<i>Major</i>			
James Hall .....	Feb. 28	1794	
<i>Captains</i>			
Charles Newman .....	July 21	1785	
Samuel Cooke .....	Sept. 29	1792	
J. Ormsby Vandeleur ....	Nov. 30	1792	
Joseph Mathews .....	Dec. 19	1793	
Francis Sherlock .....	Dec. 22	1793	
Sir James Baird, Bt. ....	May 8	1794	
<i>Capt.-Lieutenant</i>			
George Miller .....	Oct. 15	1794	
<i>Lieutenants</i>			
William Ouseley .....	Dec. 21	1793	
Richard Kitson .....	Feb. 28	1794	
Gordon James Forbes ....	Aug. 20	1794	
Richard B. Thornhill ....	Nov. 11	1794	
<i>Cornets</i>			
Hon. G. Vere Hobart ....	Oct. 31	1793	
W. Brooke .....	Oct. 31	1793	
Philip Ormsby .....	May 21	1794	
Edmund Power .....	May 28	1794	
P. Thomas Ryves .....	July 16	1794	
<i>Chaplain</i>			
Francis Ellis .....	Feb. 21	1793	
<i>Adjutant</i>			
Richard Graham .....	May 21	1794	
<i>Surgeon</i>			
George Meyer .....	Oct. 22	1794	

## 1796

<i>Colonel</i>			
Francis Lascelles, <i>Lieut.-Gen.</i> .....	Mar. 17	1789	
<i>Lieut.-Colonel</i>			
Thos. Pak. Vandeleur ....	April 1	1794	
<i>Major</i>			
James Hall .....	Feb. 28	1794	
<i>Captains</i>			
Charles Newman .....	July 21	1783	
Samuel Cooke .....	Sept. 29	1792	
J. Ormsby Vandeleur ....	Nov. 30	1792	
Joseph Mathews .....	Dec. 19	1793	
Francis Sherlock .....	Dec. 22	1793	
George Miller .....	Oct. 15	1794	
<i>Capt.-Lieutenant and Captain</i>			
Rowley Lascelles .....	April 1	1795	
<i>Lieutenants</i>			
Richard Kitson .....	Feb. 28	1794	
Gordon James Forbes ....	Aug. 20	1794	
Edmund Power .....	June 9	1795	
Philip Ormsby .....	June 10	1795	
Thomas Saul .....	Sept. 26	1795	
George Story .....	Nov. 4	1795	
William Martin .....	Nov. 4	1795	
Jonathan Watson .....	Dec. 16	1795	

## 1796—Continued

<i>Cornets</i>			
Hon. George Vere Hobart	Oct. 31	1793	
P. Thomas Ryves .....	July 16	1793	
John Gibbs .....	April 8	1795	
Joseph Brodie .....	July 8	1795	
Isaac Wood .....	Nov. 4	1795	
William Anderson .....	Dec. 9	1795	
<i>Chaplain</i>			
Francis Ellis .....	Feb. 28	1793	
<i>Adjutant</i>			
Thomas Saul .....	Aug. 28	1794	
<i>Surgeon</i>			
George Treyer .....	Oct. 22	1794	

## 1797

<i>Colonel</i>			
Francis Lascelles, <i>Lieut.-Gen.</i> .....	Mar. 17	1789	
<i>Lieut.-Colonels</i>			
Thomas Pak. Vandeleur ...	Mar.	1794	
James Hall .....	Mar.	1794	
<i>Majors</i>			
Samuel Cooke .....	Mar.	1794	
J. Ormsby Vandeleur ....	Mar.	1794	
<i>Captains</i>			
Charles Newman .....	July 21	1783	
Joseph Mathews .....	Dec. 19	1793	
Francis Sherlock .....	Dec. 22	1793	
Richard Kitson .....	Mar. 1	1794	
<i>Capt.-Lieutenant and Captain</i>			
Edmund Power .....	April 5	1796	
<i>Lieutenants</i>			
Gordon James Forbes ....	Aug. 20	1794	
Philip Ormsby .....	June 10	1795	
Thomas Saul .....	Sept. 26	1795	
George Story .....	Nov. 4	1795	
William Martin .....	Nov. 4	1795	
Isaac Wood .....	April 19	1796	
Thomas Amory .....	July 1	1796	
Robert Waugh .....	July 29	1796	
P. Thomas Ryves .....	July 30	1796	
James Armstrong .....	July 31	1796	
Gustavus Hipplesey .....	Aug. 1	1796	
George Bolton .....	Aug. 2	1796	
Thomas Creswell .....	Aug. 10	1796	
<i>Cornets</i>			
John Culton .....	Jan. 20	1796	
Robert M'Carley .....	April 5	1796	
J. P. Watney .....	April 12	1796	
Matthew Young .....	April 19	1796	
George Russel Deare ....	July 29	1796	
— Hart .....	July 30	1796	
George A. F. Lake .....	Aug. 10	1796	

## 1797—Continued

<i>Chaplain</i>			
Francis Ellis .....	Feb. 28	1793	
<i>Adjutant</i>			
Thomas Saul .....	Aug. 28	1794	
<i>Surgeon</i>			
George Treyer .....	Oct. 22	1794	

## 1798

<i>Colonels</i>			
Sir Charles Grey, K.B.,			
<i>Lieut.-Gen.</i> .....	Mar. 23	1797	
<i>Lieut.-Colonel</i>			
Thos. Pak. Vandeleur ....	Mar. 1	1794	
James Hall .....	Mar. 1	1794	
<i>Majors</i>			
Samuel Cooke .....	Mar. 1	1794	
J. Ormsby Vandeleur ....	Mar. 1	1794	
<i>Captains</i>			
Charles Newman .....	July 21	1783	
Joseph Mathews .....	Dec. 19	1793	
Francis Sherlock .....	Dec. 22	1793	
Richard Kitson .....	Mar. 1	1794	
<i>Capt.-Lieutenant and Captain</i>			
Edward Power .....	April 5	1796	
<i>Lieutenants</i>			
Philip Ormsby .....	June 10	1795	
Thomas Saul .....	Sept. 26	1795	
George Story .....	Nov. 4	1795	
William Martin .....	Nov. 4	1795	
Isaac Wood .....	April 19	1796	
Thomas Amory .....	July 1	1796	
Robert Waugh .....	July 29	1796	
P. Thomas Ryves .....	July 30	1796	
James Armstrong .....	July 31	1796	
Gustavus Hipplesley ....	Aug. 1	1796	
George Bolton .....	Aug. 2	1796	
Alexander M'Neil .....	Dec. 26	1796	
John Culton .....	April 25	1797	
<i>Cornets</i>			
Robert M'Carley .....	April 5	1796	
J. P. Watney .....	April 12	1796	
Matthew Young .....	April 19	1796	
George Russel Deare ....	July 29	1796	
—, Hart .....	July 30	1796	
Thomas Lindon .....	April 25	1797	
<i>Adjutant</i>			
Thomas Saul .....	Aug. 28	1794	
<i>Surgeon</i>			
George Treyer .....	Oct. 22	1794	

## 1799

<i>Colonel</i>			
Sir Charles Grey, K.B.,			
<i>Lieut.-Gen.</i> .....	Mar. 13	1797	

## 1799—Continued

<i>Lieut.-Colonels</i>			
Thomas Pak. Vandeleur ..	Mar. 1	1794	
James Hall .....	Mar. 1	1794	
<i>Majors</i>			
Samuel Cooke .....	Mar. 1	1794	
J. Ormsby Vandeleur ....	Mar. 1	1794	
<i>Captains</i>			
Charles Newman .....	July 21	1783	
Joseph Mathews .....	Dec. 19	1793	
Francis Sherlock .....	Dec. 22	1793	
Charles Morgan .....	April 19	1798	
<i>Capt.-Lieutenant and Captain</i>			
Peter Abercromby .....	Mar. 2	1798	
<i>Lieutenants</i>			
Thomas Saul .....	Sept. 26	1795	
George Story .....	Nov. 4	1795	
William Martin .....	Nov. 4	1795	
Isaac Wood .....	April 19	1796	
Thomas Amory .....	July 1	1796	
P. Thomas Ryves .....	July 30	1796	
Gustavus Hipplesley ....	Aug. 1	1796	
George Bolton .....	Aug. 2	1796	
John Culton .....	April 25	1797	
Matthew Young .....	Mar. 15	1798	
George Russel Deare ....	Aug. 8	1798	
J. P. Watney .....	Oct. 25	1798	
Thomas Lindon .....	Nov. 22	1798	
<i>Cornets</i>			
Robert M'Carley .....	April 5	1796	
—, Hart .....	July 30	1796	
Jeremiah Dickson .....	Oct. 25	1798	
John Coleman .....	Nov. 22	1798	
<i>Adjutant</i>			
Thomas Saul .....	Aug. 28	1794	
<i>Surgeon</i>			
George Treyer .....	Oct. 22	1794	

## 1800

<i>Colonel</i>			
Sir Robert Laurie, Bart...	Sept. 4	1799	
<i>Lieut.-Colonels</i>			
Thomas Pak. Vandeleur ..	Mar. 1	1794	
James Hall .....	Mar. 1	1794	
<i>Major</i>			
J. Ormsby Vandeleur ....	Mar. 1	1794	
<i>Captains</i>			
Charles Newman .....	July 21	1783	
Joseph Mathews .....	Dec. 19	1793	
Francis Sherlock .....	Dec. 22	1793	
Caesar Hawkins .....	May 3	1799	
Dennis Hogan .....	May 4	1799	
James Towers .....	May 10	1799	
<i>Capt.-Lieutenant and Captain</i>			
Peter Abercromby .....	Mar. 2	1798	

## 1800—Continued

*Lieutenants*

Thomas Saul .....	Sept. 26	1795
George Story .....	Nov. 4	1795
William Martin.....	Nov. 4	1795
Isaac Wood .....	April 19	1796
Thomas Amory.....	July 1	1796
Gustavus Hipplesey.....	Aug. 1	1796
George Bolton .....	Aug. 2	1796
John Culton .....	April 25	1797
Matthew Young .....	Mar. 15	1798
George Russel Deare ....	Aug. 8	1798
J. P. Watney .....	Oct. 25	1798
Thomas Lindon .....	Nov. 22	1798
William Hart .....	May 3	1799
Robert M'Carley .....	May 3	1799
William Sturt .....	May 3	1799
R. Rochfort.....	May 3	1799
James Filewood .....	Sept. 26	1799

*Cornets*

— Hart .....	July 30	1796
John Coleman .....	Nov. 22	1798
Hercules Wyborn Slade ..	April 5	1799
George Warren Walker ..	May 17	1799
G. Wellard .....	Aug. 23	1799
William Locker.....	Sept. 12	1799
George Reade .....	Oct. 31	1799

*Paymaster*

William Maxwell .....	Oct. 31	1799
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*Adjutant*

Thomas Saul .....	Aug. 28	1794
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*Surgeon*

George Treyer .....	Oct. 22	1794
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*Assistant Surgeon*

James Smet.....	Dec. 25	1796
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*Veterinary Surgeon*

Thomas Burrows .....	July 3	1799
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## 1801

*Colonel*

Sir Robert Laurie, Bt.....	Sept. 4	1799
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*Lieut.-Colonels*

Thomas Pak. Vandeleur ..	Mar. 1	1794
James Hall .....	Mar. 1	1794

*Majors*

J. Ormsby Vandeleur ....	Mar. 1	1794
Michael Mead .....	July 19	1799

*Captains*

Charles Newman .....	July 21	1783
Joseph Mathews .....	Dec. 19	1793
Francis Sherlock .....	Dec. 22	1793
Cæsar Hawkins .....	May 3	1799
Dennis Hogan .....	May 4	1799
James Towers .....	May 10	1799

*Capt.-Lieutenant and Captain*

Peter Abercromby .....	Mar. 2	1798
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## 1801—Continued

*Lieutenants*

Thomas Saul .....	Sept. 26	1795
George Story .....	Nov. 4	1795
William Martin .....	Nov. 4	1795
Isaac Wood .....	April 19	1796
Thomas Amory.....	July 1	1796
Gustavus Hipplesey .....	Aug. 1	1796
George Bolton.....	Aug. 2	1796
John Culton .....	April 25	1797
Robert Young.....	Mar. 15	1798
George Russel Deare ....	Aug. 8	1798
J. P. Watney .....	Oct. 25	1798
Thomas Lindon .....	Nov. 22	1798
Robert M'Carley .....	May 3	1799
R. Rochfort.....	May 3	1799
John Wyatt .....	Jan. 23	1800
— Hart .....	Mar. 28	1800

*Cornets*

John Coleman .....	Nov. 22	1798
Hercules Wyborn Slade ..	April 5	1799
George Warren Walker ..	May 17	1799
George Wellard.....	Aug. 23	1799
William Locker.....	Sept. 12	1799
John Young .....	June 19	1800
James Alex. Morley .....	Oct. 19	1800

*Paymaster*

William Maxwell .....	Oct. 31	1799
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*Adjutant*

Thomas Saul .....	Aug. 28	1794
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*Surgeon*

George Treyer .....	Oct. 22	1794
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*Assistant Surgeon*

James Smet .....	Dec. 25	1796
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*Veterinary Surgeon*

Thomas Burrows .....	July 3	1799
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## 1802

*Colonel*

Sir Robert Laurie, Bt.....	Sept. 4	1799
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*Lieut.-Colonels*

Thomas Pak. Vandeleur ..	Mar. 1	1794
James Hall .....	Mar. 1	1794

*Majors*

J. Ormsby Vandeleur ....	Mar. 1	1794
Francis Sherlock.....	June 4	1801

*Captains*

Charles Newman .....	July 21	1783
Cæsar Hawkins .....	May 3	1799
Dennis Hogan .....	May 4	1799
James Towers .....	May 10	1799
George Story .....	April 10	1801
John Culton .....	June 4	1801

*Capt.-Lieutenant and Captain*

Peter Abercromby .....	Mar. 2	1798
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## 1802—Continued

*Lieutenants*

Thomas Saul .....	Sept. 26	1795
William Martin .....	Nov. 4	1795
Isaac Wood .....	April 19	1796
Thomas Amory .....	July 1	1796
Gustavus Hipplesey .....	Aug. 1	1796
George Bolton .....	Aug. 2	1796
Robert Young .....	Mar. 15	1798
George Russel Deare .....	Aug. 8	1798
J. P. Watney .....	Oct. 25	1798
Thomas Lindon .....	Nov. 22	1798
Robert M'Carley .....	May 3	1799
R. Rochfort .....	May 3	1799
John Wyatt .....	Jan. 23	1800
L. Leonard K. Willard ...	April 3	1801
William Locker .....	April 10	1801
H. Wyborn Slade .....	April 24	1801
George W. Walker .....	June 18	1801

*Cornets*

John Young .....	June 19	1800
James Alex. Morley .....	Oct. 19	1800
John Williams .....	April 10	1801
Osborn Fraser .....	April 24	1801

*Paymaster*

John Staig .....	April 3	1801
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*Adjutant*

Thomas Saul .....	Aug. 28	1794
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*Surgeon*

George Treyer .....	Oct. 22	1794
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*Assistant Surgeons*

James Smet .....	Dec. 25	1796
William Patrick .....	May 27	1801

*Veterinary Surgeon*

Thomas Burrows .....	July 3	1799
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## 1803

*Colonel*

Sir Robert Laurie, Bt. ....	Sept. 4	1799
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*Lieut.-Colonels*

Thomas Pak. Vandeleur ..	Mar. 1	1794
James Hall .....	Mar. 1	1794

*Majors*

John Ormsby Vandeleur ..	Mar. 1	1794
Francis Sherlock .....	June 4	1801

*Captains*

Charles Newman .....	July 21	1783
Cæsar Hawkins .....	May 3	1799
Dennis Hogan .....	May 4	1799
James Towers .....	May 10	1799
George Story .....	April 10	1801
John Culton .....	June 4	1801

*Capt.-Lieutenant and Captain*

Peter Abercromby .....	Mar. 2	1798
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## 1803—Continued

*Lieutenants*

Thomas Saul .....	Sept. 26	1795
William Martin .....	Nov. 4	1795
Isaac Wood .....	April 19	1796
Thomas Amory .....	July 1	1796
Gustavus Hipplesey .....	Aug. 1	1796
George Bolton .....	Aug. 2	1796
Robert Young .....	Mar. 15	1798
George Russel Deare .....	Aug. 8	1798
J. P. Watney .....	Oct. 25	1798
Thomas Lindon .....	Nov. 22	1798
Robert M'Carley .....	May 3	1799
John Wyatt .....	Jan. 23	1800
L. Leonard K. Willard ...	April 3	1801
William Locker .....	April 10	1801
H. Wyborn Slade .....	April 24	1801
George W. Walker .....	June 18	1801
John Baumgardt .....	Sept. 9	1801

*Cornets*

Alex. Dickson .....	Mar. 29	1799
John Young .....	June 19	1800
James Alex. Morley .....	Oct. 19	1800
John Williams .....	April 10	1801
Osborn Fraser .....	April 24	1801
Alex. Kennedy Clarke ....	Sept. 8	1802

*Paymaster*

John Staig .....	April 3	1801
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*Adjutant*

Alexander Dickson .....	Mar. 12	1800
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*Surgeon*

George Treyer .....	Oct. 22	1794
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*Assistant Surgeons*

James Smet .....	Dec. 25	1796
John Enwright .....	June 25	1802

*Veterinary Surgeon*

Thomas Burrows .....	July 3	1799
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## 1804

*Colonel*

Sir Robert Laurie, Bt. ..	Sept. 4	1799
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*Lieut.-Colonels*

Thomas Pak. Vandeleur ..	Mar. 1	1794
John Sullivan Wood .....	June 16	1803

*Majors*

John Ormsby Vandeleur ..	Mar. 1	1794
Francis Sherlock .....	June 4	1801

*Captains*

Charles Newman .....	July 21	1783
Peter Abercromby .....	Mar. 2	1798
Cæsar Hawkins .....	May 3	1799
Dennis Hogan .....	May 4	1799
James Towers .....	May 10	1799
George Story .....	April 10	1801
John Culton .....	June 4	1801

## 1804—Continued

*Captains—continued*

Charles Nowell .....	May 25	1803
Thomas Saul .....	June 25	1803
William Martin .....	Nov. 4	1795
Isaac Wood .....	April 19	1796
Thomas Amory .....	July 1	1796
Gustavus Hipplesley .....	Aug. 1	1796
George Bolton .....	April 2	1796
Robert Young .....	Mar. 15	1798
George Russel Deare .....	Aug. 8	1798
Thomas Lindon .....	Nov. 22	1798
Robert M'Carley .....	May 3	1799

*Lieutenants*

John Wyatt .....	Jan. 23	1800
L. Leonard K. Willard ...	April 3	1801
William Locker .....	April 10	1801
H. Wyborn Slade .....	April 24	1801
George W. Walker .....	June 18	1801
John Baumgardt .....	Sept. 9	1801
Peter Warburton .....	April 14	1803
Alexander Dickson .....	June 25	1803
Edward Burke .....	July 9	1803
Edmund Cleaver .....	Aug. 12	1803

*Cornets*

John Young .....	June 19	1800
James Alex. Morley .....	Oct. 19	1800
John Williams .....	April 10	1801
Osborn Fraser .....	April 24	1801
Alex. Kennedy Clarke ...	Sept. 8	1802
Samuel T. Edwards .....	July 9	1803
Robert Bartlett Coles ....	Aug. 20	1803
George A. Burgoyne .....	Oct. 31	1803

*Paymaster*

John Staig .....	April 3	1801
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*Adjutant*

Alexander Dickson .....	Mar. 12	1800
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*Surgeon*

George Treyer .....	Oct. 22	1794
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*Assistant Surgeons*

James Smet .....	Dec. 25	1796
John Enwright .....	June 25	1802

*Veterinary Surgeon*

Thomas Burrows .....	July 3	1799
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## 1805

*Colonel*

John Floyd .....	Sept. 13	1804
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*Lieut.-Colonels*

John Sullivan Wood .....	June 16	1803
John Ormsby Vandeleur ..	Nov. 1	1803

*Majors*

Charles Newman .....	Nov. 1	1803
Loftus William Otway ...	July 14	1804

## 1805—Continued

*Captains*

Peter Abercromby .....	Mar. 2	1798
Cæsar Hawkins .....	May 3	1799
Dennis Hogan .....	May 4	1799
James Towers .....	May 10	1799
John Culton .....	June 4	1801
Thomas Saul .....	June 25	1803
William Martin .....	Nov. 1	1803
George Russel Deare ....	Feb. 25	1804

*Lieutenants*

Isaac Wood .....	April 19	1796
Thomas Amory .....	July 1	1796
Gustavus Hipplesley .....	Aug. 1	1796
George Bolton .....	Aug. 2	1796
Robert Young .....	Mar. 15	1798
Robert M'Carley .....	May 3	1799
John Wyatt .....	Jan. 23	1800
L. Leonard K. Willard ....	April 3	1801
William Locker .....	April 10	1801
H. Wyborn Slade .....	April 24	1801
George W. Walker .....	June 18	1801
John Baumgardt .....	Sept. 9	1801
Peter Warburton .....	April 14	1803
Alexander Dickson .....	June 25	1803
John Young .....	Nov. 1	1803
James Alex. Morley .....	Nov. 1	1803
Warren White .....	Dec. 31	1803
Joseph Lander .....	Mar. 31	1804

*Cornets*

John Williams .....	April 10	1801
Osborn Fraser .....	April 24	1801
Alex. Kennedy Clarke ...	Sept. 8	1802
Samuel T. Edwards .....	July 9	1803
Robert Bartlett Coles ....	Aug. 20	1803
George A. Burgoyne .....	Oct. 31	1803
William Armstrong .....	Nov. 1	1803
George Edward Pratt .....		
Barlow .....	Nov. 1	1803

*Paymaster*

John Staig .....	April 3	1801
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*Adjutant*

Alex. Dickson .....	Mar. 12	1800
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*Surgeon*

George Treyer .....	Oct. 22	1794
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*Assistant Surgeons*

James Smet .....	Dec. 25	1796
John Enwright .....	June 25	1802

*Veterinary Surgeon*

Thomas Burrows .....	July 3	1799
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## Colonel 1806

John Floyd .....	Sept. 13	1804
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*Lieut.-Colonels*

John Sullivan Wood .....	June 16	1803
John Ormsby Vandeleur ..	Nov. 1	1803

## 1806—Continued

*Majors*

Henry Loftus ..... May 1 1805  
 John Shedden ..... June 20 1805

*Captains*

Peter Abercromby ..... Mar. 2 1798  
 John Culton ..... June 4 1801  
 Thomas Saul ..... June 25 1803  
 William Martin ..... Nov. 1 1803  
 Thomas Amory ..... Nov. 2 1803  
 George Bolton ..... Dec. 25 1803  
 George Russel Deare .... Feb. 25 1804  
 John Cummings ..... May 16 1805

*Lieutenants*

Isaac Wood ..... April 19 1796  
 Gustavus Hipplesley ..... Aug. 1 1796  
 Robert Young ..... Mar. 15 1798  
 John Wyatt ..... Jan. 23 1800  
 William Locker ..... April 10 1801  
 H. Wyborn Slade ..... April 24 1801  
 George W. Walker ..... June 18 1801  
 Peter Warburton ..... April 14 1803  
 Alex. Dickson ..... June 25 1803  
 John Young ..... Nov. 1 1803  
 James Alex. Morley ..... Nov. 1 1803  
 John Williams ..... Nov. 2 1803  
 Osborn Fraser ..... Nov. 3 1803  
 Warren White ..... Dec. 31 1803  
 Joseph Lander ..... Mar. 31 1804  
 Yarrell Johnson ..... April 4 1805  
 Samuel T. Edwards ..... May 30 1805

*Cornets*

Robert Bartlett Coles .... Aug. 20 1803  
 George A. Burgoyne ..... Oct. 31 1803  
 William Armstrong ..... Nov. 1 1803  
 Nathaniel Story ..... June 13 1805

*Paymaster*

John Staig ..... April 3 1801

*Adjutant*

Alexander Dickson ..... Mar. 12 1800

*Surgeon*

George Treyer ..... Oct. 22 1794

*Assistant Surgeons*

James Smet ..... Dec. 25 1796  
 John Enwright ..... June 25 1802

*Veterinary Surgeon*

Thomas Burrows ..... July 3 1799

## 1807

*Colonel*

John Floyd ..... Sept. 13 1804

*Lieut.-Colonels*

John Sullivan Wood ..... June 16 1803  
 John Ormsby Vandeleur . Nov. 1 1803

## 1807—Continued

*Majors*

John Shedden ..... June 20 1805  
 Christian Johnson ..... Dec. 19 1805

*Captains*

John Culton ..... June 4 1801  
 Thomas Saul ..... June 25 1803  
 William Martin ..... Nov. 1 1803  
 Thomas Amory ..... Nov. 2 1803  
 George Bolton ..... Dec. 25 1803  
 George Russel Deare .... Feb. 25 1804  
 John Cummings ..... May 16 1805  
 Robert Young ..... Sept. 19 1808  
 John Wyatt ..... Sept. 11 1806

*Lieutenants*

Isaac Wood ..... April 19 1796  
 William Locker ..... April 10 1801  
 H. Wyborn Slade ..... April 24 1801  
 George W. Walker ..... June 18 1801  
 John Baumgardt ..... Sept. 9 1801  
 Peter Warburton ..... April 14 1803  
 Alex. Dickson ..... June 25 1803  
 John Williams ..... Nov. 2 1803  
 Osborn Fraser ..... Nov. 3 1803  
 Warren White ..... Dec. 31 1803  
 Joseph Lander ..... Mar. 31 1804  
 Edward Byrne ..... Mar. 28 1805  
 Yarrell Johnson ..... April 4 1805  
 Robert Bartlett Coles .... May 1 1805  
 Samuel T. Edwards ..... May 30 1805  
 John Lewis White ..... Dec. 19 1805

*Cornets*

W. Beatty ..... Sept. 20 1805  
 Andrew Johnson ..... April 10 1806  
 Andrew Creagh ..... Sept. 25 1806

*Paymaster*

John Staig ..... April 3 1801

*Adjutant*

Alex. Dickson ..... Mar. 12 1800

*Surgeon*

George Proctor ..... Oct. 12 1805

*Assistant Surgeons*

James Smet ..... Dec. 25 1796  
 John Enwright ..... June 25 1802

*Veterinary Surgeon*

Thomas Burrows ..... July 3 1799

## 1808

*Colonel*

John Floyd ..... Sept. 13 1804

*Lieut.-Colonels*

John Sullivan Wood ..... June 16 1803  
 Robert R. Gillespie ..... April 16 1807

*Majors*

Christian Johnson ..... Dec. 19 1805  
 Hon. H. Westenra ..... Jan. 1 1805

## 1808—Continued

*Captains*

Thomas Saul .....	June 25	1803
William Martin .....	Nov. 1	1803
George Bolton .....	Dec. 25	1803
George Russel Deare ....	Feb. 25	1804
John Cummings .....	May 16	1805
Robert Young .....	Sept. 19	1805
Nicholas Brutton .....	July 12	1806
George Brown .....	Mar. 26	1807
William Locker .....	July 9	1807

*Lieutenants*

H. Wyborn Slade .....	April 24	1801
George W. Walker .....	June 18	1801
John Baumgardt .....	Sept. 9	1801
Alex. Dickson .....	June 25	1803
John Williams .....	Nov. 2	1803
Osborn Fraser .....	Nov. 3	1803
Warren White .....	Dec. 31	1803
Edward Byrne .....	Mar. 28	1805
Yarrell Johnson .....	April 4	1805
Samuel T. Edwards ....	May 30	1805
Thomas Price .....	Jan. 21	1808
Thomas D. Burrowes ....	June 17	1805
Thomas W. Harrington ..	Mar. 25	1806
A. Ahmuty van Courtland	Nov. 15	1806
Andrew Creagh .....	Mar. 19	1807
Samuel Mitchell Andrews	April 2	1807
Thomas Pottinger .....	Aug. 27	1807
Thomas Brett .....	Oct. 8	1807
Benjamin Peach .....	Oct. 22	1807
T. P. Barlow .....	Aug. 11	1808
W. Beatty .....	Sept. 20	1805
J. Taylor .....	May 1	1807
J. W. Mayer .....	Mar. 5	1807
Thomas Margell .....	April 23	1807
H. Floyd .....	July 1	1808
Henry Heyman .....	Aug. 20	1807

*Paymaster*

James Somerville Darby .	May 7	1807
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*Adjutant*

Alex. Dickson .....	Mar. 12	1800
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*Surgeon*

George Proctor .....	Oct. 12	1805
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*Assistant Surgeons*

James Smet .....	Dec. 25	1796
George M. Callow .....	Mar. 3	1808

*Veterinary Surgeon*

Thomas Burrows .....	July 3	1799
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## 1809

*Colonel*

John Floyd .....	Sept. 13	1804
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## 1809—Continued

*Lieut.-Colonels*

John Sullivan Wood .....	June 16	1803
Robert R. Gillespie .....	April 16	1807
Henry Gore Wade .....	Jan. 5	1809

*Majors*

Christian Johnson .....	Dec. 19	1805
Hon. Henry Westenra ....	May 26	1808

*Captains*

Thomas Saul .....	June 25	1803
William Martin .....	Nov. 1	1803
George Bolton .....	Dec. 25	1803
George Russel Deare ....	Feb. 25	1804
John Cummings .....	May 16	1805
Robert Young .....	Sept. 19	1805
Nicholas Brutton .....	July 12	1806
George Brown .....	Mar. 26	1807
William Locker .....	July 9	1807

*Lieutenants*

H. Wyborn Slade .....	April 24	1801
George W. Walker .....	June 18	1801
John Baumgardt .....	Sept. 9	1801
Alex. Dickson .....	June 25	1803
John Williams .....	Nov. 2	1803
Osborn Fraser .....	Nov. 3	1803
Warren White .....	Dec. 31	1803
Edward Byrne .....	Mar. 28	1805
Yarrell Johnson .....	April 4	1805
Samuel T. Edwards ....	May 30	1805
Thomas D. Burrowes ....	June 17	1805
Thomas W. Harrington ...	Mar. 25	1806
A. Ahmuty Van Courtland	Nov. 15	1806
Andrew Creagh .....	Mar. 19	1807
Samuel Mitchell Andrews	April 2	1807
Thomas Pottinger .....	Aug. 27	1807
Thomas Brett .....	Oct. 8	1807
Benjamin Peach .....	Oct. 22	1807
Thomas Price .....	Jan. 21	1808

*Cornets*

W. Beatty .....	Sept. 20	1805
J. W. Mayer .....	Mar. 5	1801
Thomas Margell .....	April 23	1801
J. K. Taylor .....	May 1	1801
Henry Heyman .....	Aug. 20	1801
Henry Floyd .....	July 7	1808
Thomas Pratt Barlow ....	Aug. 11	1808

*Paymaster*

James Somerville Darby .	May 7	1807
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*Adjutant*

Alex. Dickson .....	Mar. 12	1800
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*Surgeon*

George Proctor .....	Oct. 12	1805
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*Assistant Surgeons*

James Smet .....	Dec. 25	1796
George M. Callow .....	Mar. 3	1808

*Veterinary Surgeon*

Thomas Burrows .....	July 3	1799
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1810				1811			
<i>Colonel</i>				<i>Colonel</i>			
John Floyd .....	Sept. 13	1804		John Floyd .....	Sept. 13	1804	
<i>Lieut.-Colonels</i>				<i>Lieut.-Colonels</i>			
John Sullivan Wood .....	June 16	1803		John Sullivan Wood .....	June 16	1803	
Henry Gore Wade .....	Jan. 5	1809		Henry Gore Wade .....	Jan. 5	1809	
<i>Majors</i>				<i>Majors</i>			
Christopher Johnson .....	Dec. 19	1805		Hon. Henry Westenra....	May 26	1808	
Hon. Henry Westenra....	May 26	1808		John Handasyde .....	Jan. 24	1811	
<i>Captains</i>				<i>Captains</i>			
William Martin .....	Nov. 1	1803		William Martin .....	Nov. 1	1803	
George Russel Deare ....	Feb. 25	1804		George Russel Deare ....	Feb. 25	1804	
John Cummings .....	May 16	1805		John Cummings .....	May 16	1805	
Robert Young .....	Sept. 19	1805		Nicholas Brutton .....	July 12	1806	
Nicholas Brutton .....	July 12	1806		George Brown .....	Mar. 26	1807	
George Brown .....	Mar. 26	1807		William Locker .....	July 9	1807	
William Locker .....	July 9	1807		H. Wyborn Slade .....	Sept. 25	1808	
H. Wyborn Slade .....	Sept. 25	1808		George Warren Walker ..	April 5	1809	
George W. Walker .....	April 20	1809		John Williams .....	Jan. 11	1810	
<i>Lieutenants</i>				<i>Lieutenants</i>			
John Baumgardt .....	Sept. 9	1801		John Baumgardt .....	Sept. 9	1801	
Alexander Dickson .....	June 25	1803		Alexander Dickson .....	June 25	1803	
John Williams .....	Nov. 2	1803		Yarrell Johnson .....	April 4	1805	
Osborn Fraser .....	Nov. 3	1803		Samuel T. Edwards ....	May 30	1805	
Edward Byrne .....	Mar. 28	1805		Thomas D. Burrowes....	June 17	1805	
Yarrell Johnson .....	April 4	1805		Thomas W. Harrington...	Mar. 25	1806	
Samuel T. Edwards ....	May 30	1805		A. Ahmuty Van Courtland.	Nov. 15	1806	
Thomas D. Burrowes....	June 17	1805		Thomas Patterson .....	Feb. 1	1807	
Thomas W. Harrington...	Mar. 25	1806		Andrew Creagh .....	Mar. 19	1807	
A. Ahmuty Van Courtland	Nov. 15	1806		Sam Mitchell Andrews ...	April 2	1807	
Andrew Creagh .....	Mar. 19	1807		Thomas Pottinger .....	April 27	1807	
Samuel Mitchell Andrews	April 2	1807		Thomas Brett .....	Oct. 8	1807	
Thomas Pottinger .....	Aug. 27	1807		J. W. Mayer .....	Sept. 25	1808	
Thomas Brett .....	Oct. 8	1807		J. K. Taylor .....	April 5	1809	
Benjamin Peach .....	Oct. 22	1807		Robert Mills Mapowder...	Aug. 3	1809	
Thomas Price .....	Jan. 21	1808		Henry Heyman .....	Feb. 8	1810	
J. W. Mayer .....	Sept. 25	1808		Thomas Ker .....	Oct. 18	1809	
William Beatty .....	June 22	1809		Morton Slaney .....	Jan. 10	1811	
Robert Mills Mapowder...	Aug. 3	1809		<i>Cornets</i>			
<i>Cornets</i>				Thomas Margell .....	April 23	1807	
Thomas Margell .....	April 23	1807		Thomas Pratt Barlow ....	Aug. 11	1808	
J. K. Taylor .....	May 1	1807		Nathaniel Sneyd .....	Feb. 17	1809	
Henry Heyman .....	Aug. 20	1807		Christopher J. Allingham	April 5	1809	
Thomas Pratt Barlow ....	Aug. 11	1808		Henry Young .....	April 20	1809	
John King .....	Sept. 25	1808		Charles Read .....	Sept. 1	1809	
Henry Young .....	April 20	1809		Joseph Henry Taylor ....	Mar. 22	1810	
<i>Paymaster</i>				Theophilus Taylor .....	Mar. 29	1810	
James Somerville Darby .	May 7	1807		Edward Ellerker Williams.	June 7	1810	
<i>Adjutant</i>				<i>Paymaster</i>			
Alexander Dickson .....	Mar. 12	1800		James Somerville Darby..	May 7	1807	
<i>Surgeon</i>				<i>Adjutant</i>			
James Smet .....	June 1	1809		Alexander Dickson .....	Mar. 12	1800	
<i>Assistant Surgeon</i>				<i>Surgeon</i>			
George M. Callow .....	Mar. 3	1808		James Smet .....	June 1	1809	
<i>Veterinary Surgeon</i>							
Thomas Burrows .....	July 3	1799					

# List of Officers 1811—1813

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## 1811—Continued

### Assistant Surgeons

George M. Callow ..... Mar. 3 1808  
W. B. Carter ..... Feb. 22 1810

### Veterinary Surgeon

Thomas Burrows ..... July 3 1799

## 1812

### Colonel

John Floyd ..... Sept. 13 1804

### Lieut.-Colonels

John Sullivan Wood ..... June 16 1803  
Henry Gore Wade ..... Jan. 5 1809  
Christopher Johnson ..... Jan. 24 1811

### Majors

Hon. Henry Westenra.... May 26 1808  
Ev. J. McGregor Murray . June 6 1811

### Captains

William Martin ..... Nov. 1 1803  
George Russel Deare .... Feb. 25 1804  
Nicholas Brutton ..... July 12 1806  
George Brown ..... Mar. 26 1807  
William Locker ..... July 9 1807  
George Warren Walker .. April 5 1809  
John G. Baumgardt..... Jan. 10 1810  
John Williams ..... Jan. 11 1810  
William Ongley ..... Jan. 1 1811

### Lieutenants

Alexander Dickson..... June 25 1803  
Yarrell Johnson ..... April 4 1805  
Samuel T. Edwards ..... May 30 1805  
Thomas D. Burrowes .... June 17 1805  
Thomas W. Harrington... Mar. 25 1806  
A. Ahmuty Van. Courtland Nov. 15 1806  
Thomas Patterson ..... Feb. 1 1807  
Andrew Creagh ..... Mar. 19 1807  
Samuel Mitchell Andrews April 2 1807  
Thomas Pottinger ..... Aug. 27 1807  
Thomas Brett ..... Oct. 8 1807  
Thomas Margell ..... Sept. 24 1808  
J. W. Mayer ..... Sept. 25 1808  
J. K. Taylor ..... April 5 1809  
Robert Mills Mapowder... Aug. 3 1811  
Henry Heyman ..... Feb. 8 1810  
Thomas Ker ..... Oct. 18 1810  
Morton Slaney ..... Jan. 10 1811

### Cornets

Thomas Pratt Barlow .... Aug. 11 1808  
J. Fearon ..... Feb. 16 1809  
Nathaniel Sneyd..... Feb. 17 1809  
Christopher J. Allingham . April 5 1809  
Henry Young ..... April 20 1809  
Charles Read..... Sept. 1 1809  
Joseph Henry Taylor .... Mar. 22 1810  
Theophilus Taylor ..... Mar. 29 1810  
Edward Ellerker Williams June 7 1810

## 1812—Continued

### Paymaster

James Somerville Darby.. May 7 1807

### Adjutant

Alexander Dickson..... Mar. 12 1800

### Surgeon

James Smet..... June 1 1809

### Assistant Surgeons

George M. Callow ..... Mar. 3 1808  
W. B. Carter ..... Feb. 22 1810

### Veterinary Surgeon

Thomas Burrows ..... July 3 1799

## 1813

### Colonel

John Floyd ..... Sept. 13 1804

### Lieut.-Colonels

John Sullivan Wood ..... June 16 1803  
Henry Gore Wade ..... Jan. 5 1809  
Christopher Johnson ..... Jan. 24 1811

### Majors

Hon. Henry Westenra.... May 26 1808  
Ev. J. McGregor Murray . June 6 1811

### Captains

William Martin ..... Nov. 1 1803  
George Russel Deare .... Feb. 25 1804  
Nicholas Brutton ..... July 12 1806  
George Brown ..... Mar. 26 1807  
William Locker..... July 9 1807  
George Warren Walker .. April 5 1809  
John G. Baumgardt..... Jan. 10 1810  
John Williams ..... Jan. 11 1810  
William Ongley ..... Jan. 1 1811  
Alexander Dickson..... Jan. 22 1812  
Thornhill Warrington .... Jan. 23 1812

### Lieutenants

Yarrell Johnson ..... April 4 1805  
Samuel T. Edwards ..... May 30 1805  
Thomas D. Burrowes .... June 17 1805  
Thomas W. Harrington... Mar. 25 1806  
A. Ahmuty Van Courtland. Nov. 15 1806  
Thomas Patterson ..... Feb. 1 1807  
Andrew Creagh ..... Mar. 19 1807  
Samuel Mitchell Andrews April 2 1807  
Thomas Pottinger ..... Aug. 27 1807  
Thomas Brett ..... Oct. 8 1807  
Thomas Margell ..... Sept. 24 1808  
J. W. Mayer ..... Sept. 23 1808  
J. K. Taylor ..... April 5 1809  
Robert Mills Mapowder... Aug. 3 1809  
Henry Heyman ..... Feb. 8 1810  
Thomas Ker ..... Oct. 18 1810  
Morton Slaney ..... Jan. 10 1811  
Thomas Pratt Barlow .... Aug. 13 1810  
Hon. George Fortesque .. Jan. 22 1812  
William Brett ..... Jan. 23 1812

## 1813—Continued

*Cornets*

J. Fearon .....	Feb. 16	1809
Nathaniel Sneyd.....	Feb. 17	1809
Christopher J. Allingham .	April 5	1809
Henry Young .....	April 20	1809
Charles Read.....	Sept. 1	1809
Edward Ellerker Williams	June 7	1810
Joseph Queiros .....	Aug. 1	1811
Henry W. Rous Birch....	Sept. 1	1811
G. Bygrave .....	Feb. 13	1812
James McAlpine .....	Mar. 5	1812
John Wogan Patton .....	Mar. 5	1812

*Paymaster*

James Somerville Darby .	May 7	1807
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*Adjutant*

<sup>1</sup> A. J. Stammers .....	Nov. 11	1813
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*Quartermaster*

—, Masters .....	April 16	1812
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*Surgeon*

James Smet.....	June 1	1809
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*Assistant Surgeons*

George M. Callow .....	Mar. 3	1808
W. B. Carter .....	Feb. 22	1810

*Veterinary Surgeon*

William Shotter Rickwood	Mar. 11	1813
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## 1814

*Colonel*

John Floyd .....	Sept. 13	1804
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*Lieut.-Colonels*

John Sullivan Wood .....	June 16	1803
Christopher Johnston ....	Jan. 24	1811

*Majors*

Hon. Henry Westenra....	May 26	1808
Ev. J. McGregor Murray .	June 6	1811

*Captains*

William Martin .....	Nov. 1	1803
George Russel Deare ....	Feb. 25	1804
Nicholas Brutton .....	July 12	1806
George Brown .....	Mar. 26	1807
William Locker.....	July 9	1807
George Warren Walker ..	April 5	1809
John G. Baumgardt.....	Jan. 10	1810
John Williams .....	Jan. 11	1810
Alexander Dickson.....	Jan. 22	1812
Thornhill Warrington ....	Jan. 23	1812
Edward Carter .....	April 8	1813

*Lieutenants*

Yarrell Johnson .....	April 4	1805
Samuel T. Edwards .....	May 30	1805
Thomas D. Burrowes ....	June 17	1805
Thomas W. Harrington...	Mar. 25	1806

<sup>1</sup> *Cornet*, June 30, 1813.

## 1814—Continued

*Lieutenants—continued*

A. Ahmuty Van Courtland	Nov. 15	1806
Thomas Patterson .....	Feb. 1	1807
Andrew Creagh .....	Mar. 19	1807
Samuel Mitchell Andrews	April 2	1807
Thomas Pottinger .....	Aug. 27	1807
Thomas Brett .....	Oct. 8	1807
Joseph Wickham Mayer ..	Sept. 23	1808
Thomas Margell .....	Sept. 24	1808
J. K. Taylor .....	April 5	1809
Henry Heyman .....	July 1	1809
Thomas Ker .....	Oct. 18	1810
Morton Slaney .....	Jan. 10	1811
Thomas Pratt Barlow ....	Aug. 13	1810
William Brett .....	Jan. 23	1812
J. D. Fearon .....	May 16	1812
Nathaniel Sneyd.....	June 29	1813
Christ. J. Allingham .....	June 30	1813
Henry Young .....	July 1	1813

*Cornets*

Edward Ellerker Williams	June 7	1810
—, Bygrave.....	Feb. 13	1812
James McAlpine .....	Mar. 5	1812
John Wogan Patton .....	Mar. 5	1812
Cortl. George A. Skinner ..	Aug. 24	1812
Hugh Cochrane.....	Feb. 4	1813
David Wedd Mackenzie ..	June 29	1813
A. J. Stammers .....	June 30	1813
Conrad Edward Rycroft..	July 15	1813

*Paymaster*

James Somerville Darby .	May 7	1807
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*Adjutant*

A. J. Stammers .....	Nov. 11	1813
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*Quartermaster*

—, Masters .....	April 16	1812
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*Surgeon*

James Smet.....	June 1	1809
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*Assistant Surgeons*

George M. Callow .....	Mar. 3	1808
W. B. Carter .....	Feb. 22	1810

*Veterinary Surgeon*

W. Shotter Rickwood ....	Mar. 11	1813
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## 1815

*Colonel*

John Floyd .....	Sept. 13	1804
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*Lieut.-Colonel*

J. S. Wood .....	June 16	1808
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*Majors*

Hon. Henry Westenra ....	Aug. 13	1813
E. J. M. Murray .....	Jan. 3	1813

## 1815—Continued

*Captains*

William Martin.....	Nov. 1	1808
George Russel Deare ....	Feb. 25	1804
Nicholas Brutton .....	July 12	1806
George Brown .....	Feb. 26	1807
William Locker.....	July 9	1807
G. W. Walker .....	April 5	1809
J. G. Baumgardt .....	Jan. 10	1810
John Williams .....	Jan. 11	1810
T. Warrington .....	Jan. 23	1812
Edward Carter .....	June 9	1808
Yarrell Johnson .....	June 9	1813
H. C. Van Courtland ....	July 3	1814

*Lieutenants*

T. D. Burrowes.....	June 17	1803
T. W. Harrington.....	June 30	1804
A. A. Van Courtland ....	Nov. 13	1806
Thomas Patterson .....	Feb. 1	1807
Andrew Creagh .....	Mar. 19	1807
T. Pottinger .....	July 13	1806
Thomas Brett .....	Oct. 8	1807
J. W. Mayer .....	Sept. 23	1808
T. Margell .....	Sept. 24	1808
J. K. Taylor .....	April 5	1809
Henry Heyman .....	July 1	1809
Thomas P. Barlow .....	Aug. 13	1810
Thomas Ker .....	July 12	1810
Morton Slaney .....	Aug. 24	1807
William Brett .....	Jan. 23	1812
J. D. Fearon .....	May 16	1812
Nathaniel Sneyd.....	May 17	1812
Edward Ellerker Williams	April 28	1813
John Fraser.....	Mar. 21	1811
Henry Young .....	July 1	1813
George Bygrave .....	Aug. 13	1813
J. McAlpine.....	Feb. 24	1814
John Cranston Green ....	Nov. 12	1814

*Cornets*

John Elliott .....	Aug. 23	1812
Hugh Cochrane.....	Feb. 4	1813
Donald K. McDonald ....	April 9	1813
R. S. Hewett.....	April 28	1813
A. J. Stammers .....	June 30	1813
C. E. Rycroft .....	July 13	1813
George Cox .....	Aug. 14	1813
Charles Wetherall.....	Aug. 16	1813
Joseph Farmer .....	Dec. 30	1813
J. F. Kelso .....	Nov. 11	1813
Henry Parker .....	Jan. 27	1814

*Paymaster*

J. S. Darby .....	May 7	1807
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*Adjutant*

A. J. Stammers .....	Nov. 11	1813
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*Quartermaster*

—, Masters .....	April 16	1812
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## 1815—Continued

*Surgeon*

J. Smet .....	June 1	1809
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*Assistant Surgeons*

G. M. Callow .....	June 27	1803
W. B. Carter .....	Mar. 23	1809

*Veterinary Surgeon*

W. S. Rickwood .....	Mar. 11	1813
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## 1816

*Colonel*

John Floyd .....	Sept. 13	1804
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*Lieut.-Colonels*

J. S. Wood .....	June 16	1808
Hon. Henry Westenra....	Aug. 13	1813
E. J. M. Murray .....	Jan. 3	1813

*Majors*

W. Martin .....	Aug. 18	1816
George R. Deare.....	Jan. 19	1813

*Captains*

N. Brutton .....	July 12	1806
George Brown .....	Feb. 26	1807
William Locker.....	July 9	1807
G. W. Walker .....	April 3	1809
J. G. Baumgardt .....	Jan. 10	1810
John Williams .....	Jan. 11	1810
T. Warrington .....	Jan. 23	1812
Edward Carter .....	June 9	1808
Yarrell Johnson .....	June 9	1813
H. C. Van Courtland ....	July 3	1814

*Lieutenants*

T. D. Burrowes.....	June 17	1805
T. W. Harrington.....	June 30	1804
A. A. Van Courtland ....	Nov. 13	1806
Thomas Patterson .....	Feb. 1	1807
Andrew Creagh .....	Mar. 19	1807
T. Pottinger .....	July 13	1800
Thomas Brett .....	Oct. 8	1807
J. W. Mayer .....	Sept. 23	1808
T. Margell .....	Sept. 24	1808
J. K. Taylor .....	April 5	1809
Henry Heyman .....	July 1	1809
Thomas P. Barlow .....	Aug. 18	1810
Thomas Ker .....	July 12	1810
Morton Slaney .....	Aug. 24	1807
William Brett .....	Jan. 23	1812
J. D. Fearon .....	May 16	1812
Nathaniel Sneyd.....	May 17	1812
Edward E. Williamson ...	April 28	1813
John Fraser.....	Mar. 21	1811
Henry Young .....	July 1	1813
George Bygrave .....	Aug. 15	1813
J. McAlpine.....	Feb. 24	1814
W. H. Angelo .....	Sept. 29	1814

## 1816—Continued

*Cornets*

John Elliott .....	Aug. 26	1812
Hugh Cochrane.....	Feb. 4	1813
Donald K. McDonald ....	April 9	1813
R. S. Hewett.....	April 28	1813
A. J. Stammers .....	June 30	1813
C. E. Rycroft .....	July 15	1813
George Cox .....	Aug. 14	1813
Charles Wetherall.....	Aug. 15	1813
J. F. Kelso.....	Nov. 11	1813
Henry Parker .....	Jan. 27	1814

*Paymaster*

J. S. Darby .....	May 7	1807
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*Adjutant*

A. J. Stammers .....	Nov. 11	1813
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*Quartermaster*

—, Masters .....	April 16	1812
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*Surgeon*

James Smet.....	June 1	1809
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*Assistant Surgeons*

G. M. Callow .....	June 27	1803
W. B. Carter .....	Mar. 23	1809

*Veterinary Surgeon*

W. S. Rickwood .....	Mar. 11	1813
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(Agent: Messrs. Greenwood &amp; Co.)

## 1817

*Colonel*

Sir J. Floyd.....	Sept. 13	1804
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*Lieut.-Colonels*

J. S. Wood.....	June 16	1808
Hon. Henry Westenra....	Aug. 13	1813
E. J. M. Murray .....	Jan. 3	1813

*Majors*

William Martin .....	Aug. 18	1813
George R. Deare.....	Jan. 19	1813

*Captains*

N. Brutton .....	Aug. 1	1808
George Brown .....	Feb. 26	1807
William Locker.....	July 9	1807
G. W. Walker .....	April 3	1809
J. G. Baumgardt .....	Jan. 10	1810
John Williams .....	Jan. 10	1810
T. Warrington .....	Jan. 23	1812
Edward Carter .....	June 9	1808
Yarrell Johnson .....	June 9	1813
H. C. Van Courtland ....	July 3	1814

*Lieutenants*

T. D. Burrowes.....	June 17	1805
T. W. Harrington.....	June 30	1804
A. A. Van Courtland ....	Nov. 13	1806
Thomas Patterson .....	Feb. 1	1807
Andrew Creagh .....	Mar. 19	1807
T. Pottinger .....	July 13	1800
Thomas Brett .....	Oct. 8	1807

## 1817—Continued

*Lieutenants—continued*

J. W. Mayer .....	Sept. 23	1808
T. Margell .....	Sept. 24	1808
J. K. Taylor .....	April 5	1809
Henry Heyman .....	July 1	1809
Thomas P. Barlow .....	Aug. 18	1810
Thomas Ker .....	July 12	1810
Morton Slaney .....	Aug. 24	1807
William Brett .....	Jan. 23	1812
J. D. Fearon .....	May 16	1812
Nathaniel Sneyd.....	May 17	1812
Edward E. Williamson ...	April 28	1813
John Fraser.....	Mar. 21	1813
Henry Young .....	July 1	1813
George Bygrave .....	Aug. 15	1813
J. McAlpine.....	Feb. 24	1814
W. H. Angelo .....	Sept. 29	1814

*Cornets*

John Elliott .....	Aug. 26	1812
Hugh Cochrane.....	Feb. 4	1813
R. S. Hewett.....	April 28	1813
A. J. Stammers.....	June 30	1813
C. E. Rycroft .....	July 15	1813
George Cox .....	Aug. 14	1813
Fleming Kelso .....	Nov. 11	1813
F. T. Ferguson .....	Jan. 1	1814
Henry Parker .....	Jan. 27	1814
A. C. Macmurdo .....	Jan. 1	1814
William Parlbby .....	Oct. 3	1816

*Paymaster*

J. S. Darby .....	May 7	1807
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*Adjutant*

A. J. Stammers .....	Nov. 11	1813
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*Quartermaster*

—, Masters .....	April 16	1812
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*Surgeon*

James Smet.....	June 1	1809
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*Assistant Surgeons*

G. M. Callow .....	June 27	1803
W. B. Carter .....	Mar. 23	1809

*Veterinary Surgeon*

W. S. Rickwood .....	Mar. 11	1813
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(Agent: Messrs. Greenwood &amp; Co.)

## 1818

*Colonel*

Sir J. Floyd .....	Sept. 13	1804
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*Lieut.-Colonels*

J. S. Wood .....	June 16	1808
E. J. M. Murray .....	June 3	1813
Hon. Henry Westenra....	Aug. 13	1813

*Majors*

W. M. Martin .....	Aug. 18	1813
G. R. Deare.....	Jan. 19	1813

## 1818—Continued

*Captains*

N. Brutton .....	Aug. 1	1808
George Brown .....	Feb. 26	1807
William Locker.....	July 9	1807
J. G. Baumgardt .....	Jan. 10	1810
John Williams .....	Jan. 11	1810
T. Warrington .....	Jan. 23	1812
Edward Carter .....	June 9	1808
Yarrell Johnson .....	June 9	1813
H. C. Van Courtland ....	July 3	1814

*Lieutenants*

T. D. Burrowes.....	June 17	1805
T. W. Harrington.....	June 30	1804
A. A. Van Courtland.....	Nov. 13	1806
Thomas Patterson .....	Feb. 1	1807
Andrew Creagh .....	Mar. 19	1807
T. Pottinger .....	July 13	1800
Thomas Brett .....	Oct. 8	1807
J. W. Mayer .....	Sept. 23	1808
T. Margell .....	Sept. 24	1808
J. K. Taylor .....	April 5	1809
Henry Heyman .....	July 1	1809
Thomas P. Barlow .....	Aug. 18	1810
Morton Slaney .....	Aug. 24	1807
W. Brett .....	Jan. 23	1812
J. D. Fearon .....	May 16	1812
Nathaniel Sneyd.....	May 17	1812
Edward E. Williamson ...	April 28	1813
John Fraser.....	Mar. 21	1811
Henry Young .....	July 1	1813
George Bygrave .....	Aug. 15	1813
J. McAlpine.....	Aug. 15	1813
W. H. Angelo .....	Sept. 29	1813

*Cornets*

John Elliott .....	Aug. 20	1812
Hugh Cochrane.....	Feb. 4	1813
R. S. Hewett .....	Sept. 28	1813
A. J. Stammers .....	June 30	1813
C. E. Rycroft .....	July 15	1813
George Cox .....	Aug. 14	1813
J. F. Kelso .....	Nov. 11	1813
F. T. Ferguson .....	Jan. 1	1814
Henry Parker .....	Jan. 27	1814
A. C. Macmurdo .....	Jan. 1	1816
William Parlbby.....	Oct. 3	1816

*Paymaster*

J. S. Darby .....	May 7	1807
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*Adjutant*

A. J. Stammers .....	Nov. 11	1813
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*Quartermaster*

—, Masters .....	April 16	1812
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*Surgeon*

James Smet.....	June 1	1809
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*Assistant Surgeons*

G. M. Callow .....	June 27	1803
W. B. Carter .....	Mar. 23	1809

## 1818—Continued

*Veterinary Surgeon*

W. S. Rickwood .....	Mar. 11	1813
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## 1819

*Colonel*

Sir B. Tarleton, Bt. ....	Jan. 13	1818
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*Lieut.-Colonels*

J. S. Wood .....	June 16	1808
E. J. M. Murray .....	June 3	1813
Hon. Henry Westenra....	Aug. 13	1813

*Majors*

G. R. Deare.....	Jan. 19	1815
N. Brutton .....	Oct. 29	1818

*Captains*

George Brown .....	Feb. 26	1807
William Locker.....	July 9	1807
J. G. Baumgardt .....	Jan. 10	1810
John Williams .....	Jan. 11	1810
T. Warrington .....	Jan. 23	1812
Edward Carter .....	June 9	1808
Yarrell Johnson .....	June 9	1813
H. C. Van Courtland ....	July 3	1814
T. D. Burrowes.....	April 15	1817

*Lieutenants*

T. W. Harrington.....	June 30	1814
A. A. Van Courtland ....	Nov. 15	1806
Thomas Patterson .....	Feb. 1	1807
Andrew Creagh .....	Mar. 19	1807
Thomas Brett .....	Oct. 8	1807
J. W. Mayer .....	Sept. 23	1808
T. Margell .....	Sept. 24	1808
J. K. Taylor .....	April 5	1809
Henry Heyman .....	July 1	1809
Thomas P. Barlow .....	Aug. 13	1810
Morton Slaney .....	Aug. 24	1807
William Brett .....	Jan. 23	1812
J. D. Fearon .....	May 16	1812
Nathaniel Sneyd.....	May 17	1812
John Fraser.....	Mar. 21	1811
Henry Young .....	July 1	1813
George Bygrave .....	Aug. 13	1813
J. McAlpine.....	Aug. 13	1813
W. H. Angelo .....	Sept. 28	1814
John Elliott .....	April 15	1817
Hugh Cochrane.....	May 21	1818
T. R. Wharton .....	Sept. 1	1818

*Cornets*

R. S. Hewett.....	April 28	1813
A. J. Stammers .....	June 30	1813
C. E. Rycroft .....	July 15	1813
Fleming Kelso .....	Nov. 11	1813
F. T. Ferguson .....	Jan. 1	1814
Henry Parker .....	Jan. 27	1814
A. C. Macmurdo .....	Jan. 27	1814

## 1819—Continued

<i>Cornets—continued</i>			
William Parlby .....	Oct. 3	1816	
John B. Spooner .....	Dec. 25	1818	
Hon. Chas. Westenra ....	Nov. 1	1816	
Jeremiah Robinson .....	July 2	1818	
<i>Paymaster</i>			
J. S. Darby .....	May 7	1807	
<i>Adjutant</i>			
A. J. Stammers .....	Nov. 11	1813	
<i>Quartermaster</i>			
—, Masters .....	April 16	1812	
<i>Surgeon</i>			
James Smet .....	June 1	1809	
<i>Assistant Surgeons</i>			
W. B. Carter .....	Mar. 23	1809	
G. Finlayson .....	Sept. 4	1818	
<i>Veterinary Surgeon</i>			
W. S. Rickwood .....	Mar. 11	1813	

## 1820

<i>Colonel</i>			
Sir B. Tarleton, Bt. ....	Jan. 13	1818	
<i>Lieut.-Colonels</i>			
J. S. Wood .....	June 16	1808	
E. J. M. Murray .....	Jan. 3	1813	
Hon. Henry Westenra ....	Aug. 13	1813	
<i>Majors</i>			
N. Brutton .....	Oct. 29	1818	
George R. Deare .....	Jan. 19	1813	
<i>Captains</i>			
George Brown .....	Feb. 26	1807	
J. G. Baumgardt .....	Jan. 16	1810	
John Williams .....	Jan. 11	1810	
T. Warrington .....	Jan. 23	1812	
Yarrell Johnson .....	June 9	1813	
H. C. Van Courtland ....	July 3	1814	
T. D. Burrowes .....	April 15	1817	
T. W. Harrington .....	Mar. 18	1819	
John Fraser .....	Jan. 7	1819	
<i>Lieutenants</i>			
A. A. Van Courtland .....	Nov. 15	1806	
Thomas Patterson .....	Feb. 1	1807	
Andrew Creagh .....	Mar. 18	1807	
Thomas Brett .....	Oct. 8	1807	
J. W. Mayer .....	Sept. 23	1808	
T. Margell .....	Sept. 24	1808	
J. K. Taylor .....	April 5	1809	
Henry Heyman .....	July 1	1809	
Thomas P. Barlow .....	Aug. 13	1810	
Morton Slaney .....	Aug. 24	1807	
William Brett .....	Jan. 23	1812	
J. D. Fearon .....	May 16	1812	
Nathaniel Sneyd .....	May 17	1812	
Henry Young .....	July 1	1813	

## 1820—Continued

<i>Lieutenants—continued</i>			
J. McAlpine .....	Aug. 13	1813	
W. H. Angelo .....	Sept. 28	1814	
John Elliott .....	April 15	1817	
Hugh Cochrane .....	May 21	1818	
T. R. Wharton .....	Sept. 1	1818	
<i>Cornets</i>			
R. S. Hewett .....	April 28	1813	
A. J. Stammers .....	June 30	1813	
Fleming Kelso .....	Nov. 11	1813	
F. T. Ferguson .....	Jan. 1	1814	
Henry Parker .....	Jan. 27	1814	
A. C. Macmurdo .....	Jan. 1	1814	
William Parlby .....	Oct. 3	1816	
John B. Spooner .....	Dec. 25	1818	
Hon. C. Westenra .....	Nov. 1	1816	
J. Robinson .....	July 2	1818	
H. S. Hodges .....	July 13	1819	

<i>Paymaster</i>			
J. S. Darby .....	May 7	1807	
<i>Adjutant</i>			
A. J. Stammers .....	Nov. 11	1813	
<i>Quartermaster</i>			
—, Masters .....	April 16	1812	
<i>Surgeon</i>			
James Smet .....	June 1	1809	
<i>Assistant Surgeons</i>			
W. B. Carter .....	May 23	1809	
G. Finlayson .....	Sept. 4	1818	
<i>Veterinary Surgeon</i>			
W. S. Rickwood .....	Mar. 11	1813	

## 1821

<i>Colonel</i>			
Sir B. Tarleton, Bt. ....	Jan. 13	1818	
<i>Lieut.-Colonels</i>			
J. S. Wood .....	June 16	1808	
E. J. M. Murray .....	Jan. 3	1813	
Hon. Henry Westenra ....	Aug. 13	1813	
<i>Majors</i>			
N. Brutton .....	Oct. 29	1818	
George R. Deare .....	Jan. 19	1813	
<i>Captains</i>			
George Brown .....	Feb. 26	1807	
J. G. Baumgardt .....	Jan. 16	1810	
John Williams .....	Jan. 11	1810	
T. Warrington .....	Jan. 23	1812	
Yarrell Johnson .....	June 9	1813	
H. C. Van Courtland ....	July 3	1814	
T. D. Burrowes .....	April 15	1817	
T. W. Harrington .....	Mar. 18	1819	
John Fraser .....	Jan. 7	1819	

## 1821—Continued

*Lieutenants*

A. A. Van Courtland.....	Nov. 15	1806
Thomas Patterson .....	Feb. 1	1807
Andrew Creagh .....	Mar. 18	1807
Thomas Brett .....	Oct. 8	1807
J. W. Mayer .....	Sept. 23	1808
T. Margell .....	Sept. 24	1808
J. K. Taylor .....	April 5	1809
Henry Heyman .....	July 1	1809
Thomas P. Barlow .....	Aug. 13	1810
Morton Slaney .....	Aug. 24	1807
William Brett .....	Jan. 23	1812
J. D. Fearon .....	May 16	1812
Nathaniel Sneyd.....	May 17	1812
Henry Young .....	July 1	1813
W. H. Angelo .....	Sept. 29	1814
Hugh Cochrane.....	May 21	1818
T. R. Wharton .....	Sept. 1	1813
Fleming Kelso .....	July 20	1820

*Cornets*

R. S. Hewett.....	April 28	1813
A. J. Stammers .....	June 30	1813
F. T. Ferguson .....	Jan. 1	1814
A. C. Macmurdo .....	Jan. 1	1814
William Parlbby .....	Oct. 3	1816
John B. Spooner .....	Dec. 25	1818
Hon. C. Westenra .....	Nov. 1	1816
J. Robinson.....	July 2	1818
H. S. Hodges .....	July 15	1819
W. T. Harison .....	Sept. 7	1820
Augustine Wathen.....	July 9	1820

*Paymaster*

J. S. Darby .....	May 7	1807
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*Adjutant*

A. J. Stammers .....	Nov. 11	1813
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*Quartermaster*

T. Donahoo .....	Feb. 3	1820
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*Surgeon*

James Smet.....	June 1	1809
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*Assistant Surgeons*

W. B. Carter .....	May 23	1809
G. Finlayson .....	Sept. 4	1818

*Veterinary Surgeon*

W. S. Rickwood .....	Mar. 11	1813
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## 1822

*Colonel*

Sir B. Tarleton, Bt. ....	Jan. 13	1818
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*Lieut.-Colonels*

J. S. Wood .....	June 16	1808
E. J. M. Murray .....	Jan. 3	1813
Hon. Henry Westenra ...	Aug. 13	1813

*Majors*

G. R. Deare.....	Jan. 19	1815
Sir H. Floyd, Bt. ....	June 28	1821

## Captains 1822—Continued

George Brown .....	Feb. 26	1807
J. G. Baumgardt .....	Jan. 16	1810
John Williams .....	Jan. 11	1810
T. Warrington .....	Jan. 23	1812
Yarrell Johnson .....	June 9	1813
H. C. Van Courtland ....	July 3	1814
T. D. Burrowes.....	April 15	1817
T. W. Harrington.....	Mar. 18	1819
John Fraser.....	Jan. 7	1819

*Lieutenants*

A. A. Van Courtland.....	Nov. 15	1806
Thomas Patterson .....	Feb. 1	1807
Andrew Creagh .....	Mar. 19	1807
Thomas Brett .....	Oct. 8	1807
T. Margell .....	Sept. 24	1808
J. K. Taylor .....	April 5	1809
Henry Heyman .....	July 1	1809
William Brett .....	Jan. 23	1812
J. D. Fearon .....	May 16	1812
Henry Young .....	July 1	1813
W. H. Angelo .....	Sept. 29	1814
Hugh Cochrane .....	May 21	1818
T. R. Wharton .....	Sept. 1	1818
Fleming Kelso .....	July 20	1820
William Murphy .....	May 8	1813
R. S. Hewett .....	Feb. 25	1821
A. J. Stammers .....	Feb. 26	1821
F. T. Ferguson .....	July 26	1821

*Cornets*

A. C. Macmurdo .....	Jan. 1	1814
William Parlbby .....	Oct. 3	1816
John B. Spooner .....	Dec. 25	1813
Hon. C. Westenra .....	Nov. 1	1816
J. Robinson.....	July 2	1818
H. S. Hodges .....	July 15	1819
W. T. Harison .....	Sept. 7	1820
Augustine Wathen .....	July 9	1820

*Paymaster*

J. S. Darby .....	May 7	1807
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*Adjutant*

A. J. Stammers .....	Nov. 11	1813
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*Quartermaster*

T. Donahoo.....	Feb. 3	1820
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*Surgeon*

James Smet.....	June 1	1809
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*Assistant Surgeons*

W. B. Carter .....	May 23	1809
G. Finlayson .....	Sept. 4	1818

*Veterinary Surgeon*

W. S. Rickwood .....	Mar. 11	1813
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## Colonel 1823

Sir B. Tarleton, Bt. ....	Jan. 13	1818
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*Lieut.-Colonels*

Hon. Henry Westenra....	Aug. 13	1813
E. J. M. Murray .....	Jan. 3	1813

## 1823—Continued

*Majors*

G. R. Deare..... Jan. 19 1815  
 Sir H. Floyd, Bt. .... June 28 1821

*Captains*

George Brown ..... Feb. 26 1807  
 J. G. Baumgardt ..... Jan. 16 1810  
 John Williams ..... Jan. 11 1810  
 T. Warrington ..... Jan. 23 1812  
 Yarrell Johnson ..... June 9 1813  
 H. C. Van Courtland .... July 3 1814  
 T. D. Burrowes..... April 15 1817  
 T. W. Harrington..... Mar. 18 1819

*Lieutenants*

A. A. Van Courtland .... Nov. 15 1806  
 Thomas Patterson ..... Feb. 1 1807  
 Andrew Creagh ..... Mar. 19 1807  
 Thomas Brett ..... Oct. 8 1807  
 T. Margell ..... Sept. 24 1808  
 J. K. Taylor ..... April 5 1809  
 Henry Heyman ..... July 1 1809  
 William Brett ..... Jan. 23 1812  
 J. D. Fearon ..... May 16 1812  
 Henry Young ..... July 1 1813  
 W. H. Angelo ..... Sept. 29 1814  
 Hugh Cochrane..... May 21 1818  
 T. R. Wharton ..... Sept. 1 1818  
 Fleming Kelso ..... July 20 1820  
 William Murphy ..... May 8 1813  
 A. J. Stammers ..... Feb. 26 1821  
 F. T. Ferguson ..... July 26 1821

*Cornets*

A. C. Macmurdo ..... Jan. 1 1814  
 William Parlbby ..... Oct. 3 1816  
 John B. Spooner ..... Dec. 25 1813  
 Hon. C. Westenra ..... Nov. 1 1816  
 J. Robinson..... July 2 1818  
 H. S. Hodges ..... July 15 1819  
 W. T. Harison ..... Sept. 7 1820  
 Augustine Wathen..... July 9 1820

*Paymaster*

J. S. Darby ..... May 7 1807

*Adjutant*

A. J. Stammers ..... Nov. 11 1813

*Quartermaster*

T. Donahoo ..... Feb. 3 1820

*Surgeon*

James Smet..... June 1 1809

*Assistant Surgeons*

W. B. Carter ..... May 23 1809  
 G. Finlayson ..... Sept. 4 1818

*Veterinary Surgeon*

W. S. Rickwood ..... Mar. 11 1813

*Colonel*

## 1824

Sir B. Tarleton, Bt. .... Jan. 13 1818

*Lieut.-Colonel*

Hon. Henry Westenra.... Aug. 13 1813

*Majors*

G. R. Deare..... Jan. 19 1815  
 Sir H. Floyd, Bt. .... June 28 1821

*Captains*

George Brown ..... Feb. 26 1807  
 J. G. Baumgardt ..... Jan. 10 1810  
 T. D. Burrowes..... April 13 1817  
 W. Cartwright ..... Nov. 16 1820  
 H. D. Campbell ..... Oct. 24 1821  
 John, Earl of Wiltshire .. June 12 1823

*Lieutenants*

A. A. Van Courtland .... Nov. 13 1806  
 Thomas Patterson ..... Feb. 1 1807  
 T. Margell ..... Sept. 24 1808  
 Hon. C. Westenra ..... Jan. 28 1812  
 Richard Hort ..... Dec. 18 1822  
 J. P. Macqueen..... April 19 1822

*Cornets*

William Parlbby ..... Oct. 3 1816  
 John B. Spooner ..... Dec. 23 1813  
 W. T. Harison ..... Sept. 7 1820  
 C. Saint Lo Malet ..... Jan. 6 1819  
 William Lyon ..... July 17 1823  
 C. Ponsonby ..... Aug. 14 1823

*Paymaster*

J. G. Whitaker ..... July 3 1823

*Adjutant*

Hon. C. Westenra ..... Aug. 21 1823

*Quartermaster*

T. Donahoo ..... Feb. 8 1820

*Surgeon*

J. F. Smet ..... Aug. 9 1808

*Assistant Surgeon*

J. Farnden ..... May 12 1814

*Veterinary Surgeon*

Lawrence Bird ..... June 29 1809

*Colonel*

## 1825

Sir B. Tarleton, Bt. .... Jan. 13 1818

*Lieut.-Colonel*

Lord G. W. Russell, M.P. Oct. 28 1824

*Majors*

J. G. Baumgardt ..... Oct. 21 1824  
 L. B. Badcock ..... Oct. 28 1824

*Captains*

W. Cartwright ..... Nov. 16 1820  
 H. D. Campbell ..... Oct. 24 1821  
 John, Earl of Wiltshire .. June 12 1823  
 R. R. W. Brett ..... May 24 1816  
 Henry Knight ..... July 10 1823  
 Thomas Margell ..... Oct. 21 1824

## 1825—Continued

*Lieutenants*

A. A. Van Courtland	Nov. 15	1806
William Brett	Jan. 23	1812
W. Murphy	May 8	1813
Richard Hort	Jan. 26	1819
J. P. Macqueen	April 19	1822
W. Glanville	May 7	1818
William Parlby	May 6	1824
John B. Spooner	Oct. 21	1824

*Cornets*

W. T. Harison	Sept. 7	1820
C. Saint Lo Malet	Jan. 6	1819
William Lyon	July 17	1823
C. Ponsonby	Aug. 14	1823
J. T., Lord Brudenell	May 6	1824
B. Wodehouse	Oct. 21	1824

*Paymaster*

J. G. Whitaker	July 3	1823
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*Adjutant*

W. Glanville	Feb. 25	1824
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*Quartermaster*

T. Donahoo	Feb. 8	1820
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*Surgeon*

R. Badenach	Mar. 29	1821
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*Assistant Surgeon*

J. Farnden	May 12	1814
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*Veterinary Surgeon*

Lawrence Bird	June 29	1809
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## 1826

*Colonel*

Sir B. Tarleton, Bt.	Jan. 13	1818
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*Lieut.-Colonel*

Lord G. W. Russell, M.P.	Oct. 28	1824
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*Majors*

L. B. Badcock	Oct. 28	1824
A. C. Craufurd	June 9	1825

*Captains*

John, Earl of Wiltshire	June 12	1823
R. R. W. Brett	May 24	1816
Henry Knight	July 10	1823
Thomas Margell	Oct. 21	1824
Lord G. A. Hill	April 9	1825
Richard Hort	Aug. 27	1825

*Lieutenants*

W. Glanville	May 7	1818
John B. Spooner	Oct. 21	1824
J. T., Lord Brudenell	Jan. 13	1825
W. T. Harison	April 14	1825
C. Saint Lo Malet	May 26	1825
William Lyon	July 21	1825
C. Ponsonby	Aug. 27	1825

## 1826—Continued

*Cornets*

B. Wodehouse	Oct. 21	1824
J. Miller	Jan. 13	1825
G. Shedden	April 14	1825
James MacCall	June 23	1825
J. Stratford Best	July 21	1825
Sir W. L. Young, Bt.	Aug. 27	1825

*Paymaster*

J. G. Whitaker	July 3	1823
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*Adjutant*

W. Glanville	Feb. 25	1824
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*Quartermaster*

J. Mawdsley	Sept. 29	1823
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*Surgeon*

R. Badenach	Mar. 29	1821
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*Assistant Surgeon*

J. Farnden	May 12	1814
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*Veterinary Surgeon*

Lawrence Bird	June 29	1809
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## 1827

*Colonel*

Sir B. Tarleton, Bt.	Jan. 13	1818
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*Lieut.-Colonel*

Lord G. W. Russell, M.P.	Oct. 28	1824
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*Majors*

L. B. Badcock	Oct. 28	1824
R. R. W. Brett	May 24	1816

*Captains*

Thomas Margell	Oct. 21	1814
Lord G. A. Hill	April 9	1825
Richard Hort	Aug. 27	1825
J. T., Lord Brudenell	June 9	1826
H. A. Hankey	Aug. 13	1826
W. Lyon	Aug. 30	1826

*Lieutenants*

W. Glanville	May 7	1818
C. Ponsonby	Aug. 27	1825
B. Wodehouse	Feb. 23	1826
J. Miller	April 22	1826
G. Shedden	June 9	1826
James MacCall	Oct. 17	1826
J. Stratford Best	July 21	1825

*Cornets*

Sir W. L. Young, Bart	Aug. 27	1825
F. Macnamara	Feb. 23	1826
Shirley H. Ball	May 4	1826
Freeman Thomas	June 9	1826
E. B. Thornhill	Oct. 17	1826
W. E. Flood Sharp	Dec. 30	1826

*Paymaster*

J. G. Whitaker	July 3	1823
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*Adjutant*

W. Glanville	Feb. 25	1824
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## 1827—Continued

<i>Quartermaster</i>			
J. Mawdsley .....	Sept. 29	1823	
<i>Surgeon</i>			
R. Badenach .....	Mar. 29	1821	
<i>Assistant Surgeon</i>			
J. Farnden .....	May 12	1814	
<i>Veterinary Surgeon</i>			
Lawrence Bird .....	June 29	1809	

## 1828

<i>Colonel</i>			
Sir B. Tarleton, Bt. ....	Jan. 13	1818	
<i>Lieut.-Colonel</i>			
Lord G. W. Russell, M.P. ....	Oct. 28	1824	
<i>Majors</i>			
L. B. Badcock .....	Oct. 28	1824	
R. R. Wilford Brett. ....	Dec. 30	1826	
<i>Captains</i>			
Thomas Margell .....	Oct. 21	1824	
Lord G. A. Hill. ....	April 9	1825	
J. T., Lord Brudenell ...	June 9	1826	
H. A. Hankey .....	Aug. 15	1826	
William Lyon .....	Dec. 30	1826	
Chambre Ponsonby .....	Aug. 28	1827	
<i>Lieutenants</i>			
W. Glanville .....	May 7	1818	
B. Wodehouse. ....	Feb. 25	1820	
J. Miller .....	April 22	1820	
G. Shedden .....	June 9	1820	
James MacCall .....	Oct. 17	1820	
Thomas Christmas .....	Sept. 19	1826	
Sir W. L. Young, Bart. ..	Aug. 28	1827	
<i>Cornets</i>			
F. Macnamara .....	Feb. 23	1826	
Shirley H. Ball .....	May 4	1826	
Freeman Thomas .....	June 9	1826	
W. E. Flood Sharp .....	Dec. 30	1826	
J. H. Cholmeley .....	Aug. 23	1827	
F. Shewell .....	Aug. 28	1827	
<i>Paymaster</i>			
J. G. Whitaker .....	July 3	1823	
<i>Adjutant</i>			
Sir W. L. Young, Bt. ....	Oct. 25	1827	
<i>Quartermaster</i>			
J. Mawdsley .....	Sept. 29	1823	
<i>Surgeon</i>			
R. Badenach .....	Mar. 29	1821	
<i>Assistant Surgeon</i>			
J. Farnden .....	May 12	1814	
<i>Veterinary Surgeon</i>			
Lawrence Bird .....	June 29	1809	

## Colonel 1829

Sir B. Tarleton, Bt. ....	Jan. 13	1818	
<i>Lieut.-Colonel</i>			
Hon. G. B. Molyneux ....	Nov. 21	1828	
<i>Majors</i>			
R. R. Wilford Brett. ....	Dec. 30	1826	
Thomas Margell .....	Nov. 21	1828	
<i>Captains</i>			
Lord G. A. Hill. ....	April 9	1825	
J. T., Lord Brudenell ...	June 9	1826	
H. A. Hankey .....	Aug. 15	1826	
William Lyon .....	Dec. 30	1826	
Chambre B. Ponsonby. ....	Aug. 28	1827	
B. Wodehouse. ....	Nov. 21	1828	
<i>Lieutenants</i>			
J. Miller .....	April 22	1826	
G. Shedden .....	June 9	1826	
James MacCall .....	Oct. 17	1826	
Thomas Christmas .....	Sept. 19	1826	
Sir W. L. Young, Bt. ....	Aug. 28	1827	
Hon. H. B. Grey .....	April 13	1826	
F. Macnamara .....	Nov. 21	1828	
<i>Cornets</i>			
Shirley H. Ball .....	May 4	1826	
Freeman Thomas .....	June 9	1826	
J. H. Cholmeley .....	Aug. 23	1827	
F. Shewell .....	Aug. 28	1827	
John King .....	April 24	1828	
Quintus Vivian .....	Nov. 21	1828	
<i>Paymaster</i>			
J. G. Whitaker .....	July 3	1823	
<i>Adjutant</i>			
Sir W. L. Young, Bt. ....	Oct. 25	1827	
<i>Quartermaster</i>			
J. Mawdsley .....	Sept. 29	1823	
<i>Surgeon</i>			
R. Badenach .....	Mar. 29	1821	
<i>Assistant Surgeon</i>			
J. Farnden .....	May 12	1814	
<i>Veterinary Surgeon</i>			
Lawrence Bird .....	June 29	1809	

## Colonel 1830

Sir B. Tarleton, Bt. ....	Jan. 13	1818	
<i>Lieut.-Colonel</i>			
Hon. G. B. Molyneux ....	Nov. 21	1828	
<i>Majors</i>			
R. R. Wilford Brett. ....	Dec. 30	1826	
Thomas Margell .....	Nov. 21	1828	
<i>Captains</i>			
Lord G. A. Hill. ....	April 9	1825	
J. T., Lord Brudenell ...	June 9	1826	
H. A. Hankey .....	Aug. 15	1826	
William Lyon .....	Dec. 30	1826	
Chambre B. Ponsonby. ....	Aug. 28	1827	
B. Wodehouse .....	Nov. 21	1828	

## 1830—Continued

*Lieutenants*

J. Miller .....	April 22	1826
G. Shedden .....	June 9	1826
James MacCall .....	Oct. 17	1826
Thomas Christmas .....	Sept. 19	1826
Sir W. L. Young, Bt. ....	Aug. 28	1827
F. Macnamara .....	Nov. 21	1828
Hon. H. B. Grey .....	April 13	1826

*Cornets*

Shirley H. Ball .....	May 4	1826
Freeman Thomas .....	June 9	1826
J. H. Cholmeley .....	Aug. 23	1827
F. Shewell .....	Aug. 28	1827
John King .....	April 24	1828
Quintus Vivian .....	Nov. 21	1828

*Paymaster*

J. G. Whitaker .....	July 3	1823
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*Adjutant*

Sir W. L. Young, Bt. ....	Oct. 25	1827
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*Quartermaster*

John Mawdsley .....	Sept. 29	1825
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*Surgeon*

R. Badenach .....	Mar. 29	1821
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*Assistant Surgeon*

J. Alexander Ure .....	Nov. 10	1825
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*Veterinary Surgeon*

Lawrence Bird .....	June 29	1809
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*Colonel*

## 1831

Sir B. Tarleton, Bt. ....	Jan. 13	1818
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*Lieut.-Colonel*

Hon. G. B. Molyneux ....	Nov. 21	1828
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*Major*

R. R. Wilford Brett.....	Dec. 30	1826
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*Captains*

H. A. Hankey .....	Aug. 15	1826
William Lyon .....	Dec. 30	1826
Chambre B. Ponsonby....	Aug. 28	1827
B. Wodehouse.....	Nov. 21	1828
G. Shedden .....	July 6	1830
James MacCall .....	Aug. 3	1830

*Lieutenants*

J. Miller .....	Sept. 22	1826
Thomas Christmas .....	Sept. 19	1826
Sir W. L. Young, Bt. ....	Aug. 28	1827
F. Macnamara .....	Nov. 21	1828
Shirley H. Ball .....	July 6	1830
Freeman Thomas .....	Aug. 3	1830
J. H. Cholmeley .....	Dec. 17	1830

*Cornets*

F. Shewell .....	Aug. 28	1827
John King .....	April 24	1826
Quintus Vivian .....	Nov. 21	1826
Hon. G. A. Craven .....	June 11	1829
Rob. Peel.....	Aug. 3	1830
Rodolph de Salis .....	Dec. 17	1830

## 1831—Continued

*Paymaster*

J. G. Whitaker .....	July 3	1823
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*Adjutant*

Sir W. L. Young, Bt. ....	Oct. 25	1827
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*Quartermaster*

John Mawdsley .....	Sept. 29	1825
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*Surgeon*

James Dawn .....	Nov. 2	1830
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*Assistant Surgeon*

J. Alexander Ure .....	Nov. 10	1825
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*Veterinary Surgeon*

Lawrence Bird .....	June 29	1809
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## 1832

*Colonel*

Sir B. Tarleton, Bt. ....	Jan. 13	1818
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*Lieut.-Colonel*

Hon. G. B. Molyneux ....	Nov. 21	1828
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*Major*

R. R. Wilford Brett.....	Dec. 30	1826
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*Captains*

H. A. Hankey .....	Aug. 15	1826
W. Lyon .....	Dec. 30	1826
Chambre B. Ponsonby....	Aug. 28	1827
B. Wodehouse.....	Nov. 21	1828
G. Shedden .....	July 6	1830
James MacCall .....	Aug. 3	1830

*Lieutenants*

J. Miller .....	April 22	1822
T. Christmas .....	Sept. 19	1822
Sir W. L. Young, Bt. ....	Aug. 28	1827
F. Macnamara .....	Nov. 21	1828
Shirley H. Ball .....	July 6	1830
J. H. Cholmeley .....	Dec. 17	1831
F. Shewell .....	Sept. 6	1831
John King .....	Nov. 1	1831

*Cornets*

Quintus Vivian .....	Nov. 21	1826
Hon. G. A. Craven .....	June 11	1829
Robert Peel .....	Aug. 3	1830
Rodolph de Salis .....	Dec. 17	1830
Robert Howard .....	Nov. 1	1831

*Paymaster*

J. G. Whitaker .....	July 3	1823
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*Adjutant*

F. Shewell .....	July 26	1831
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*Quartermaster*

John Mawdsley .....	Sept. 29	1825
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*Surgeon*

James Dawn .....	Nov. 3	1830
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*Assistant Surgeon*

J. Alex. Ure .....	Nov. 10	1825
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*Veterinary Surgeon*

Lawrence Bird .....	June 29	1809
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**Colonel 1833**

Sir B. Tarleton, Bt. .... Jan. 13 1818

**Lieut.-Colonel**

Hon. G. B. Molyneux..... Nov. 21 1828

**Major**

R. R. Wilford Brett..... Dec. 30 1826

**Captains**

H. A. Hankey ..... Aug. 15 1826

W. Lyon ..... Dec. 30 1826

Chambre B. Ponsonby.... Aug. 28 1827

B. Wodehouse..... Nov. 21 1828

G. Shedden ..... July 6 1830

James MacCall ..... Aug. 3 1830

**Lieutenants**

J. Miller ..... April 22 1822

T. Christmas ..... Sept. 19 1822

Sir W. L. Young, Bt. .... Aug. 28 1827

F. Macnamara ..... Nov. 21 1828

Shirley H. Ball ..... July 6 1830

J. H. Cholmeley ..... Dec. 17 1831

F. Shewell ..... Sept. 6 1831

J. King ..... Nov. 1 1831

**Cornets**

Quintus Vivian ..... Nov. 21 1826

Hon. G. A. Craven ..... June 11 1829

Robert Peel ..... Aug. 3 1830

Rodolph de Salis ..... Dec. 17 1830

Robert Howard ..... Nov. 1 1831

T. W. Selby Lowndes .... June 15 1832

**Paymaster**

J. G. Whitaker ..... July 3 1823

**Adjutant**

Sir W. L. Young, Bt. .... Feb. 10 1832

**Quartermaster**

John Mawdsley ..... Sept. 29 1825

**Surgeon**

James Dawn ..... Nov. 3 1830

**Assistant Surgeon**

J. Alexander Ure ..... Nov. 10 1825

**Veterinary Surgeon**

Lawrence Bird ..... June 29 1809

**Colonel 1834**Sir William Keir Grant,  
K.C.B., K.C.H. .... Feb. 1 1833**Lieut.-Colonel**

Hon. G. B. Molyneux.... Nov. 21 1828

**Major**

H. A. Hankey ..... Sept. 27 1833

**Captains**

Chambre B. Ponsonby.... Aug. 28 1827

B. Wodehouse..... Nov. 21 1828

G. Shedden ..... July 6 1830

James MacCall ..... Aug. 3 1830

W. T. Tinne ..... Dec. 21 1832

F. Macnamara ..... Oct. 4 1833

**Lieutenants 1834—Continued**

J. Miller ..... April 22 1826

Shirley H. Ball ..... July 6 1830

J. H. Cholmeley ..... Dec. 17 1830

F. Shewell ..... Sept. 6 1831

Quintus Vivian ..... May 24 1833

Rodolph de Salis ..... June 28 1833

T. W. Selby Lowndes .... July 12 1833

Hon. R. Howe Browne ... Aug. 10 1832

**Cornets**

J. Reilly..... April 26 1833

M. E. Rogers..... June 7 1833

M. G. L. Meason..... June 28 1833

Edmund Mostyn ..... July 12 1833

Alexander G. Grant ..... Oct. 4 1833

**Paymaster**

J. G. Whitaker ..... July 3 1823

**Adjutant**

J. Reilly..... May 31 1833

**Quartermaster**

John Mawdsley ..... Sept. 29 1825

**Surgeon**

James Dawn ..... Nov. 30 1830

**Assistant Surgeon**

J. Alex. Ure ..... Nov. 10 1825

**Veterinary Surgeon**

Lawrence Bird ..... June 29 1809

**Colonel 1835**Sir William Keir Grant,  
K.C.B., K.C.H. .... Feb. 1 1833**Lieut.-Colonel**

Hon. G. B. Molyneux .... Nov. 21 1828

**Major**

H. A. Hankey ..... Sept. 27 1833

**Captains**

B. Wodehouse..... Nov. 21 1828

G. Shedden ..... July 6 1830

James MacCall ..... Aug. 3 1830

W. T. Tinne ..... Dec. 31 1832

F. Macnamara ..... Oct. 4 1833

Shirley H. Ball ..... Mar. 28 1834

**Lieutenants**

J. Miller ..... April 22 1826

J. H. Cholmeley ..... Dec. 17 1830

F. Shewell ..... Sept. 6 1831

Quintus Vivian ..... May 24 1833

Rodolph de Salis ..... June 28 1833

T. W. Selby Lowndes.... July 12 1833

Jos. Reilly ..... Mar. 27 1834

M. E. Rogers..... Mar. 28 1834

**Cornets**

M. G. L. Meason..... June 28 1833

Edward Mostyn ..... July 12 1833

Alexander G. Grant ..... Oct. 4 1833

George Brown ..... Mar. 28 1834

## 1835—Continued

<i>Paymaster</i>			
J. G. Whitaker	.....	July 3	1823
<i>Adjutant</i>			
Jos. Reilly	.....	May 31	1833
<i>Quartermaster</i>			
John Mawdsley	.....	Sept. 29	1825
<i>Surgeon</i>			
James Dawn	.....	Nov. 30	1830
<i>Assistant Surgeon</i>			
J. Alex. Ure	.....	Nov. 10	1825
<i>Veterinary Surgeon</i>			
Lawrence Bird	.....	June 29	1809

## 1836

<i>Colonel</i>			
Sir William Keir Grant,			
K.C.B., K.C.H.	.....	Feb. 1	1833
<i>Lieut.-Colonel</i>			
Hon. G. B. Molyneux	....	Nov. 21	1828
<i>Major</i>			
H. A. Hankey	.....	Sept. 27	1833
<i>Captains</i>			
Hon. B. Wodehouse	.....	Nov. 21	1828
G. Shedden	.....	July 6	1830
J. MacCall	.....	Aug. 3	1830
W. T. Tinne	.....	Dec. 21	1832
F. Macnamara	.....	Oct. 4	1833
J. H. Cholmeley	.....	Feb. 13	1835
<i>Lieutenants</i>			
J. Miller	.....	April 22	1826
F. Shewell	.....	Sept. 6	1831
Rodolph de Salis	.....	June 28	1833
T. W. Selby Lowndes	....	July 12	1833
Hon. R. Howe Browne	...	Aug. 10	1832
Jos. Reilly	.....	Mar. 27	1834
M. G. L. Meason	.....	Feb. 3	1835
Edward Mostyn	.....	April 3	1835
Alex. G. Grant	.....	Dec. 18	1835
<i>Cornets</i>			
George Brown	.....	Mar. 28	1834
W. N. Barry	.....	Feb. 13	1835
Carrington Smythe	.....	April 3	1835
G. J. Vernon	.....	Dec. 18	1835
<i>Paymaster</i>			
J. G. Whitaker	.....	July 3	1823
<i>Adjutant</i>			
Jos. Reilly	.....	May 31	1833
<i>Quartermaster</i>			
John Mawdsley	.....	Sept. 29	1825
<i>Surgeon</i>			
James Dawn	.....	Nov. 30	1830
<i>Assistant Surgeon</i>			
J. Alex. Ure	.....	Nov. 10	1825
<i>Veterinary Surgeon</i>			
Lawrence Bird	.....	June 29	1809

## 1837

<i>Colonel</i>			
Sir William Keir Grant,			
K.C.B., K.C.H.	.....	Feb. 1	1833
<i>Lieut.-Colonel</i>			
Hon. G. B. Molyneux	....	Nov. 21	1828
<i>Major</i>			
H. A. Hankey	.....	Sept. 27	1833
<i>Captains</i>			
Hon. B. Wodehouse	.....	Nov. 21	1828
G. Shedden	.....	July 6	1830
James MacCall	.....	Aug. 3	1830
W. T. Tinne	.....	Dec. 21	1832
F. Macnamara	.....	Oct. 4	1833
J. H. Cholmeley	.....	Feb. 13	1835
<i>Lieutenants</i>			
J. Miller	.....	April 22	1826
F. Shewell	.....	Sept. 6	1831
Rodolph de Salis	.....	June 28	1833
T. W. Selby Lowndes	....	July 12	1833
Hon. R. Howe Browne	...	Aug. 10	1832
Jos. Reilly	.....	Mar. 27	1834
M. G. L. Meason	.....	Feb. 3	1835
Edward Mostyn	.....	April 3	1835
Alex. G. Grant	.....	Dec. 18	1835
<i>Cornets</i>			
George Brown	.....	Mar. 28	1834
W. N. Barry	.....	Feb. 13	1835
Carrington Smythe	.....	April 3	1835
G. J. Vernon	.....	Dec. 18	1835
<i>Paymaster</i>			
J. G. Whitaker	.....	July 3	1823
<i>Adjutant</i>			
Jos. Reilly	.....	May 31	1833
<i>Quartermaster</i>			
John Mawdsley	.....	Sept. 29	1825
<i>Surgeon</i>			
James Dawn	.....	Nov. 30	1830
<i>Assistant Surgeon</i>			
J. Alex. Ure	.....	Nov. 10	1825
<i>Veterinary Surgeon</i>			
Lawrence Bird	.....	June 29	1809

## 1838

<i>Colonel</i>			
Sir William Keir Grant,			
K.C.B., K.C.H.	.....	Feb. 1	1833
<i>Lieut.-Colonel</i>			
Hon. G. B. Molyneux	....	Nov. 21	1828
<i>Major</i>			
H. A. Hankey	.....	Sept. 27	1833

## 1838—Continued

*Captains*

Hon. B. Wodehouse.....	Nov. 21	1828
G. Shedden .....	July 6	1830
James MacCall .....	Aug. 3	1830
W. T. Tinne.....	Dec. 21	1832
G. F. Shewell.....	April 28	1837
J. H. Cholmeley .....	Feb. 13	1835

*Lieutenants*

Rodolph de Salis .....	June 28	1833
T. W. Selby Lowndes ....	July 12	1833
Hon. R. Howe Browne ...	Aug. 10	1832
Jos. Reilly .....	Mar. 27	1834
M. G. L. Meason.....	Feb. 13	1835
Edward Mostyn .....	April 3	1835
Alex. G. Grant .....	Dec. 18	1835
George J. Huband .....	Oct. 3	1834
George Brown .....	Mar. 31	1837
William N. Barry .....	April 28	1837

*Cornets*

Carrington Smythe .....	April 3	1835
George J. Vernon .....	Dec. 18	1835
Fleetwood Thomas Hugh		
Wilson .....	May 3	1837

*Paymaster*

J. G. Whitaker .....	July 3	1823
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*Adjutant*

George Brown .....	Feb. 3	1837
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*Quartermaster*

John Mawdsley .....	Sept. 29	1825
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*Surgeon*

J. Squair .....	Mar. 3	1837
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*Assistant Surgeon*

J. Alex. Ure .....	Nov. 10	1825
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*Veterinary Surgeon*

Lawrence Bird .....	June 29	1809
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## 1839

*Colonel*

Sir William Keir Grant, K.C.B., K.C.H. ....	Feb. 1	1833
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*Lieut.-Colonel*

Hon. G. B. Molyneux ....	Nov. 21	1828
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*Major*

H. A. Hankey .....	Sept. 27	1833
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*Captains*

Hon. B. Wodehouse .....	Nov. 21	1828
James MacCall .....	Aug. 3	1830
W. T. Tinne .....	Dec. 21	1832
J. H. Cholmeley .....	Feb. 13	1835
Fred George Shewell ....	April 28	1837
Rodolph de Salis .....	July 13	1838

*Lieutenants*

T. W. Selby Lowndes ....	July 12	1833
Hon. R. Howe Browne ...	Aug. 10	1832
Jos. Reilly .....	Mar. 27	1834
M. G. L. Meason.....	Feb. 13	1835

## 1839—Continued

*Lieutenants—continued*

Edward Mostyn .....	April 3	1835
George J. Huband .....	Oct. 3	1834
George Brown .....	Mar. 31	1837
William N. Barry .....	April 28	1837
Henry Rowles .....	Aug. 9	1833
Carrington Smythe .....	July 13	1838

*Cornets*

George J. Vernon .....	April 3	1835
Fleetwood Thomas Hugh		
Wilson .....	Dec. 18	1835
J. Craven Carden .....	July 13	1838

*Paymaster*

J. G. Whitaker .....	July 3	1823
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*Adjutant*

George Brown .....	Feb. 3	1837
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*Quartermaster*

John Mawdsley .....	Sept. 29	1825
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*Surgeon*

J. Squair .....	Mar. 3	1837
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*Assistant Surgeon*

J. Alex. Ure .....	Nov. 10	1825
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*Veterinary Surgeon*

Lawrence Bird .....	June 29	1809
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## 1840

*Colonel*

Sir J. Straton, K.C.H.....	Aug. 24	1839
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*Lieut.-Colonel*

Hon. G. B. Molyneux ....	Nov. 21	1828
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*Major*

Hon. B. Wodehouse.....	Mar. 2	1839
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*Captains*

James MacCall .....	Aug. 3	1830
J. H. Cholmeley .....	Feb. 13	1835
F. George Shewell .....	April 28	1827
Rodolph de Salis .....	July 13	1838
T. W. Selby Lowndes ....	Mar. 2	1839
Hon. R. Howe Browne ...	Nov. 15	1839

*Lieutenants*

J. Reilly.....	Mar. 27	1834
M. G. Laing Meason ....	Feb. 13	1835
Edward Mostyn .....	April 3	1835
George J. Huband .....	Oct. 3	1834
George Brown .....	Mar. 31	1837
Henry Rowles .....	Aug. 9	1833
Carrington Smythe .....	July 13	1833
Charles J. Longmore ....	Aug. 17	1833
Fleetwood Thomas Hugh		
Wilson .....	Sept. 17	1839
J. Craven Carden .....	Nov. 13	1839

*Cornets*

Hon. James Sandilands...	Mar. 2	1839
Lord Killeen .....	Sept. 17	1839
William Henry Cooper ...	Nov. 13	1839

## 1840—Continued

<i>Paymaster</i>			
J. G. Whitaker	July 3	1823	
<i>Adjutant</i>			
George Brown	Feb. 3	1837	
<i>Quartermaster</i>			
James Landers	Nov. 29	1839	
<i>Surgeon</i>			
J. Squair	Mar. 3	1827	
<i>Assistant Surgeon</i>			
T. C. Gaulter	July 29	1830	
<i>Veterinary Surgeon</i>			
Lawrence Bird	June 29	1809	

## 1841

<i>Colonel</i>			
Philip Philpot ( <i>Major.-Gen.</i> )	April 30	1840	
<i>Lieut.-Colonel</i>			
Hon. G. B. Molyneux	Nov. 21	1828	
<i>Major</i>			
James MacCall	Jan. 31	1840	
<i>Captains</i>			
J. H. Cholmeley	Feb. 13	1835	
F. George Shewell	April 28	1837	
Rodolph de Salis	July 13	1838	
T. W. Selby Lowndes	Mar. 2	1839	
Hon. R. Howe Browne	Nov. 15	1839	
M. G. Laing Meason	Jan. 21	1840	
<i>Lieutenants</i>			
J. Reilly	Mar. 27	1834	
Edward Mostyn	April 3	1835	
George J. Huband	Oct. 3	1834	
George Brown	Mar. 31	1837	
Henry Rowles	Aug. 9	1833	
Carrington Smythe	July 13	1833	
Charles J. Longmore	Aug. 17	1833	
Fleetwood Thomas Hugh			
Wilson	Sept. 17	1839	
J. Craven Carden	Nov. 13	1839	
Hon. James Sandilands	Jan. 31	1840	
<i>Cornets</i>			
Lord Killeen	Sept. 17	1839	
William Henry Cooper	Nov. 13	1839	
Alex. Cruikshank Lindsay	Jan. 31	1840	
<i>Paymaster</i>			
William Jones ( <i>Capt.</i> )	Nov. 3	1840	
<i>Adjutant</i>			
George Brown	Feb. 3	1837	
<i>Quartermaster</i>			
James Landers	Nov. 29	1839	
<i>Surgeon</i>			
J. Squair	Mar. 3	1827	
<i>Assistant Surgeon</i>			
T. C. Gaulter	July 29	1830	
<i>Veterinary Surgeon</i>			
Lawrence Bird	June 29	1809	

## 1842

<i>Colonel</i>			
Philip Philpot, <i>Major.-Gen.</i>	April 30	1840	
<i>Lieut.-Colonel</i>			
James MacCall	Sept. 17	1841	
Duke of Cambridge	April 4	1842	
<i>Major</i>			
J. H. Cholmeley	Sept. 17	1841	
<i>Captains</i>			
F. George Shewell	April 28	1837	
Rodolph de Salis	July 13	1838	
T. W. Selby Lowndes	Mar. 2	1839	
Hon. R. Howe Browne	Nov. 13	1839	
M. G. Laing Meason	Jan. 31	1840	
Edward Mostyn	Sept. 17	1841	
<i>Lieutenants</i>			
J. Reilly	Mar. 27	1834	
George J. Huband	Oct. 3	1834	
George Brown	Mar. 31	1837	
Henry Rowles	Aug. 9	1833	
Carrington Smythe	July 13	1838	
Charles J. Longmore	Aug. 17	1838	
J. Craven Carden	Nov. 13	1839	
Hon. James Sandilands	Jan. 31	1840	
Lord Killeen	Mar. 3	1841	
William Henry Cooper	Sept. 17	1841	
<i>Cornets</i>			
Alex. Cruikshank Lindsay	Jan. 31	1840	
John Thompson	Mar. 3	1841	
Edward Seager	Sept. 17	1841	
<i>Paymaster</i>			
William Jones, <i>Capt.</i>	Nov. 30	1840	
<i>Adjutant</i>			
E. Seager	Oct. 3	1841	
<i>Quartermaster</i>			
James Landers	Nov. 29	1839	
<i>Surgeon</i>			
J. Squair	Mar. 3	1827	
<i>Assistant Surgeon</i>			
T. C. Gaulter	July 29	1830	
<i>Veterinary Surgeon</i>			
Lawrence Bird	July 29	1809	

## 1843

<i>Colonel</i>			
Philip Philpot, <i>Maj.-Gen.</i>	April 30	1840	
<i>Lieut.-Colonel</i>			
James MacCall	Sept. 17	1841	
<i>Major</i>			
J. H. Cholmeley	Sept. 17	1841	
<i>Captains</i>			
F. G. Shewell	April 28	1837	
Rodolph de Salis	July 13	1838	
T. W. Selby Lowndes	Mar. 2	1839	
Hon. R. Howe Browne	Nov. 13	1839	
Edward Mostyn	Sept. 17	1841	
G. J. Huband	Feb. 8	1842	

## 1843—Continued

*Lieutenants*

J. Reilly.....	Mar. 27	1834
George Brown.....	Mar. 31	1837
Henry Rowles .....	Aug. 9	1833
Carrington Smythe .....	July 13	1838
Charles J. Longmore .....	Aug. 17	1838
J. Craven Carden .....	Nov. 13	1839
Hon. James Sandilands...	Jan. 31	1840
Lord Killeen .....	Mar. 3	1841
William Henry Cooper ...	Sept. 17	1841
Alex. Cruikshank Lindsay	Feb. 8	1842

*Cornets*

John Thompson .....	Mar. 3	1841
Edward Seager .....	Sept. 17	1841
Alfred Haffenden .....	Nov. 3	1840

*Paymaster*

William Jones, Capt. ....	Nov. 30	1840
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*Adjutant*

E. Seager .....	Oct. 3	1841
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*Quartermaster*

James Landers .....	Nov. 29	1839
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*Surgeon*

J. Squair .....	Mar. 3	1827
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*Assistant Surgeon*

Isidore Anth. Blake .....	Sept. 13	1837
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*Veterinary Surgeon*

Lawrence Bird .....	July 29	1809
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## 1844

*Colonel*

Sir J. Brown, K.C.H. ....	April 4	1843
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*Lieut.-Colonel*

James MacCall .....	Sept. 17	1841
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*Major*

J. H. Cholmeley .....	Sept. 17	1841
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*Captains*

F. George Shewell .....	April 28	1837
Rodolph de Salis .....	July 13	1838
T. W. Selby Lowndes ....	Mar. 2	1839
Edward Mostyn .....	Sept. 17	1841
George Brown .....	May 12	1843
G. S. Jenkinson .....	May 19	1843

*Lieutenants*

J. Reilly.....	Mar. 27	1834
Carrington Smythe .....	July 13	1838
Charles J. Longmore ....	Aug. 17	1838
J. Craven Carden .....	Nov. 13	1839
Hon. James Sandilands...	Jan. 31	1840
Lord Killeen .....	Mar. 3	1841
William Henry Cooper ...	Sept. 17	1841
Alex. Cruikshank Lindsay	Feb. 8	1842
John Thompson .....	May 12	1843
Edward Seager .....	June 29	1843
H. F. Cust .....	Dec. 31	1839

## 1844—Continued

*Cornets*

E. Tomkinson .....	May 12	1843
Lord Alan Spencer		
Churchill .....	June 30	1843

*Paymaster*

William Jones, Capt. ....	Nov. 30	1840
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*Adjutant*

E. Seager .....	Oct. 3	1841
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*Quartermaster*

James Landers .....	Nov. 29	1839
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*Surgeon*

J. Squair .....	Mar. 3	1827
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*Assistant Surgeon*

Isidore Anth. Blake .....	Sept. 13	1837
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*Veterinary Surgeon*

Edward Simpson Grey ...	April 24	1843
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## 1845

*Colonel*

Sir J. Brown, K.C.H. ....	April 4	1843
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*Lieut.-Colonel*

James MacCall .....	Sept. 17	1841
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*Major*

F. G. Shewell .....	Aug. 23	1844
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*Captains*

Rodolph de Salis .....	July 13	1838
T. W. Selby Lowndes ....	Mar. 2	1839
Edward Mostyn .....	Sept. 17	1841
George Brown .....	May 12	1843
G. S. Jenkinson .....	May 19	1843
Charles J. Longmore .....	Aug. 23	1844

*Lieutenants*

J. Reilly.....	Mar. 27	1834
Hon. James Sandilands...	Jan. 31	1840
Lord Killeen .....	Mar. 3	1841
Alex. Cruikshank Lindsay	Feb. 8	1842
John Thompson .....	May 12	1843
Edward Seager .....	June 29	1843
H. F. Cust .....	Dec. 31	1839
E. Tomkinson .....	April 12	1844
Lord Alan Spencer		
Churchill .....	May 10	1844
George Lockwood.....	Aug. 21	1840
H. S. Pakenham .....	May 20	1842
Hon. Otway Fortescue		
Toler.....	April 12	1844
James Vaugh Allen .....	May 10	1844

*Paymaster*

D'Oyley W. Battley .....	Oct. 25	1844
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*Adjutant*

E. Seager .....	Oct. 3	1841
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*Quartermaster*

James Landers .....	Nov. 29	1839
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## 1845—Continued

<i>Surgeon</i>	J. Squair .....	Mar. 3	1827
<i>Assistant Surgeon</i>	Isidore Anth. Blake .....	Sept. 13	1837
<i>Veterinary Surgeon</i>	Edward Simpson Grey ...	April 24	1843

## 1846

<i>Colonel</i>	Sir J. Brown, K.C.H. ....	April 4	1843
<i>Lieut.-Colonel</i>	James MacCall .....	Sept. 17	1841
<i>Major</i>	F. George Shewell .....	Aug. 23	1844
<i>Captains</i>	Rodolph de Salis .....	July 13	1838
	T. W. Selby Lowndes ....	Mar. 2	1839
	George Brown .....	May 12	1843
	G. S. Jenkinson .....	May 19	1843
	Charles J. Longmore .....	Aug. 23	1844
	Hon. James Sandilands...	Aug. 1	1845
<i>Lieutenants</i>	J. Reilly .....	Mar. 27	1834
	Lord Killeen .....	Mar. 3	1841
	Alex. Cruikshank Lindsay	Feb. 8	1842
	John Thompson .....	May 12	1843
	Edward Seager .....	June 29	1843
	H. F. Cust .....	Dec. 31	1839
	E. Tomkinson .....	April 12	1844
	George Lockwood .....	Aug. 28	1840
	H. S. Pakenham .....	May 20	1842
	James Vaugh Allen .....	Aug. 1	1843
	C. J. Bouchier .....	Dec. 29	1843
<i>Cornets</i>	Hon. Shapland F. Carew..	Mar. 21	1845
	Philip Saltmarshe .....	Aug. 1	1845
<i>Paymaster</i>	D'Oyley W. Battley .....	Oct. 25	1844
<i>Adjutant</i>	E. Seager .....	Oct. 3	1841
<i>Quartermaster</i>	James Landers .....	Nov. 29	1839
<i>Surgeon</i>	J. Squair .....	Mar. 3	1827
<i>Assistant Surgeon</i>	Isidore Anth. Blake .....	Sept. 13	1837
<i>Veterinary Surgeon</i>	Edward Simpson Grey ...	April 24	1843

## 1847

<i>Colonel</i>	Sir J. Brown, K.C.H. ....	April 4	1843
<i>Lieut.-Colonel</i>	James MacCall .....	Sept. 17	1841

## 1847—Continued

<i>Major</i>	F. George Shewell .....	Aug. 23	1844
<i>Captains</i>	Rodolph de Salis .....	July 13	1838
	Charles J. Longmore .....	Aug. 23	1844
	Hon. James Sandilands...	Aug. 1	1845
	Lord Killeen .....	Jan. 23	1846
	Alex. Cruikshank Lindsay	Mar. 27	1846
	John Thompson .....	Dec. 22	1846
<i>Lieutenants</i>	J. Reilly .....	Mar. 27	1834
	E. Seager .....	June 29	1843
	H. F. Cust .....	Dec. 31	1839
	E. Tomkinson .....	April 12	1844
	George Lockwood .....	Aug. 28	1840
	C. J. Bouchier .....	Dec. 29	1843
	Hon. Shapland F. Carew .	Jan. 9	1846
	Price B. Manners Wood ..	Sept. 24	1845
	J. Sadler Naylor .....	July 22	1845
	Phil. Saltmarshe .....	Oct. 27	1846
	William Davis .....	Dec. 22	1846
<i>Cornets</i>	Francis E. Macnaghten...	Oct. 27	1846
	Dan. Hugh Clutterbuck ..	Dec. 22	1846
<i>Paymaster</i>	D'Oyley W. Battley .....	Oct. 25	1844
<i>Adjutant</i>	E. Seager .....	Oct. 3	1841
<i>Quartermaster</i>	James Landers .....	Nov. 29	1839
<i>Surgeon</i>	G. Dolmage .....	April 3	1844
<i>Assistant Surgeon</i>	Henry Somers .....	Oct. 17	1845
<i>Veterinary Surgeon</i>	Edward Simpson Grey ...	April 24	1843

## 1848

<i>Colonel</i>	Sir J. Brown, K.C.H. ....	April 4	1843
<i>Lieut.-Colonel</i>	F. George Shewell .....	Feb. 19	1847
<i>Major</i>	Rodolph de Salis .....	Feb. 19	1847
<i>Captains</i>	Charles J. Longmore .....	Aug. 23	1844
	Hon. James Sandilands...	Aug. 1	1845
	Lord Killeen .....	Jan. 23	1846
	Alex. Cruikshank Lindsay	Mar. 27	1846
	John Thompson .....	Dec. 22	1846
	H. F. Cust .....	Feb. 19	1847
<i>Lieutenants</i>	J. Reilly .....	Mar. 27	1834
	E. Seager .....	June 29	1843
	E. Tomkinson .....	April 12	1844

## 1848—Continued

*Lieutenants*—continued

George Lockwood.....	Aug. 28	1840
C. J. Bouchier .....	Dec. 29	1843
Hon. Shapland F. Carew .	Jan. 9	1846
Price B. Manners Wood ..	Sept. 24	1845
J. Sadler Naylor .....	July 22	1845
Phil. Saltmarshe .....	Oct. 27	1846
William Davis .....	Dec. 22	1846
George Chetwode .....	Mar. 10	1848

*Cornets*

Francis E. Macnaghten ..	Oct. 27	1846
Dan. Hugh Clutterbuck ..	Dec. 22	1846

*Paymaster*

Henry Duberley .....	Nov. 12	1847
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*Adjutant*

E. Seager .....	Oct. 3	1841
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*Quartermaster*

James Landers .....	Nov. 29	1839
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*Surgeon*

G. Dolmage .....	April 3	1844
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*Assistant Surgeon*

Henry Somers .....	Oct. 17	1845
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*Veterinary Surgeon*

Edward Simpson Grey ...	April 24	1843
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## 1849

*Colonel*

Sir J. Brown, K.C.H. ....	April 4	1843
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*Lieut.-Colonel*

F. George Shewell .....	Feb. 19	1847
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*Major*

Rodolph de Salis .....	Feb. 19	1847
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*Captains*

Charles J. Longmore .....	Aug. 23	1844
Hon. James Sandilands...	Aug. 1	1845
Lord Killeen .....	Jan. 23	1846
John Thompson .....	Dec. 22	1846
H. F. Cust .....	Feb. 19	1847
Edward Walter.....	Dec. 10	1847

*Lieutenants*

J. Reilly.....	Mar. 27	1834
E. Seager .....	June 29	1843
E. Tomkinson .....	April 12	1844
George Lockwood.....	Aug. 28	1840
C. J. Bouchier .....	Dec. 29	1843
Hon. Shapland F. Carew .	Jan. 9	1846
Price B. Manners Wood..	Sept. 24	1845
J. Sadler Naylor .....	July 22	1845
William Davis.....	Dec. 22	1846
George Chetwode .....	Mar. 10	1843
Francis E. Macnaghten ..	Mar. 10	1843

*Cornets*

Dan Hugh Clutterbuck ..	Dec. 22	1846
Somerset J. G. Calthorpe .	May 23	1848

## 1849—Continued

*Paymaster*

Henry Duberley .....	Nov. 12	1847
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*Adjutant*

E. Seager .....	Oct. 3	1841
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*Quartermaster*

James Landers .....	Nov. 29	1839
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*Surgeon*

G. Dolmage .....	April 3	1844
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*Assistant Surgeon*

Henry Somers .....	Oct. 17	1845
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*Veterinary Surgeon*

Edward Simpson Grey ...	April 24	1843
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## 1850

*Colonel*

Sir J. Brown, K.C.H. ....	April 4	1843
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*Lieut.-Colonel*

F. George Shewell .....	Feb. 19	1847
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*Major*

Rodolph de Salis .....	Feb. 19	1847
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*Captains*

Charles J. Longmore .....	Aug. 23	1844
Hon. Charles Sandilands .	Aug. 1	1845
Lord Killeen .....	Jan. 23	1846
John Thompson .....	Dec. 22	1846
H. F. Cust .....	Feb. 19	1847
Edward Walter.....	Dec. 10	1847

*Lieutenants*

J. Reilly.....	Mar. 27	1834
E. Seager .....	June 29	1843
E. Tomkinson .....	April 12	1844
George Lockwood.....	Aug. 28	1840
C. J. Bouchier .....	Dec. 29	1843
Hon. Shapland F. Carew .	Jan. 9	1846
Price B. Manners Wood ..	Sept. 24	1845
J. Sadler Naylor .....	July 22	1845
William Davis.....	Dec. 22	1846
George Chetwode .....	Mar. 10	1843
Francis E. Macnaghten ..	Mar. 10	1843

*Cornets*

Dan. Hugh Clutterbuck ..	Dec. 22	1846
Somerset J. G. Calthorpe .	May 23	1848

*Paymaster*

Henry Duberley .....	Nov. 12	1847
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*Adjutant*

E. Seager .....	Oct. 3	1841
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*Quartermaster*

James Landers .....	Nov. 29	1839
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*Surgeon*

G. Dolmage .....	April 3	1844
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*Assistant Surgeon*

Henry Somers .....	Oct. 17	1845
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*Veterinary Surgeon*

Edward Simpson Grey ...	April 24	1843
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## 1851

<i>Colonel</i>			
Sir J. Brown, K.C.H. ....	April 4	1843	
<i>Lieut.-Colonel</i>			
F. George Shewell .....	Feb. 19	1847	
<i>Major</i>			
Rodolph de Salis .....	Feb. 19	1847	
<i>Captains</i>			
Charles J. Longmore .....	Aug. 23	1844	
Hon. Charles Sandilands ..	Aug. 1	1845	
Lord Killeen .....	Jan. 23	1846	
John Thompson .....	Dec. 22	1846	
H. F. Cust .....	Feb. 19	1847	
Edward Walter .....	Dec. 10	1847	
<i>Lieutenants</i>			
J. Reilly .....	Mar. 27	1834	
E. Seager .....	June 29	1843	
E. Tomkinson .....	April 2	1844	
George Lockwood .....	Aug. 28	1840	
C. J. Bouchier .....	Dec. 29	1843	
Hon. Shapland F. Carew ..	Jan. 9	1846	
J. Sadler Naylor .....	July 22	1845	
William Davis .....	Dec. 22	1846	
George Chetwode .....	Mar. 10	1843	
Francis E. Macnaghten ..	Mar. 10	1843	
Dan. Hugh Clutterbuck ..	Feb. 22	1850	
<i>Cornets</i>			
Somerset J. G. Calthorpe ..	May 23	1848	
J. C. H. FitzGibbon .....	Mar. 13	1830	
<i>Paymaster</i>			
Henry Duberley .....	Nov. 12	1847	
<i>Adjutant</i>			
E. Seager .....	Oct. 3	1841	
<i>Quartermaster</i>			
James Landers .....	Nov. 29	1839	
<i>Surgeon</i>			
G. Northon Foaker .....	Dec. 13	1843	
<i>Assistant Surgeon</i>			
Henry Somers .....	Oct. 17	1845	
<i>Veterinary Surgeon</i>			
Edward Simpson Grey ..	April 24	1843	

## 1852

<i>Colonel</i>			
Sir J. Brown, K.C.H. ....	April 4	1843	
<i>Lieut.-Colonel</i>			
F. G. Shewell .....	Feb. 19	1847	
<i>Major</i>			
Rodolph de Salis .....	Feb. 19	1847	
<i>Captains</i>			
Charles J. Longmore .....	Aug. 23	1844	
Hon. James Sandilands ..	Aug. 1	1845	
John Thompson .....	Dec. 22	1841	
Lord Killeen .....	Jan. 23	1846	
H. F. Cust .....	Feb. 19	1847	
Edward Walter .....	Dec. 10	1847	
E. Tomkinson .....	June 27	1851	

## 1852—Continued

<i>Lieutenants</i>			
J. Reilly .....	Mar. 27	1834	
E. Seager .....	June 29	1843	
George Lockwood .....	Aug. 28	1840	
C. J. Bouchier .....	Dec. 29	1843	
Hon. Shapland F. Carew ..	Jan. 9	1846	
J. Sadler Naylor .....	July 22	1845	
Francis E. Macnaghten ..	May 23	1848	
Dan. Hugh Clutterbuck ..	Feb. 22	1850	
Hon. Somerset J. G.			
Calthorpe .....	May 23	1851	
Viscount FitzGibbon ....	June 27	1851	
<i>Cornets</i>			
Edward Phillips .....	July 11	1851	
Clement W. Heneage ....	Aug. 19	1851	
<i>Paymaster</i>			
Henry Duberley .....	Nov. 12	1847	
<i>Adjutant</i>			
E. Seager .....	Oct. 3	1841	
<i>Quartermaster</i>			
James Landers .....	Nov. 29	1839	
<i>Surgeon</i>			
G. Northon Foaker .....	Dec. 13	1843	
<i>Assistant Surgeon</i>			
Henry Somers .....	Oct. 17	1845	
<i>Veterinary Surgeon</i>			
Edward Simpson Grey ...	April 24	1843	

## 1853

<i>Colonel</i>			
Sir J. Brown, K.C.H. ....	April 4	1843	
<i>Lieut.-Colonel</i>			
F. G. Shewell .....	Feb. 19	1847	
<i>Major</i>			
Rodolph de Salis .....	Feb. 19	1847	
<i>Captains</i>			
Charles J. Longmore .....	Aug. 23	1844	
Lord Killeen .....	Jan. 23	1846	
H. F. Cust .....	Feb. 19	1847	
E. Tomkinson .....	June 27	1851	
George Lockwood .....	Dec. 26	1852	
J. S. Naylor .....	Feb. 4	1853	
Charles J. Bouchier .....	Dec. 29	1843	
J. Sadler Naylor .....	July 22	1845	
<i>Lieutenants</i>			
J. Reilly .....	Mar. 27	1834	
Edward Seager .....	June 29	1843	
George Chetwode .....	Mar. 10	1843	
F. E. Macnaghten .....	May 23	1848	
Dan. Hugh Clatterbuck ..	Feb. 22	1850	
Hon. Somerset J. G.			
Calthorpe .....	May 23	1851	
Viscount FitzGibbon ....	June 27	1851	

## 1853—Continued

*Cornets*

Edward Phillips ..... July 11 1851  
 Clement W. Heneage..... Aug. 19 1851  
 Robert Poore ..... Dec. 5 1851  
 Riversdale R. Glyn ..... April 16 1852  
 Geo. Gooch Clowes ..... Mar. 11 1853

*Paymaster*

Henry Duberley ..... Nov. 12 1847

*Adjutant*

E. Seager ..... Oct. 3 1841

*Quartermaster*

James Landers ..... Nov. 29 1839

*Surgeon*

G. Northon Foaker ..... Dec. 13 1843

*Assistant Surgeon*

Henry Somers ..... Oct. 17 1845

*Veterinary Surgeon*

Edward Simpson Grey ... April 24 1843

## 1854

*Colonel*

Sir J. Brown, K.C.H. .... April 4 1843

*Lieut.-Colonel*

F. G. Shewell ..... Feb. 19 1847

*Major*

Rodolph de Salis ..... Feb. 19 1847

*Captains*

Charles Joseph Longmore Aug. 23 1844  
 Lord Killeen ..... Jan. 23 1846  
 Henry F. Cust ..... Feb. 19 1847  
 Edward Tomkinson ..... June 27 1851  
 George Lockwood..... Dec. 26 1851  
 James Sadler Naylor .... Feb. 4 1853

*Lieutenants*

Joseph Reilly ..... Mar. 27 1834  
 Edward Seager ..... June 29 1843  
 George Chetwode ..... Mar. 10 1843  
 Francis E. Macnaghten .. May 23 1848  
 Daniel Hugh Clutterbuck Feb. 22 1850  
 Hon. Somerset J. G.  
 Calthorpe ..... May 23 1851  
 Viscount FitzGibbon .... June 27 1851

*Cornets*

Edward Phillips ..... July 11 1851  
 Clement W. Heneage .... Aug. 19 1851  
 Robert Poore ..... Dec. 5 1851  
 Riversdale R. Glyn ..... April 16 1852  
 George Gooch Clowes .... Mar. 11 1853  
 William Mussenden ..... June 10 1853

*Paymaster*

Henry Duberley ..... Nov. 12 1847

*Adjutant*

E. Seager ..... Oct. 3 1841

## 1854—Continued

*Quartermaster*

James Landers ..... Nov. 29 1839

*Surgeon*

George Anderson ..... Dec. 16 1845

*Assistant Surgeon*

Henry Somers ..... Oct. 17 1845

*Veterinary Surgeon*

Edward Simpson Grey ... April 24 1843

## 1855

*Colonel*

Sir J. Brown, K.C.H. .... April 4 1843

*Lieut.-Colonel*

F. G. Shewell..... Feb. 19 1847

*Major*

Rodolph de Salis ..... Feb. 19 1847

*Captains*

Lord Killeen ..... Jan. 23 1846  
 Edward Tomkinson ..... June 27 1851  
 James Sadler Naylor .... Feb. 4 1853  
 George Chetwode ..... Feb. 24 1854  
 Joseph Reilly ..... Sept. 3 1854  
 Edward Seager ..... Oct. 26 1854  
 F. E. Macnaghten ..... Dec. 8 1854  
 Daniel H. Clutterbuck.... Dec. 15 1854

*Lieutenants*

Hon. Somerset J. G. Cal-  
 thorpe ..... May 23 1851  
 Edward Phillips ..... Feb. 24 1854  
 Clement W. Heneage .... Sept. 3 1854  
 Riversdale R. Glyn ..... Oct. 26 1851  
 John Puget ..... Oct. 14 1851

*Cornets*

Robert Poore ..... Dec. 3 1851  
 George Gooch Clowes .... Mar. 11 1853  
 William Mussenden ..... June 10 1853  
 R. Cooper Sawbridge .... July 28 1854  
 John Reilly ..... Sept. 3 1854  
 Robert Harding ..... Oct. 26 1854  
 James Baker ..... Nov. 18 1853

*Paymaster*

Henry Duberley ..... Nov. 12 1847

*Adjutant*

Robert Harding ..... Oct. 26 1854

*Quartermaster*

Henry F. Lane ..... Mar. 17 1854

*Surgeon*

George Anderson ..... Dec. 16 1845

*Assistant Surgeon*

Anthony D. Home ..... Mar. 17 1848

*Veterinary Surgeon*

Edward Simpson Grey ... April 24 1843

## 1856

<i>Colonel</i>			
Earl of Lucan, K.C.B. ...	Nov. 17	1855	
<i>Lieut.-Colonel</i>			
F. G. Shewell .....	Feb. 19	1847	
<i>Major</i>			
Rodolph de Salis .....	Feb. 19	1847	
<i>Captains</i>			
Lord Killeen .....	Jan. 23	1846	
Edward Tomkinson .....	June 27	1851	
James Sadler Naylor ....	Feb. 4	1853	
George Chetwode .....	Feb. 24	1854	
Joseph Reilly .....	Sept. 3	1854	
Edward Seager .....	Oct. 26	1854	
Francis E. Macnaghten ..	Dec. 8	1854	
Hon. Somerset J. G.			
Calthorpe .....	Sept. 14	1855	
<i>Lieutenants</i>			
Edward Phillips .....	Feb. 24	1854	
Clement W. Heneage ....	Sept. 3	1854	
John Puget .....	Oct. 14	1851	
Robert Poore .....	Jan. 19	1855	
G. Gooch Clowes .....	Jan. 19	1855	
William Mussenden .....	Jan. 19	1855	
R. Cooper Sawbridge ....	Aug. 10	1855	
John Reilly .....	Sept. 14	1855	
<i>Cornets</i>			
Robert Harding .....	Oct. 26	1854	
Henry Harrison .....	Nov. 5	1854	
James Baker .....	Nov. 18	1853	
Peter C. G. Webster .....	Feb. 2	1855	
Horace Montagu .....	Feb. 2	1855	
A. C. Haynes .....	Mar. 16	1855	
Gurney Hanbury .....	Aug. 17	1855	
<i>Paymaster</i>			
Henry Duberley .....	Nov. 12	1847	
<i>Adjutant</i>			
Robert Harding .....	Oct. 26	1854	
<i>Quartermaster</i>			
Henry F. Lane .....	Mar. 17	1854	
<i>Surgeon</i>			
A. P. Lockwood .....	Sept. 21	1852	
<i>Assistant Surgeon</i>			
J. W. Hulseberg .....	Dec. 14	1854	
<i>Veterinary Surgeon</i>			
Edward Simpson Grey ...	April 24	1843	

## 1857

<i>Colonel</i>			
Earl of Lucan, K.C.B. ...	Nov. 17	1855	
<i>Lieut.-Colonel</i>			
Rodolph de Salis .....	Oct. 2	1856	
<i>Major</i>			
Lord Killeen .....	Oct. 2	1856	

## 1857—Continued

<i>Captains</i>			
Edward Tomkinson .....	June 27	1851	
James Sadler Naylor ....	Feb. 4	1853	
George Chetwode .....	Feb. 24	1854	
Joseph Reilly .....	Sept. 3	1854	
Edward Seager .....	Oct. 26	1854	
Francis E. Macnaghten ..	Dec. 8	1854	
<i>Lieutenants</i>			
Clement W. Heneage ....	Sept. 3	1854	
John Puget .....	Oct. 14	1851	
Robert Poore .....	Jan. 19	1855	
G. Gooch Clowes .....	Jan. 19	1855	
William Mussenden .....	Jan. 19	1855	
R. Cooper Sawbridge ....	Aug. 10	1855	
John Reilly .....	Sept. 14	1855	
Robert Harding .....	Aug. 1	1856	
Henry Harrison .....	Aug. 1	1856	
<i>Cornets</i>			
Peter C. G. Webster .....	Feb. 2	1855	
Horace Montagu .....	Feb. 13	1855	
A. C. Haynes .....	Mar. 16	1855	
Gurney Hanbury .....	Aug. 17	1855	
Hon. E. Stourton .....	Feb. 29	1856	
<i>Paymaster</i>			
Henry Duberley .....	Nov. 12	1847	
<i>Adjutant</i>			
Robert Harding .....	Oct. 26	1854	
<i>Quartermaster</i>			
Henry F. Lane .....	Mar. 17	1854	
<i>Surgeon</i>			
A. P. Lockwood .....	Sept. 21	1852	
<i>Assistant Surgeon</i>			
Donald S. Smith .....	Feb. 27	1852	
<i>Veterinary Surgeon</i>			
Ed. Simpson Grey .....	April 24	1843	

## 1858

<i>Colonel</i>			
Earl of Lucan, K.C.B. ...	Nov. 17	1855	
<i>Lieut.-Colonels</i>			
Rodolph de Salis .....	Oct. 2	1856	
William Wilmer .....	Sept. 17	1857	
<i>Majors</i>			
James Sadler Naylor ....	May 12	1857	
George Chetwode .....	Sept. 17	1857	
<i>Captains</i>			
Edward Seager .....	Oct. 26	1854	
F. E. Macnaghten .....	Dec. 8	1854	
Edward Phillips .....	Aug. 1	1856	
Clement W. Heneage ....	May 12	1857	
John Puget .....	June 5	1857	
Robert Poore .....	Sept. 17	1857	
George G. Clowes .....	Sept. 17	1857	
Thomas Penton .....	Feb. 20	1857	
Rob. Hodgson .....	Sept. 18	1857	
Taylor L. Mayne .....	Oct. 2	1855	

## 1858—Continued

*Lieutenants*

William Mussenden	Jan. 19	1855
R. Cooper Sawbridge	Aug. 10	1855
John Reilly	Sept. 14	1855
Robert Harding	Aug. 1	1856
Peter C. G. Webster	May 12	1857
Horace Montagu	June 19	1857
A. C. Haynes	Sept. 17	1857
Gurney Hanbury	Sept. 17	1857
Hon. E. Stourton	Sept. 17	1857
R. W. Jenkins	Feb. 20	1857
Ernest Helme	Oct. 9	1857

*Cornets*

George Paulet	June 19	1857
John M. Biddle	Sept. 25	1857
Thomas Richards	Sept. 26	1857
Parry de Winton	Oct. 9	1857
W. T. Goldsworthy	Oct. 10	1857
D. D. V. Maher	Oct. 11	1857
D. M. M. Inge	July 20	1855
Michael Clarke	Oct. 16	1857

*Paymaster*

Henry Duberley	Nov. 12	1847
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*Adjutant*

Rob. Harding	Oct. 26	1854
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*Quartermaster*

Henry F. Lane	Mar. 17	1854
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*Surgeon*

A. P. Lockwood	Sept. 21	1852
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*Assistant Surgeon*

Thomas Rudd	Aug. 1	1857
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*Veterinary Surgeon*

Ed. Simpson Grey	April 24	1843
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## 1859

*Colonel*

Earl of Lucan, K.C.B.	Nov. 17	1855
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*Lieut.-Colonels*

Rodolph de Salis	Oct. 2	1856
James S. Naylor	Jan. 31	1858

*Majors*

George Chetwode	Sept. 17	1857
Edward Seager	Jan. 31	1858

*Captains*

F. E. Macnaghten	Dec. 8	1854
Edward Phillips	Aug. 1	1856
Clement W. Heneage	May 12	1857
John Puget	June 5	1857
Robert Poore	Sept. 17	1857
George G. Clowes	Sept. 17	1857
Thomas Penton	Feb. 20	1857
Robert Hodgson	Sept. 18	1857
Theodore Wirgman	Oct. 9	1857
William Mussenden	Jan. 31	1858

## 1859—Continued

*Lieutenants*

Robert Harding	Aug. 1	1856
Peter C. G. Webster	May 12	1857
Horace Montagu	June 19	1857
A. C. Haynes	Sept. 17	1857
Gurney Hanbury	Sept. 17	1857
Hon. E. Stourton	Sept. 17	1857
R. W. Jenkins	Feb. 20	1857
George Paulet	Jan. 21	1858
John M. Biddle	Feb. 5	1858
Thomas Richards	June 18	1858
Parry de Winton	Dec. 7	1858

*Cornets*

W. T. Goldsworthy	Oct. 10	1857
D. D. V. Maher	Oct. 11	1857
Michael Clarke	Oct. 16	1857
Rich. William Palliser	Jan. 8	1858
Herbert C. Collier	Jan. 15	1858
A. Tonnochy	April 28	1858
Edward Pulleyne	May 7	1858
S. W. Rawlins	Feb. 5	1858
William N. Franklyn	April 16	1858

*Paymaster*

Henry Duberley	Nov. 12	1847
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*Adjutant*

Rob. Harding	Oct. 26	1854
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*Riding Master*

John Pickworth	Aug. 31	1858
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*Quartermaster*

Henry F. Lane	Mar. 17	1854
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*Surgeon*

H. H. Llewellyn	Feb. 9	1855
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*Assistant Surgeon*

Thomas Rudd	Aug. 1	1857
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*Veterinary Surgeon*

Ed. Simpson Grey	April 24	1843
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## 1860

*Colonel*

Earl of Lucan, K.C.B.	Nov. 17	1855
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*Lieut.-Colonels*

Rodolph de Salis	Oct. 2	1856
Edward Seager	Aug. 5	1859

*Majors*

George Chetwode	Sept. 17	1857
F. E. Macnaghten	Aug. 5	1859

*Captains*

Edward Phillips	Aug. 1	1856
V. C. Clement W. Heneage	May 12	1857
John Puget	June 5	1857
Robert Poore	Sept. 17	1857
George G. Clowes	Sept. 17	1857
Thomas Penton	Feb. 26	1857
William Mussenden	Jan. 31	1858

## 1860—Continued

*Captains—continued*

Theodore Wirgman ..... Oct. 9 1857  
 Peter C. G. Webster ..... May 13 1859  
 Robert Dunmore Napier.. June 22 1858

*Lieutenants*

Gurney Hanbury ..... Feb. 3 1860  
 Hon. E. Stourton ..... Sept. 17 1857  
 R. W. Jenkins ..... Feb. 20 1857  
 John M. Biddle ..... Feb. 5 1858  
 Thomas Richards ..... June 18 1858  
 Parry de Winton ..... Dec. 7 1858  
 George Campbell Ross... July 30 1858  
 Richard William Palliser.. May 13 1859  
 Herbert C. Collier ..... Aug. 5 1859  
 Walter T. Goldsworthy .. Oct. 30 1859

*Cornets*

D. D. V. Maher ..... Oct. 11 1857  
 Michael Clarke ..... Oct. 16 1857  
 A. Tonnochy ..... April 28 1858  
 Edward Pulleyne ..... May 7 1858  
 S. W. Rawlins ..... Feb. 5 1858  
 John G. Stopford ..... Aug. 23 1859  
 Lachlan Foster Jamieson.. Dec. 2 1859

*Paymaster*

Henry Duberley ..... Nov. 12 1847

*Adjutant*

M. Clarke ..... Nov. 24 1858

*Riding Master*

John Pickworth ..... Aug. 31 1858

*Quartermaster*

Michael Carey ..... Dec. 30 1859

*Surgeon*

H. H. Llewellyn ..... Feb. 9 1855

*Assistant Surgeons*

Henry Sherlock ..... Dec. 15 1854  
 Ralph R. Scott ..... July 28 1854

*Veterinary Surgeon*

Ed. Simpson Grey ..... April 24 1843

## 1861

*Colonel*

Earl of Lucan, K.C.B. ... Nov. 17 1855

*Lieut.-Colonels*

Rodolph de Salis ..... Oct. 2 1856  
 Edward Seager ..... Aug. 5 1859

*Majors*

F. E. Macnaghten ..... Aug. 5 1859  
 V. C. Clement W. Heneage Nov. 16 1860

*Captains*

John Puget ..... June 5 1857  
 Robert Poore ..... Sept. 17 1857  
 George G. Clowes ..... Sept. 17 1857  
 Thomas Penton ..... Feb. 26 1857

## 1861—Continued

*Captains—continued*

William Mussenden ..... Jan. 31 1858  
 Peter C. G. Webster ..... May 13 1859  
 Rob. Dunmore Napier.... June 22 1858  
 Gurney Hanbury ..... Feb. 3 1860  
 Hon. E. Stourton ..... Nov. 16 1860  
 Parry de Winton ..... Nov. 16 1860

*Lieutenants*

R. W. Jenkins ..... Feb. 20 1857  
 John M. Biddle ..... Feb. 5 1858  
 Thomas Richards ..... June 18 1858  
 George Campbell Ross... July 30 1858  
 Rich. William Palliser ... May 13 1859  
 Herbert C. Collier ..... Aug. 5 1859  
 Walter T. Goldsworthy .. Oct. 30 1859  
 A. Tonnochy ..... Feb. 3 1860  
 Michael Clarke ..... May 11 1860  
 Frederick Swindley ..... May 9 1858  
 Edward Pulleyne ..... Nov. 16 1860

*Cornets*

D. D. V. Maher ..... Oct. 11 1857  
 S. W. Rawlins ..... Feb. 5 1858  
 John George Stopford ... Aug. 23 1859  
 Lachlan Foster Jamieson.. Dec. 2 1859  
 Thomas Coates ..... Mar. 2 1860  
 F. Arthur Hutchins ..... May 25 1860  
 Henry Phillips ..... July 31 1860  
 Frederick Helyar ..... Jan. 8 1856  
 Richard Chambers ..... Dec. 21 1860

*Paymaster*

Henry Duberley ..... Nov. 12 1847

*Adjutant*

M. Clarke ..... Nov. 24 1858

*Riding Master*

John Pickworth ..... Aug. 31 1858

*Quartermaster*

Michael Carey ..... Dec. 30 1859

*Surgeon*

H. H. Llewellyn ..... Feb. 9 1855

*Assistant Surgeons*

Henry Sherlock ..... Dec. 15 1854  
 Ralph R. Scott ..... July 28 1854

*Veterinary Surgeon*

Ed. Simpson Grey ..... April 24 1843

## 1862

*Colonel*

Earl of Lucan, K.C.B. ... Nov. 17 1855

*Lieut.-Colonels*

Rodolph de Salis, C.B.... Oct. 2 1856  
 Edward Seager ..... Aug. 5 1859

*Majors*

F. E. Macnaghten ..... Aug. 5 1859  
 V. C. Clement W. Heneage Nov. 16 1860

## 1862—Continued

*Captains*

John Puget .....	June 5	1857
Geo. G. Clowes .....	Sept. 17	1857
Robert Poore .....	Sept. 17	1857
Thomas Penton .....	Feb. 26	1857
William Mussenden .....	Jan. 31	1858
Peter C. G. Webster .....	May 13	1859
Esdaile Lovell Lovell .....	Oct. 16	1860
John Matthew Biddle .....	July 26	1861
R. Newsham Pedder .....	Oct. 28	1859

*Lieutenants*

George Campbell Ross .....	Feb. 11	1862
Richard W. Palliser .....	May 13	1859
Herbert C. Collier .....	Aug. 5	1859
Walter T. Goldsworthy ..	Oct. 30	1859
A. Tonnochy .....	Feb. 3	1860
Michael Clarke .....	May 11	1860
Frederick Swindley .....	May 9	1858
Edward Pulleyne .....	Nov. 16	1860
Sebastian W. Rawlins ..	May 10	1861
John George Stopford ..	July 30	1861

*Cornets*

Thomas Coates .....	June 24	1862
Lachlan F. Jamieson .....	Dec. 2	1859
F. Arthur Hutchins .....	May 25	1860
Henry Phillips .....	July 31	1860
Frederick Helyar .....	Jan. 8	1856
Richard Chambers .....	Dec. 21	1860
Fred. Henry Maitland ..	Feb. 22	1861
William Henry Field .....	May 17	1861
Samuel H. P. Whittuck ..	June 11	1861
John Cooke .....	Oct. 22	1861

*Paymaster*

Henry Duberley .....	Nov. 12	1847
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*Instructor of Musketry*

E. Pulleyne .....	Jan. 1	1861
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*Adjutant*

W. T. Goldsworthy .....	May 31	1861
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*Riding Master*

John Pickworth .....	Aug. 21	1858
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*Quartermaster*

Michael Carey .....	Dec. 30	1859
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*Surgeon*

H. H. Llewellyn .....	Feb. 9	1855
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*Assistant Surgeons*

Henry Sherlock .....	Dec. 15	1854
C. G. Lumsden .....	May 28	1857

*Veterinary Surgeon*

Ed. Simpson Grey .....	April 24	1843
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*Colonel*

1863

Earl of Lucan, K.C.B. ...	Nov. 17	1855
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*Lieut.-Colonels*

Rodolph de Salis, C.B. ...	Oct. 2	1856
Edward Seager .....	Aug. 5	1859

## 1863—Continued

*Majors*

F. E. Macnaghten .....	Aug. 5	1859
V.C. Clement W. Heneage	Nov. 16	1860

*Captains*

John Puget .....	June 5	1857
Robert Poore .....	Sept. 17	1857
Thomas Penton .....	Feb. 26	1857
William Mussenden .....	Jan. 31	1858
Esdaile Lovell Lovell .....	Oct. 16	1860
John Matthew Biddle .....	July 26	1861
Richard Newsham Pedder	Oct. 28	1859
George Campbell Ross .....	Feb. 11	1862
V.C. S. H. Lawrence .....	July 1	1857

*Lieutenants*

Richard William Palliser ..	May 13	1859
Herbert C. Collier .....	Aug. 5	1859
Walter T. Goldsworthy ..	Oct. 30	1859
A. Tonnochy .....	Feb. 3	1860
Michael Clarke .....	May 11	1860
Frederick Swindley .....	May 9	1858
Edward Pulleyne .....	Nov. 16	1860
Sebastian W. Rawlins ..	May 10	1861
John George Stopford ..	July 30	1861
Thomas Coates .....	June 24	1862

*Cornets*

Lachlan F. Jamieson .....	Dec. 2	1859
F. Arthur Hutchins .....	May 25	1860
Henry Phillips .....	July 31	1860
Frederick Helyar .....	Jan. 8	1856
Richard Chambers .....	Dec. 21	1860
Fred. Henry Maitland ..	Feb. 22	1861
William Henry Field .....	May 17	1861
Samuel H. P. Whittuck ..	June 11	1861
John Cooke .....	Oct. 22	1861
Daniel J. Keane .....	Mar. 4	1862

*Paymaster*

Henry Duberley .....	Nov. 12	1847
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*Instructor of Musketry*

E. Pulleyne .....	Jan. 1	1861
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*Adjutant*

W. T. Goldsworthy .....	May 31	1861
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*Riding Master*

John Pickworth .....	Aug. 31	1858
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*Quartermaster*

Michael Carey .....	Dec. 30	1859
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*Surgeon*

H. H. Llewellyn .....	Feb. 9	1855
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*Assistant Surgeons*

Henry Sherlock .....	Dec. 15	1854
R. R. Scott .....	July 28	1854

*Veterinary Surgeon*

Ed. Simpson Grey .....	April 24	1843
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## 1864

<i>Colonel</i>			
Earl of Lucan, K.C.B. ....	Nov. 17	1855	
<i>Lieut.-Colonels</i>			
Rodolph de Salis, C.B. ...	Oct. 2	1856	
Edward Seager .....	Aug. 5	1859	
<i>Majors</i>			
F. E. Macnaghten .....	Aug. 5	1859	
V.C. Clement W. Heneage	Nov. 16	1860	
<i>Captains</i>			
John Puget .....	June 5	1857	
Robert Poore .....	Sept. 17	1857	
Thomas Penton .....	Feb. 26	1857	
William Mussenden .....	Jan. 31	1858	
John Matthew Biddle ....	July 26	1861	
V.C. S. H. Lawrence ...	July 1	1857	
Richard William Palliser .	June 26	1863	
Horace Durrant .....	July 17	1857	
<i>Lieutenants</i>			
Walter T. Goldsworthy ..	Oct. 30	1859	
Michael Clarke .....	May 11	1860	
Frederick Swindley .....	May 9	1858	
Edward Pulleyne .....	Nov. 16	1860	
Sebastian W. Rawlins ...	May 10	1861	
John George Stopford ...	July 30	1861	
Thomas Coates .....	June 24	1862	
F. A. Hutchins .....	Mar. 31	1863	
Frederick Helyar .....	June 23	1863	
<i>Cornets</i>			
Lachlan F. Jamieson ....	Dec. 2	1859	
Richard Chambers .....	Dec. 21	1860	
Fred. Henry Maitland ...	Feb. 22	1861	
William Henry Field ....	May 17	1861	
Samuel H. P. Whittuck ..	June 11	1861	
John Cooke .....	Oct. 22	1861	
Daniel J. Keane .....	Mar. 4	1862	
Alfred R. H. Swindley ...	Mar. 11	1862	
William St. L. Malet .....	Feb. 26	1863	
<i>Paymaster</i>			
Henry Duberley .....	Nov. 12	1847	
<i>Instructor of Musketry</i>			
E. Pulleyne .....	Jan. 1	1861	
<i>Adjutant</i>			
W. T. Goldsworthy .....	Mar. 31	1861	
<i>Riding Master</i>			
John Pickworth .....	Aug. 31	1858	
<i>Quartermaster</i>			
Michael Carey .....	Dec. 30	1859	
<i>Surgeon</i>			
H. H. Llewellyn .....	Feb. 9	1855	
<i>Assistant Surgeons</i>			
Henry Sherlock .....	Dec. 15	1854	
R. R. Scott .....	July 28	1854	
<i>Veterinary Surgeon</i>			
Ed. Simpson Grey .....	April 24	1843	

## 1865

<i>Colonel</i>			
Earl of Lucan, K.C.B. ...	Nov. 17	1855	
<i>Lieut.-Colonel</i>			
Rodolph de Salis, C.B. ...	Oct. 2	1856	
<i>Majors</i>			
F. E. Macnaghten .....	Aug. 5	1859	
V.C. Clement W. Heneage	Nov. 16	1860	
<i>Captains</i>			
John Puget .....	June 5	1857	
Thomas Penton .....	Feb. 26	1857	
William Mussenden .....	Jan. 31	1858	
Richard William Palliser .	June 26	1863	
Horace Durrant .....	July 17	1857	
Horace Montagu .....	Aug. 5	1859	
V.C. John Worthy Chaplin	April 5	1864	
Hubert P. Burke .....	April 5	1864	
<i>Lieutenants</i>			
Michael Clarke .....	May 11	1860	
Frederic Swindley .....	May 9	1858	
Sebastian W. Rawlins ...	May 10	1861	
John George Stopford ...	July 30	1861	
Thomas Coates .....	June 24	1862	
Frederick Helyar .....	June 23	1863	
Edmond H. Kennard ....	June 24	1862	
Frederic L. Brandreth ...	Mar. 1	1864	
Albert Chas. Wood .....	July 2	1861	
<i>Cornets</i>			
Richard Chambers .....	Dec. 21	1860	
Fred. Henry Maitland ...	Feb. 22	1861	
William Henry Field ....	May 17	1861	
Samuel H. P. Whittuck ..	June 11	1861	
John Cooke .....	Oct. 22	1861	
Daniel J. Keane .....	Mar. 4	1862	
William St. Lo Malet .....	Feb. 26	1863	
Frederick Ekins Lindoe ..	Oct. 28	1864	
<i>Paymaster</i>			
Henry Duberley .....	Nov. 12	1847	
<i>Instructor of Musketry</i>			
W. H. Field .....	Aug. 9	1864	
<i>Adjutant</i>			
W. T. Goldsworthy .....	Mar. 31	1861	
<i>Riding Master</i>			
John Pickworth .....	Aug. 31	1858	
<i>Quartermaster</i>			
Michael Carey .....	Dec. 30	1859	
<i>Surgeon</i>			
H. H. Llewellyn .....	Feb. 9	1855	
<i>Assistant Surgeons</i>			
Henry Sherlock .....	Dec. 15	1854	
R. R. Scott .....	July 28	1854	
<i>Veterinary Surgeon</i>			
Ed. Simpson Grey .....	April 24	1843	

1866				1867			
<i>Colonel</i>				<i>Colonel</i>			
John Lawrenson, Maj.-				John Lawrenson, Maj.-			
Gen. ....	Feb. 22	1866		Gen. ....	Feb. 22	1866	
<i>Lieut.-Colonel</i>				<i>Lieut.-Colonel</i>			
F. E. Macnaghten .....	Feb. 21	1865		F. E. Macnaghten .....	Feb. 21	1865	
<i>Majors</i>				<i>Majors</i>			
V.C. Clement W. Heneage	Nov. 16	1860		V.C. Clement W. Heneage	Nov. 16	1860	
John Puget .....	Feb. 21	1865		John Puget .....	Feb. 21	1865	
<i>Captains</i>				<i>Captains</i>			
Thomas Penton .....	Feb. 20	1857		Thomas Penton .....	Feb. 20	1857	
William Mussenden .....	Jan. 31	1858		William Mussenden .....	Jan. 31	1858	
Rich. William Palliser ...	June 23	1863		Richard William Palliser .	June 23	1863	
Horace Durrant .....	July 17	1857		Horace Montagu .....	Aug. 5	1859	
Horace Montagu .....	Aug. 5	1859		V.C. John Worthy Chaplin	April 5	1864	
V.C. John Worthy Chaplin	April 5	1864		Hubert P. Burke .....	April 5	1864	
Hubert P. Burke .....	April 5	1864		John George Stopford ...	Oct. 2	1866	
Hen. S. Bates .....	June 28	1864		Edmond H. Kennard ....	Oct. 16	1866	
<i>Lieutenants</i>				<i>Lieutenants</i>			
Michael Clarke .....	May 11	1860		Michael Clarke .....	May 11	1860	
John George Stopford ...	July 30	1861		Frederick Helyar .....	June 23	1863	
Thomas Coates .....	June 24	1862		Frederic L. Brandreth ...	Mar. 1	1864	
Frederick Helyar .....	June 23	1863		Albert Charles Wood ...	July 2	1861	
Edmond H. Kennard ....	June 24	1862		Henry Crawley Norris ...	Oct. 3	1862	
Frederic L. Brandreth ...	Mar. 1	1864		Richard Chambers .....	Feb. 21	1865	
Albert Charles Wood ....	July 2	1861					
Henry Crawley Norris ...	Oct. 3	1862					
Richard Chambers .....	Feb. 21	1865					
<i>Cornets</i>				<i>Cornets</i>			
Frederick Henry Maitland	Feb. 22	1861		John Cooke .....	Oct. 22	1861	
William Henry Field ....	May 17	1861		Roderick Mackenzie .....	Mar. 14	1865	
John Cooke .....	Oct. 22	1861		D'Arcy B. Wentworth ...	July 11	1865	
William St. Lo Malet ....	Feb. 26	1863		Alan Osman Ricardo ....	July 10	1866	
Sydney Hooper .....	June 30	1863		James Martin McCalmont	July 11	1866	
Roderick Mackenzie .....	Mar. 14	1865		George Peter Low .....	Oct. 2	1866	
Charles Howe C. Knox ...	Mar. 21	1865		William T. L. Fleetwood .	Oct. 16	1866	
D'Arcy B. Wentworth ...	July 11	1865					
<i>Paymaster</i>				<i>Paymaster</i>			
Henry Duberley .....	Nov. 12	1847		Henry Duberley .....	Nov. 12	1847	
<i>Instructor of Musketry</i>				<i>Instructor of Musketry</i>			
W. H. Field .....	Aug. 9	1864		W. H. Field .....	Aug. 9	1864	
<i>Adjutant</i>				<i>Adjutant</i>			
T. Coates .....	Oct. 28	1865		F. H. Maitland .....	July 10	1866	
<i>Riding Master</i>				<i>Riding Master</i>			
John Pickworth .....	Aug. 31	1858		John Pickworth .....	Aug. 31	1858	
<i>Quartermaster</i>				<i>Quartermaster</i>			
Michael Carey .....	Dec. 30	1859		Michael Carey .....	Dec. 30	1859	
<i>Surgeon</i>				<i>Surgeon</i>			
H. H. Llewellyn .....	Feb. 9	1855		H. H. Llewellyn .....	Feb. 9	1855	
<i>Assistant Surgeon</i>				<i>Assistant Surgeon</i>			
Edmund M'Grath .....	Aug. 1	1857		Edmund M'Grath .....	Aug. 1	1857	
<i>Veterinary Surgeon</i>				<i>Veterinary Surgeon</i>			
Ed. Simpson Grey .....	April 24	1843		Ed. Simpson Grey .....	April 24	1843	

**Colonel** 1868John Lawrenson, *Maj.-**Gen.* ..... Feb. 22 1866**Lieut.-Colonel**

F. E. Macnaghten ..... Feb. 21 1865

**Majors**

V.C. Clement W. Heneage Nov. 16 1860

John Puget ..... Feb. 21 1865

**Captains**

William Mussenden ..... Jan. 31 1858

Richard William Palliser . June 23 1863

Horace Montagu ..... Aug. 5 1859

V.C. John Worthy Chaplin April 5 1864

Hubert P. Burke ..... April 5 1864

Edmond H. Kennard .... Oct. 16 1866

Randle Jackson ..... Dec. 18 1866

Frederic L. Brandreth ... Nov. 20 1867

**Lieutenants**

Frederick Helyar ..... June 23 1863

Albert Charles Wood .... July 2 1861

Henry Crawley Norris ... Oct. 3 1862

William Henry Field .... July 10 1866

William St. Lo Malet ..... Oct. 2 1866

Charles Howe C. Knox ... Oct. 16 1866

A. William Ball ..... Sept. 20 1864

William Birkett ..... Mar. 31 1866

Harry P. Andrew ..... May 8 1867

John Cooke ..... Nov. 20 1867

**Cornets**

Roderick Mackenzie ..... Mar. 14 1865

D'Arcy B. Wentworth.... July 11 1865

Alan Osman Ricardo .... July 10 1866

James Martin McCalmont July 11 1866

George Peter Low ..... Oct. 2 1866

Charles Henry Gregg .... Sept. 14 1867

John Lawford Young .... Nov. 20 1867

**Paymaster**

Henry Duberley ..... Nov. 12 1847

**Adjutant**

F. H. Maitland ..... July 10 1866

**Riding Master**

John Pickworth ..... Aug. 31 1858

**Quartermaster**

James W. Kelly ..... July 20 1867

**Surgeon**

Thomas Legerwood ..... Oct. 20 1856

**Assistant Surgeon**

Edmund M'Grath ..... Aug. 1 1857

**Veterinary Surgeon**

Ed. Simpson Grey ..... April 24 1843

**Colonel** 1869

John Charles Hope Gibsone,

*Maj.-Gen.* ..... Dec. 10 1868**Lieut.-Colonel**

F. E. Macnaghten ..... Feb. 21 1865

## 1869—Continued

**Majors**

John Puget ..... Feb. 21 1865

William Mussenden ..... Mar. 21 1868

**Captains**

Richard William Palliser . June 23 1863

Horace Montagu ..... Aug. 5 1859

V.C. John Worthy Chaplin April 5 1864

Hubert P. Burke ..... April 5 1864

Edmond H. Kennard .... Oct. 16 1866

Randle Jackson ..... Dec. 18 1866

Albert Charles Wood .... Mar. 21 1868

Frederick Helyar ..... Oct. 14 1868

**Lieutenants**

Henry Crawley Norris ... Oct. 3 1862

William Henry Field .... July 10 1866

William St. Lo Malet ..... Oct. 2 1866

Charles Howe C. Knox ... Oct. 16 1866

A. William Ball ..... Sept. 20 1864

William Birkett ..... Mar. 31 1866

Harry P. Andrew ..... May 8 1867

Roderick Mackenzie ..... Mar. 21 1868

Marley G. Hutchinson ... Aug. 7 1867

D'Arcy B. Wentworth.... Oct. 14 1868

**Cornets**

Alan Osman Ricardo .... July 10 1866

James Martin McCalmont July 11 1866

George Peter Low ..... Oct. 2 1866

Charles Osborne Gould ... Sept. 14 1867

Edward Henry Green .... Oct. 14 1868

**Paymaster**

Henry Duberley ..... Nov. 12 1847

**Adjutant**

William St. Lo Malet ..... July 20 1867

**Riding Master**

John Pickworth ..... Aug. 31 1858

**Quartermaster**

James W. Kelly ..... July 20 1867

**Surgeon**

Thomas Legerwood ..... Oct. 20 1856

**Assistant Surgeon**

Edmund M'Grath ..... Aug. 1 1857

**Veterinary Surgeon**

Ed. Simpson Grey ..... April 24 1843

## 1870

**Colonel**

John Charles Hope Gibsone,

*Maj.-Gen.* ..... Dec. 10 1868**Lieut.-Colonel**

F. E. Macnaghten ..... Feb. 21 1865

**Majors**

John Puget ..... Feb. 21 1865

William Mussenden ..... Mar. 21 1868

## 1870—Continued

*Captains*

Richard William Palliser .	June 23	1863
Horace Montagu.....	Aug. 5	1859
V.C. John Worthy Chaplin	April 5	1864
Hubert P. Burke .....	April 5	1864
Edmond H. Kennard ....	Oct. 16	1866
Randle Jackson .....	Dec. 18	1866
William Henry Field ....	July 7	1869
William St. Lo Malet.....	Oct. 9	1869

*Lieutenants*

Charles Howe C. Knox ...	Oct. 16	1866
A. William Ball .....	Sept. 20	1864
William Birkett .....	Mar. 31	1866
Harry P. Andrew .....	May 8	1867
Roderick Mackenzie.....	Mar. 21	1868
Marley G. Hutchinson ...	Aug. 7	1867
D'Arcy B. Wentworth....	Oct. 14	1868
James Martin McCalmont	Mar. 6	1869
George Peter Low .....	July 7	1869
Charles Henry Gregg ....	Oct. 9	1869

*Cornets*

Charles Osborne Gould ...	Mar. 21	1868
Edward Henry Green ....	Oct. 14	1868
Edward Groves Paley ....	Jan. 2	1869
William Smith Dunbar		
Abbott .....	Mar. 6	1869
John Blair Miller .....	July 7	1869

*Paymaster*

Henry Duberley .....	Nov. 12	1847
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*Adjutant*

C. H. Gregg .....	Oct. 9	1869
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*Riding Master*

John Pickworth .....	Aug. 31	1858
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*Quartermaster*

James W. Kelly .....	July 20	1867
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*Surgeon*

J. S. Chartres .....	Sept. 11	1860
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*Assistant Surgeon*

Edmund M'Grath.....	Aug. 1	1857
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*Veterinary Surgeon*

John Baldock .....	Feb. 15	1856
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## 1871

*Colonel*

John Charles Hope Gibsone,		
<i>Maj.-Gen.</i> .....	Dec. 10	1868

*Lieut.-Colonel*

F. E. Macnaghten .....	Feb. 21	1865
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*Majors*

John Puget .....	Feb. 21	1865
William Mussenden .....	Mar. 21	1868

*Captains*

Horace Montagu.....	Aug. 5	1859
V.C. John Worthy Chaplin	April 5	1864
Hubert P. Burke .....	April 5	1864

## 1871—Continued

*Captains—continued*

Randle Jackson .....	Dec. 18	1866
William Henry Field.....	July 7	1869
William St. Lo Malet.....	Oct. 9	1869
Charles Howe C. Knox ...	Feb. 9	1870
Roderick Mackenzie.....	Oct. 22	1870

*Lieutenants*

William Birkett .....	Mar. 31	1866
Harry P. Andrew .....	May 8	1867
Marley G. Hutchinson ...	Aug. 7	1867
James Martin McCalmont	Mar. 6	1869
George Peter Low .....	July 7	1869
Charles Henry Gregg ....	Oct. 9	1869
Charles Osborne Gould ...	Feb. 9	1870
Edward Groves Paley ....	Feb. 19	1870
William Smith Dunbar ..		
Abbott .....	Feb. 19	1870
Edward Henry Green ....	Oct. 22	1870

*Cornets*

John Blair Miller .....	July 7	1869
William Eden .....	Oct. 14	1868
Robert Nassau Sutton....	Dec. 15	1869
Abel S. H. d'Avigdor.....	April 9	1870

*Paymaster*

Henry Duberley .....	Nov. 12	1847
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*Adjutant*

C. H. Gregg .....	Oct. 9	1869
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*Riding Master*

John Pickworth .....	Aug. 31	1858
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*Quartermaster*

James W. Kelly .....	July 20	1867
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*Surgeon*

J. S. Chartres .....	Sept. 11	1860
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*Assistant Surgeon*

Edmund M'Grath.....	Aug. 1	1857
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*Veterinary Surgeon*

John Baldock .....	Feb. 15	1856
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## 1872

*Colonel*

John Charles Hope Gibsone,		
<i>Maj.-Gen.</i> .....	Dec. 10	1868

*Lieut.-Colonel*

John Puget .....	April 5	1871
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*Majors*

William Mussenden .....	Mar. 21	1868
Horace Montagu.....	April 5	1871

*Captains*

V.C. John Worthy Chaplin	April 5	1864
Hubert P. Burke .....	April 5	1864
Randle Jackson .....	Dec. 18	1866
William Henry Field ....	July 7	1869
William St. Lo Malet.....	Oct. 9	1869
Harry P. Andrew .....	April 5	1871
James Martin McCalmont	June 21	1871
George Peter Low .....	June 21	1871

## 1872—Continued

*Lieutenants*

William Birkett .....	Mar. 31	1866
Charles Henry Gregg ....	Oct. 9	1869
Charles Osborne Gould ..	Feb. 9	1870
Edward Groves Paley ....	Feb. 19	1870
William Smith Dunbar		
Abbott .....	Feb. 9	1870
Edward Henry Green ....	Oct. 22	1870
John Blair Miller .....	April 5	1871
William Eden .....	June 21	1871
Robert Nassan Sutton....	June 21	1871
Thomas E. Stopford		
Hickman .....	Nov. 7	1868

*Sub-Lieutenants*

Abel S. H. d'Avigdor.....	April 9	1870
Arthur Mark Crofton ....	Sept. 23	1871
Andrew Pringle.....	Oct. 28	1871

*Paymaster*

Henry Duberley .....	Nov. 12	1847
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*Adjutant*

C. H. Gregg .....	Oct. 9	1869
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*Riding Master*

John Pickworth .....	Aug. 31	1858
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*Quartermaster*

James W. Kelly .....	July 20	1867
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*Surgeon*

J. S. Chartres .....	Sept. 11	1860
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*Assistant Surgeon*

D. A. S. Thorburn .....	Sept. 30	1864
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*Veterinary Surgeon*

John Baldock .....	Feb. 15	1856
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## 1873

*Colonel*

John Charles Hope Gibsone, Maj.-Gen. ....	Dec. 10	1868
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*Lieut.-Colonel*

John Puget .....	April 5	1871
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*Majors*

William Mussenden .....	Mar. 21	1868
Horace Montagu.....	April 5	1871

*Captains*

V.C. John Worthy Chaplin	April 5	1864
Hubert P. Burke .....	April 5	1864
Randle Jackson .....	Dec. 18	1866
William Henry Field ....	July 7	1869
William St. Lo Malet.....	Oct. 9	1869
Harry P. Andrew .....	April 5	1871
James Martin McCalmont	June 21	1871
George Peter Low .....	June 21	1871

*Lieutenants*

William Birkett .....	Mar. 31	1866
Charles Henry Gregg ....	Oct. 9	1869
Edward Groves Paley ....	Feb. 19	1870
William Smith Dunbar		
Abbott .....	Feb. 19	1870

## 1873—Continued

*Lieutenants—continued*

Edward Henry Green ....	Oct. 22	1870
John Blair Miller .....	April 5	1871
William Eden .....	June 21	1871
Robert Nassan Sutton....	June 21	1871
Thomas E. Stopford		
Hickman .....	Nov. 7	1868
Arthur Mark Crofton ....	Oct. 28	1871
Benson Day Harrison ....	Oct. 28	1871

*Sub-Lieutenants*

Andrew Pringle .....	Oct. 28	1871
Gerrard A. de Visme .....	July 24	1872

*Paymaster*

Henry Duberley .....	Nov. 12	1847
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*Adjutant*

C. H. Gregg .....	Oct. 9	1869
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*Riding Master*

John Pickworth .....	Aug. 31	1858
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*Quartermaster*

James W. Kelly .....	July 20	1867
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*Surgeon*

J. S. Chartres .....	Sept. 11	1860
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*Assistant Surgeon*

D. A. S. Thorburn .....	Sept. 30	1864
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*Veterinary Surgeon*

John Baldock .....	Feb. 15	1856
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## 1874

*Colonel*

John Charles Hope Gibsone, Maj.-Gen. ....	Dec. 10	1868
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*Lieut.-Colonel*

John Puget .....	April 5	1871
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*Majors*

William Mussenden .....	Mar. 21	1868
Horace Montagu.....	April 5	1871

*Captains*

V.C. John Worthy Chaplin	April 5	1864
Hubert P. Burke .....	April 5	1864
Randle Jackson .....	Dec. 18	1866
William Henry Field ....	July 7	1869
William St. Lo Malet ....	Oct. 9	1869
James Martin McCalmont	June 21	1871
George Peter Low .....	June 21	1871

*Lieutenants*

William Birkett .....	Mar. 31	1866
Charles Henry Gregg ....	Oct. 9	1869
Edward Groves Paley ....	Feb. 19	1870
William Smith Dunbar		
Abbott .....	Feb. 19	1870
Edward Henry Green ....	Oct. 22	1870
John Blair Miller .....	April 5	1871
William Eden .....	June 21	1871
Robert Nassan Sutton....	June 21	1871

## 1874—Continued

<i>Lieutenants—continued</i>			
Thomas E. Stopford			
Hickman	Nov. 7	1868	
Arthur Mark Crofton	Oct. 28	1871	
Benson Day Harrison	Oct. 28	1871	
Gerrard A. de Visme	July 24	1872	
John D. P. French	Feb. 2	1874	
<i>Sub-Lieutenants</i>			
Andrew Pringle	Oct. 28	1871	
George Stanley Williams	April 23	1873	
<i>Paymaster</i>			
Henry Duberley	Nov. 12	1847	
<i>Adjutant</i>			
G. A. de Visme	Nov. 12	1873	
<i>Riding Master</i>			
John Pickworth	Aug. 31	1858	
<i>Quartermaster</i>			
James W. Kelly	July 20	1867	
<i>Surgeon</i>			
J. S. Chartres	Sept. 11	1860	
<i>Assistant Surgeon</i>			
D. A. S. Thorburn	Sept. 30	1864	
<i>Veterinary Surgeon</i>			
John Baldock	Feb. 15	1856	

## Colonel

## 1875

John Charles Hope Gibsone,			
<i>Maj.-Gen.</i>	Dec. 10	1868	
<i>Lieut.-Colonel</i>			
William Mussenden	Oct. 14	1874	
<i>Major</i>			
Horace Montagu	April 5	1871	
<i>Captains</i>			
V.C. John Worthy Chaplin	April 5	1864	
Hubert P. Burke	April 5	1864	
William Henry Field	July 7	1869	
William St. Lo Malet	Oct. 9	1869	
George Peter Low	June 21	1871	
Charles Henry Gregg	Feb. 25	1874	
<i>Lieutenants</i>			
Edward Groves Paley	Feb. 19	1870	
William Smith Dunbar			
Abbott	Feb. 19	1870	
Edward Henry Green	Oct. 22	1870	
John Blair Miller	April 5	1871	
Robert Nassau Sutton	June 21	1871	
Thomas E. Stopford			
Hickman	Nov. 7	1868	
Arthur Mark Crofton	Oct. 28	1871	
Gerrard A. de Visme	July 24	1872	
Benson Day Harrison	Oct. 28	1871	
<i>Sub-Lieutenants</i>			
George Stanley Williams	April 23	1873	
Albemarle A. Rawlinson	Feb. 28	1874	
John Rupert R. Lecky	Mar. 11	1874	

## 1875—Continued

<i>Paymaster</i>			
Henry Duberley	Nov. 12	1847	
<i>Adjutant</i>			
G. A. de Visme	Nov. 12	1873	
<i>Riding Master</i>			
John Pickworth	Aug. 31	1858	
<i>Quartermaster</i>			
James W. Kelly	July 20	1867	
<i>Assistant Surgeon</i>			
D. A. S. Thorburn	Sept. 30	1864	
<i>Veterinary Surgeon</i>			
S. M. Wilson	July 14	1869	

## 1876

<i>Colonel</i>			
Rodolph de Salis, C.B.	Sept. 22	1875	
<i>Lieut.-Colonel</i>			
William Mussenden	Oct. 14	1874	
<i>Major</i>			
Horace Montagu	April 5	1871	
<i>Captains</i>			
V.C. John Worthy Chaplin	April 5	1864	
Hubert P. Burke	April 5	1864	
William Henry Field	July 7	1869	
George Peter Low	June 21	1871	
William Smith Dunbar			
Abbott	Mar. 10	1875	
Edward Henry Green	Mar. 10	1875	
Edward Henry Saunders	Nov. 17	1869	
Robert Nassau Sutton	Sept. 11	1875	
<i>Lieutenants</i>			
Thomas E. Stopford			
Hickman	Nov. 7	1868	
Arthur Mark Crofton	Oct. 28	1871	
Gerrard A. de Visme	July 24	1872	
George Stanley Williams	April 23	1874	
James Davidson	Dec. 2	1874	
Edwin James Fell	Nov. 20	1875	
Peter Legh Clowes	Nov. 20	1875	
<i>Sub-Lieutenants</i>			
Albemarle A. Rawlinson	Feb. 28	1874	
John Rupert R. Lecky	Mar. 11	1874	
Philip B. G. Coulton	June 13	1874	
Herbert Thellusson	May 23	1874	
<i>Paymaster</i>			
Henry Duberley	Nov. 12	1847	
<i>Adjutant</i>			
G. A. de Visme	Nov. 12	1873	
<i>Riding Master</i>			
Frederick Eaton	May 12	1875	
<i>Quartermaster</i>			
James W. Kelly	July 20	1867	

## 1876—Continued

*Assistant Surgeon*  
D. A. S. Thorburn ..... Sept. 30 1864  
*Veterinary Surgeon*  
S. M. Wilson ..... July 14 1869

*Colonel* 1877

Rodolph de Salis, C.B. ... Sept. 22 1875

*Lieut.-Colonel*

William Mussenden ..... Oct. 14 1874

*Major*

Horace Montagu ..... April 5 1871

*Captains*

V.C. John Worthy Chaplin April 5 1864  
Hubert P. Burke ..... April 5 1864  
William Henry Field .... July 7 1869  
William Smith Dunbar  
Abbott ..... Mar. 10 1875  
Edward Henry Green .... Mar. 10 1875  
Edward Henry Saunders . Nov. 17 1869  
Robert Nassau Sutton.... Sept. 11 1875  
Cyril William B. Bell.... Oct. 28 1876

*Lieutenants*

Arthur Mark Crofton .... Oct. 28 1871  
Gerrard A. de Visme ..... July 24 1872  
Albemarle A. Rawlinson . Feb. 28 1874  
George Stanley Williams.. April 23 1874  
James Davidson ..... Dec. 2 1874  
Edwin James Fell ..... Nov. 20 1875  
Peter Legh Clowes ..... Nov. 20 1875  
David Edward Wood .... Feb. 28 1875  
John Rupert R. Lecky ... Mar. 11 1876

*Sub-Lieutenant*

Bartle Grant ..... May 22 1875

*Paymaster*

Henry Duberley ..... Nov. 12 1847

*Adjutant*

G. A. de Visme ..... Nov. 12 1873

*Riding Master*

Frederick Eaton ..... May 12 1875

*Quartermaster*

James W. Kelly ..... July 20 1867

*Assistant Surgeon*

D. A. S. Thorburn ..... Sept. 30 1864

*Veterinary Surgeon*

Samuel Luis Pallin ..... Aug. 26 1876

*Colonel* 1878

Rodolph de Salis, C.B. ... Sept. 22 1875

*Lieut.-Colonel*

William Mussenden ..... Oct. 14 1874

*Major*

V.C. John Worthy Chaplin Sept. 15 1871

## 1878—Continued

*Captains*

Hubert P. Burke ..... April 5 1864  
William Henry Field .... July 7 1869  
William Smith Dunbar  
Abbott ..... Mar. 10 1875  
Edward Henry Green .... Mar. 24 1875  
Edward Henry Saunders Nov. 17 1869  
Robert Nassau Sutton.... Sept. 11 1875  
Cyril William B. Bell.... Oct. 28 1876  
Arthur Mark Crofton .... Jan. 16 1877  
Gerrard A. de Visme ..... Sept. 15 1877

*Lieutenants*

Albemarle A. Rawlinson . Feb. 28 1874  
George Stanley Williams.. April 23 1874  
James Davidson ..... Dec. 2 1874  
Edwin James Fell ..... Nov. 20 1875  
Peter Legh Clowes ..... Nov. 20 1875  
David Edward Wood .... Feb. 26 1876  
John Rupert R. Lecky ... Mar. 11 1876  
Bartle Grant ..... May 22 1876

*Sub-Lieutenants*

William Kenyon Mitford.. Sept. 11 1876  
Thornton H. Farrer ..... Nov. 11 1876

*2nd Lieutenant*

Edwin Christy ..... Dec. 8 1877

*Paymaster*

Henry Duberley ..... Nov. 12 1847

*Adjutant*

A. A. Rawlinson ..... Nov. 10 1877

*Riding Master*

Frederick Eaton ..... May 12 1875

*Quartermaster*

James Andrew Hefferon . Nov. 24 1877

*Veterinary Surgeon*

Samuel Luis Pallin ..... Aug. 26 1876

*Colonel* 1879

Rodolph de Salis, C.B. ... Sept. 22 1875

*Lieut.-Colonel*

William Mussenden ..... Oct. 14 1874

*Major*

V.C. John Worthy Chaplin Sept. 15 1877

*Captains*

Hubert P. Burke ..... April 5 1864  
William Henry Field .... July 7 1869  
William Smith Dunbar  
Abbott ..... Mar. 10 1875  
Edward Henry Saunders . Nov. 17 1869  
Robert Nassau Sutton ... Sept. 11 1875  
Cyril William B. Bell.... Oct. 28 1876  
Arthur Mark Crofton .... Jan. 16 1877  
Gerrard A. de Visme ..... Sept. 15 1877  
E. Eardley Lushington ... Mar. 13 1878

## 1879—Continued

*Lieutenants*

Albemarle A. Rawlinson .	Feb. 28	1874
George Stanley Williams..	April 23	1874
James Davidson .....	Dec. 2	1874
Edwin James Fell .....	Nov. 20	1875
Peter Legh Clowes .....	Nov. 20	1875
David Edward Wood ....	Feb. 26	1876
John Rupert R. Lecky ...	Mar. 11	1876
Bartle Grant .....	May 22	1876
William Kenyon Mitford .	Sept. 11	1877
Thornton H. Farrer .....	Sept. 11	1877

*2nd Lieutenants*

Edwin Christy .....	Dec. 8	1877
Frank J. Carandini .....	Jan. 23	1878
Charles Rosdew Burn ....	May 1	1878
Charles Edward Duff ....	May 11	1878
Herbert C. Holland .....	May 11	1878
Cecil D. Holmes .....	May 11	1878
Ernest Leonard Wright...	May 1	1878

*Paymaster*

E. E. Coote .....		
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*Adjutant*

A. A. Rawlinson .....	Nov. 10	1877
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*Riding Master*

Frederick Eaton .....	May 12	1875
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*Quartermaster*

James Andrew Hefferon ..	Nov. 24	1877
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*Veterinary Surgeon*

Thomas Flintoff .....	Sept. 25	1878
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## 1880

*Colonel*

Rodolph de Salis, C.B. ...	Sept. 22	1875
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*Lieut.-Colonel*

V.C. John Worthy Chaplin	Sept. 15	1877
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*Major*

Hubert P. Burke .....	Nov. 14	1879
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*Captains*

William Henry Field ....	July 7	1869
Wm. Smith Dunbar Abbott	Mar. 10	1875
Robert Nassau Sutton....	Sept. 11	1875
C. W. Bowdler Bell .....	Oct. 28	1876
Arthur Mark Crofton ....	Jan. 16	1877
Gerrard A. de Visme .....	Sept. 15	1877
E. Eardley Lushington ...	Mar. 13	1878

*Lieutenants*

Albemarle A. Rawlinson .	Feb. 28	1874
George Stanley Williams..	April 23	1874
James Davidson .....	Dec. 2	1874
Edwin James Fell .....	Nov. 20	1875
Peter Legh Clowes .....	Nov. 20	1875
David Edward Wood ....	Feb. 28	1875
John Rupert R. Lecky ...	Mar. 11	1876
Bartle Grant .....	May 22	1876
William Kenyon Mitford..	Sept. 11	1877
Thornton H. Farrer .....	Nov. 11	1877

## 1880—Continued

*2nd Lieutenants*

Edwin Christy .....	Dec. 8	1877
Frank J. Carandini .....	Jan. 23	1878
Charles Rosdew Burn ....	May 1	1878
Charles Edward Duff ....	May 11	1878
Herbert C. Holland .....	May 11	1878
Cecil D. Holmes .....	May 11	1878

*Paymaster*

E. E. Coote .....	May 11	1878
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*Adjutant*

A. A. Rawlinson .....	Nov. 10	1877
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*Riding Master*

Frederick Eaton .....	May 12	1875
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*Quartermaster*

James Andrew Hefferon	Nov. 24	1877
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*Veterinary Surgeon*

Thomas Flintoff .....	Sept. 25	1878
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## 1881

*Colonel*

William Charles Forrest,		
Lieut.-Gen. ....	Mar. 14	1880

*Lieut.-Col.*

V.C. John Worthy Chaplin	Nov. 14	1879
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*Major*

Hubert P. Burke .....	Nov. 14	1879
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*Captains*

William Henry Field ....	July 7	1869
Wm. Smith Dunbar Abbott	Mar. 10	1875
Robert Nassau Sutton....	Sept. 11	1875
C. W. Bowdler Bell .....	Oct. 28	1876
Arthur Mark Crofton ....	Jan. 16	1877
Edw. Eardley Lushington	Mar. 13	1878
Albemarle A. Rawlinson..	Nov. 14	1879
Geo. Stanley Williams....	July 2	1880

*Lieutenants*

James Davidson .....	Dec. 2	1874
Edwin James Fell .....	Nov. 20	1875
Peter Legh Clowes .....	Nov. 20	1875
David Edward Wood ....	Feb. 28	1875
John Rupert R. Lecky ...	Mar. 11	1876
Bartle Grant .....	May 22	1876
William Kenyon Mitford..	Sept. 11	1877
Thornton H. Farrer .....	Nov. 11	1877

*2nd Lieutenants*

Edwin Christy .....	Dec. 8	1877
Frank J. Carandini .....	Jan. 23	1878
Charles Rosdew Burn ....	May 1	1878
Charles Edward Duff .....	May 11	1878
Cecil D. Holmes .....	May 11	1878
Charles N. C. Vesey .....	Oct. 23	1880

*Paymaster*

E. E. Coote .....	May 11	1878
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*Adjutant*

F. J. Carandini .....	Nov. 14	1879
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## 1881—Continued

<i>Riding Master</i>			
Frederick Eaton .....	May 12	1875	
<i>Quartermaster</i>			
James Andrew Hefferon..	Nov. 24	1877	
<i>Veterinary Surgeon</i>			
Thomas Flintoff .....	Sept. 25	1878	

## 1882

<i>Colonel</i>			
W. C. Forrest, C.B., <i>Lieut.-Gen.</i> .....	Mar. 14	1880	
<i>Lieut.-Colonels</i>			
V. C. J. W. Chaplin .....	Nov. 14	1879	
W. H. Field .....	Sept. 29	1881	
<i>Majors</i>			
R. N. Sutton .....	July 1	1881	
C. W. B. Bell .....	July 1	1881	
A. M. Crofton .....	July 1	1881	
E. E. Lushington .....	Sept. 29	1881	
<i>Captains</i>			
A. A. Rawlinson .....	Nov. 14	1879	
G. S. Williams .....	July 2	1880	
J. Davidson, .....	April 13	1881	
E. J. Fell .....	Sept. 29	1881	
<i>Lieutenants</i>			
P. L. Clowes .....	Nov. 20	1875	
D. E. Wood .....	Jan. 19	1876	
B. Grant .....	May 22	1876	
W. K. Mitford .....	Sept. 11	1877	
T. H. Farrer .....	Nov. 11	1877	
F. J. Carandini .....	July 1	1881	
C. R. Burn .....	July 1	1881	
C. E. Duff .....	July 1	1881	
C. N. C. Vesey .....	July 1	1881	
W. J. Bird .....	July 1	1881	
P. W. J. Le Gallais .....	July 1	1881	
E. A. Oldham .....	July 1	1881	
C. Jackson .....	July 1	1881	
<i>Paymaster</i>			
E. E. Coote .....	May 11	1878	
<i>Adjutant</i>			
F. J. Carandini .....	Nov. 14	1879	
<i>Riding Master</i>			
F. Eaton .....	May 12	1875	
<i>Quartermaster</i>			
J. A. Hefferon .....	Nov. 24	1877	

## 1883

<i>Colonel</i>			
W. C. Forrest, C.B., <i>Lieut.-Gen.</i> .....	Mar. 14	1880	
<i>Lieut.-Colonels</i>			
V. C. J. W. Chaplin .....	Nov. 14	1879	
H. Langtry .....	June 10	1882	

## 1883—Continued

<i>Majors</i>			
C. W. B. Bell .....	July 1	1881	
A. M. Crofton .....	July 1	1881	
E. E. Lushington .....	Sept. 29	1881	
<i>Captains</i>			
A. A. Rawlinson .....	Nov. 14	1879	
G. S. Williams .....	July 2	1880	
J. Davidson .....	April 13	1881	
E. J. Fell .....	Sept. 29	1881	
<i>Lieutenants</i>			
P. L. Clowes .....	Nov. 20	1875	
D. E. Wood .....	Jan. 19	1876	
B. Grant .....	May 22	1876	
W. K. Mitford .....	Sept. 11	1877	
T. H. Farrer .....	Nov. 11	1877	
F. J. Carandini .....	July 1	1881	
C. R. Burn .....	July 1	1881	
C. E. Duff .....	July 1	1881	
C. N. C. Vesey .....	July 1	1881	
W. J. Bird .....	July 1	1881	
P. W. J. Le Gallais .....	July 1	1881	
E. A. Oldham .....	July 1	1881	
C. Jackson .....	July 1	1881	
<i>Paymaster</i>			
E. E. Coote .....	May 11	1878	
<i>Adjutant</i>			
F. J. Carandini .....	Nov. 14	1879	
<i>Riding Master</i>			
F. Eaton .....	May 12	1875	
<i>Quartermaster</i>			
J. A. Hefferon .....	Nov. 24	1877	

## 1884

<i>Colonel</i>			
W. C. Forrest, C.B., <i>Lieut.-Gen.</i> .....	Mar. 14	1880	
<i>Lieut.-Colonel</i>			
H. Langtry .....	June 10	1882	
<i>Majors</i>			
C. W. B. Bell .....	July 1	1881	
E. E. Lushington .....	Sept. 29	1881	
A. A. Rawlinson .....	Oct. 3	1883	
<i>Captains</i>			
J. Davidson .....	April 13	1881	
E. J. Fell .....	Sept. 29	1881	
P. L. Clowes .....	Feb. 21	1883	
D. E. Wood .....	Oct. 3	1883	
<i>Lieutenants</i>			
B. Grant .....	May 22	1876	
W. K. Mitford .....	Sept. 11	1877	
F. J. Carandini .....	July 1	1881	
C. R. Burn .....	July 1	1881	
C. E. Duff .....	July 1	1881	
C. N. C. Vesey .....	July 1	1881	
P. W. J. Le Gallais .....	July 1	1881	
E. A. Oldham .....	July 1	1881	

## 1884—Continued

*Lieutenants—continued*

C. Jackson .....	Nov. 30	1881
B. T. Mahon .....	Feb. 14	1883
G. H. L. Buchanan .....	Mar. 7	1883
P. Langdale .....	Aug. 25	1883
C. A. Staniland .....	Oct. 24	1883

*Paymaster*

E. E. Coote .....	May 11	1878
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*Adjutant*

F. J. Carandini .....	Nov. 14	1779
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*Riding Master*

F. Eaton .....	May 12	1875
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*Quartermaster*

J. A. Hefferon .....	Nov. 24	1877
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## 1885

*Colonel*

W. C. Forrest, C.B., <i>Lieut.-Gen.</i> .....	Mar. 14	1880
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*Lieut.-Colonels*

H. Langtry .....	June 10	1882
E. E. Lushington .....	April 1	1884

*Majors*

A. A. Rawlinson .....	Oct. 3	1883
J. Davidson .....	Nov. 14	1883
E. J. Fell .....	April 1	1884

*Captains*

P. L. Clowes .....	Feb. 21	1883
D. E. Wood .....	Oct. 3	1883
B. Grant .....	Nov. 14	1883
W. K. Mitford .....	April 1	1884
F. J. Carandini .....	April 1	1884

*Lieutenants*

C. R. Burn .....	July 1	1881
C. E. Duff .....	July 1	1881
C. N. C. Vesey .....	July 1	1881
W. J. Bird .....	July 1	1881
P. W. J. Le Gallais .....	July 1	1881
E. A. Oldham .....	July 1	1881
C. Jackson .....	Nov. 30	1881
B. T. Mahon .....	Feb. 14	1883
G. H. L. Buchanan .....	Mar. 7	1883
P. Langdale .....	Aug. 25	1883
C. A. Staniland .....	Oct. 24	1883
P. F. Dwyer .....	Mar. 19	1884
H. N. M. Thoyts .....	Aug. 23	1884

*Paymaster*

W. B. Broughton .....		
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*Adjutant*

F. J. Carandini .....	Nov. 14	1879
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*Riding Master*

F. Eaton .....	May 12	1875
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*Quartermaster*

J. A. Hefferon .....	Nov. 24	1877
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## 1886

*Colonel*

W. C. Forrest, C.B., <i>Lieut.-Gen.</i> .....	Mar. 14	1880
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*Lieut.-Colonels*

H. Langtry .....	June 10	1882
E. E. Lushington .....	April 1	1884

*Majors*

J. Davidson .....	Nov. 14	1883
E. J. Fell .....	April 1	1884
P. L. Clowes .....	Oct. 2	1885

*Captains*

D. E. Wood .....	Oct. 3	1883
B. Grant .....	Nov. 14	1883
W. K. Mitford .....	April 1	1884
F. J. Carandini .....	April 1	1884
C. E. Duff .....	Sept. 19	1885
C. N. C. Vesey .....	Dec. 9	1885

*Lieutenants*

W. J. Bird .....	July 1	1881
P. W. J. Le Gallais .....	July 1	1881
E. A. Oldham .....	July 1	1881
B. T. Mahon .....	Feb. 14	1883
G. H. L. Buchanan .....	Mar. 7	1883
P. Langdale .....	Aug. 25	1883
C. A. Staniland .....	Oct. 24	1883
P. F. Dwyer .....	Mar. 19	1884
H. N. M. Thoyts .....	Aug. 23	1884
J. A. Henderson .....	May 20	1885
P. J. T. Blakeway .....	Nov. 25	1885
G. Wolfe .....	Dec. 16	1885

*Paymaster*

W. B. Broughton .....		
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*Adjutant*

F. J. Carandini .....	Nov. 14	1879
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*Riding Master*

F. Eaton .....	May 12	1875
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*Quartermaster*

J. A. Hefferon .....	Nov. 24	1877
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## 1887

*Colonel*

V.C. C. C. Fraser, C.B., <i>Lieut.-Gen.</i> .....	June 25	1886
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*Lieut.-Colonels*

H. Langtry .....	June 10	1882
E. E. Lushington .....	April 1	1884

*Majors*

A. A. Rawlinson .....	Dec. 4	1886
J. Davidson .....	Nov. 14	1883
E. J. Fell .....	April 1	1884
P. L. Clowes .....	Oct. 2	1885

## 1887—Continued

*Captains*

D. E. Wood	Oct. 3	1883
B. Grant	Nov. 14	1883
W. K. Mitford	April 1	1884
F. J. Carandini	April 1	1884
C. E. Duff	Sept. 19	1885
C. N. C. Vesey	Dec. 9	1885

*Lieutenants*

W. J. Bird	July 1	1881
P. W. J. Le Gallais	July 1	1881
E. A. Oldham	July 1	1881
B. T. Mahon	Feb. 14	1883
G. H. L. Buchanan	Mar. 7	1883
P. Langdale	Aug. 25	1883
C. A. Staniland	Oct. 24	1883
P. F. Dwyer	Mar. 19	1884
H. M. N. Thoyts	Aug. 23	1884
J. A. Henderson	May 20	1885
P. J. T. Blakeway	Nov. 25	1885
G. Wolfe	Dec. 16	1885
R. P. J. Codrington	Nov. 24	1886

*Paymaster*

W. B. Broughton

*Adjutant*

F. J. Carandini Nov. 14 1879

*Riding Master*

F. Eaton May 12 1875

*Quartermaster*

J. A. Hefferon Nov. 24 1877

*Colonel* 1888

V.C. C. C. Fraser, C.B.,  
*Lieut.-Gen.* June 25 1886

*Lieut.-Colonels*

T. A. St. Quintin July 20 1887  
E. E. Lushington April 1 1884

*Majors*

A. A. Rawlinson Dec. 4 1886  
J. Davidson Nov. 14 1883  
E. J. Fell April 1 1884  
P. L. Clowes Oct. 2 1885

*Captains*

D. E. Wood Oct. 3 1883  
B. Grant Nov. 14 1883  
W. K. Mitford April 1 1884  
F. J. Carandini April 1 1884  
C. E. Duff Sept. 19 1885  
C. N. C. Vesey Sept. 9 1885  
W. J. Bird Dec. 4 1886

*Lieutenants*

P. W. J. Le Gallais July 1 1881  
E. A. Oldham July 1 1881  
B. T. Mahon Feb. 14 1883  
G. H. L. Buchanan Mar. 7 1883  
P. Langdale Aug. 25 1883

## 1888—Continued

*Lieutenants—continued*

P. F. Dwyer Mar. 19 1884  
H. M. N. Thoyts Aug. 23 1884  
J. A. Henderson Mar. 20 1885  
P. J. T. Blakeway Nov. 25 1885  
G. Wolfe Dec. 16 1885  
R. P. J. Codrington Nov. 24 1886  
H. F. Deare Jan. 19 1887

*2nd Lieutenants*

H. Greathed Feb. 5 1887  
E. G. Bedingfeld Feb. 5 1887  
D. M. Anderson Sept. 14 1887  
H. McConaghey Sept. 14 1887

*Paymaster*

W. B. Broughton

*Adjutant*

W. J. Bird Nov. 14 1885

*Riding Master*

E. G. Tomblings Aug. 3 1887

*Quartermaster*

J. A. Hefferon Nov. 24 1877

*Colonel* 1889

V.C. C. C. Fraser, C.B.,  
*Lieut.-Gen.* June 25 1886

*Lieut.-Colonel*

T. A. St. Quintin July 20 1887

*Majors*

J. Davidson Nov. 14 1883  
E. J. Fell April 1 1884  
P. L. Clowes Oct. 2 1885  
E. G. Paley May 30 1888

*Captains*

D. E. Wood Oct. 3 1883  
B. Grant Nov. 14 1883  
W. K. Mitford April 1 1884  
F. J. Carandini April 1 1884  
C. E. Duff Sept. 19 1885  
C. N. C. Vesey Dec. 9 1885  
W. J. Bird Dec. 4 1886  
P. W. J. Le Gallais Mar. 19 1888  
B. T. Mahon April 19 1888

*Lieutenants*

G. L. Buchanan Mar. 7 1883  
P. Langdale Aug. 25 1883  
P. F. Dwyer Mar. 19 1884  
H. N. M. Thoyts Aug. 23 1884  
J. A. Henderson May 20 1885  
P. J. T. Blakeway Nov. 25 1885  
G. Wolfe Dec. 16 1885  
R. P. J. Codrington Nov. 24 1886  
H. F. Deare Jan. 19 1887

*2nd Lieutenants*

H. Greathed Feb. 5 1887  
E. G. Bedingfeld Feb. 5 1887  
D. M. Anderson Sept. 14 1887

## 1889—Continued

## 2nd Lieutenants—continued

H. McConaghey .....	Sept. 14	1887
L. Sandwith .....	May 9	1888
H. R. Grafton .....	June 20	1888
J. V. C. A. Marryat .....	Aug. 22	1888

## Adjutant

W. J. Bird .....	Nov. 14	1885
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## Riding Master

E. G. Tomblings .....	Aug. 3	1887
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## Quartermaster

J. A. Hefferon .....	Nov. 24	1877
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## 1890

## Colonel

V.C. C. C. Fraser, C.B., Lieut.-Gen. ....	June 25	1886
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## Lieut.-Colonel

T. A. St. Quintin .....	July 20	1887
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## Majors

J. Davidson .....	Nov. 14	1883
E. J. Fell .....	April 1	1884
P. L. Clowes .....	Oct. 2	1885
E. G. Paley .....	May 30	1888

## Captains

D. E. Wood .....	Oct. 3	1883
B. Grant .....	Nov. 14	1883
W. K. Mitford .....	April 1	1884
F. J. Carandini .....	April 1	1884
C. E. Duff .....	Sept. 19	1885
C. N. C. Vesey .....	Dec. 9	1885
W. J. Bird .....	Dec. 4	1886
P. W. J. Le Gallais .....	Mar. 19	1888
B. T. Mahon .....	April 19	1888

## Lieutenants

G. H. L. Buchanan .....	Mar. 7	1883
P. Langdale .....	Aug. 25	1883
P. F. Dwyer .....	Mar. 19	1884
H. N. M. Thoyts .....	Aug. 23	1884
J. A. Henderson .....	May 20	1885
P. J. T. Blakeway .....	Dec. 16	1885
R. P. J. Codrington .....	Nov. 24	1886
H. F. Deare .....	Jan. 19	1887

## 2nd Lieutenants

H. Greathed .....	Feb. 5	1887
E. G. Bedingfeld .....	Feb. 5	1887
D. M. Anderson .....	Sept. 14	1887
H. McConaghey .....	Sept. 14	1887
L. Sandwith .....	May 9	1888
H. R. Grafton .....	June 20	1888
J. V. C. A. Marryat .....	Aug. 22	1888

## Adjutant

W. J. Bird .....	Nov. 14	1885
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## Riding Master

E. G. Tomblings .....	Aug. 3	1887
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## Quartermaster

J. A. Hefferon .....	Nov. 24	1877
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## 1891

## Colonel

V.C. C. C. Fraser, C.B., Lieut.-Gen. ....	June 25	1886
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## Lieut.-Colonel

T. A. St. Quintin .....	July 20	1887
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## Majors

J. Davidson .....	Nov. 14	1883
E. J. Fell .....	April 1	1884
P. L. Clowes .....	Oct. 2	1885
E. G. Paley .....	May 30	1888

## Captains

D. E. Wood .....	Oct. 3	1883
W. K. Mitford .....	April 1	1884
F. J. Carandini .....	April 1	1884
C. E. Duff .....	Sept. 19	1885
C. N. C. Vesey .....	Dec. 9	1885
W. J. Bird .....	Dec. 4	1886
P. W. J. Le Gallais .....	Mar. 19	1888
B. T. Mahon .....	April 19	1888
W. H. E. Lawless .....	May 14	1890

## Lieutenants

G. H. L. Buchanan .....	Mar. 7	1883
P. Langdale .....	Aug. 25	1883
P. F. Dwyer .....	Mar. 19	1884
H. N. M. Thoyts .....	Aug. 23	1884
J. A. Henderson .....	May 20	1885
P. J. T. Blakeway .....	Dec. 16	1885
R. P. J. Codrington .....	Nov. 24	1886
H. F. Deare .....	Jan. 19	1887
H. Greathed .....	April 18	1890
E. G. Bedingfeld .....	July 30	1890

## 2nd Lieutenants

D. M. Anderson .....	Sept. 14	1887
H. McConaghey .....	Sept. 14	1887
L. Sandwith .....	May 9	1888
H. R. Grafton .....	June 20	1888

## Adjutant

B. T. Mahon .....	May 31	1890
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## Riding Master

E. G. Tomblings .....	Aug. 3	1887
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## Quartermaster

L. C. Page .....	Dec. 17	1890
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## 1892

## Colonel

V.C. C. C. Fraser, C.B., Lieut.-Gen. ....	June 25	1886
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## Lieut.-Colonel

T. A. St. Quintin .....	July 20	1887
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## Majors

J. Davidson .....	Nov. 14	1883
P. L. Clowes .....	Oct. 2	1885
E. G. Paley .....	May 30	1888

## 1892—Continued

*Captains*

D. E. Wood.....	Oct. 3	1883
F. J. Carandini.....	April 1	1884
C. E. Duff.....	Sept. 19	1885
C. N. C. Vesey.....	Dec. 9	1885
W. J. Bird.....	Dec. 4	1886
P. W. J. Le Gallais.....	Mar. 19	1888
B. T. Mahon.....	April 19	1888
W. H. E. Lawless.....	May 14	1890
G. H. L. Buchanan.....	July 30	1891

*Lieutenants*

P. Langdale.....	Aug. 25	1883
H. N. M. Thoyts.....	Aug. 23	1884
J. A. Henderson.....	May 20	1885
R. P. J. Codrington.....	Nov. 24	1886
H. F. Deare.....	Jan. 19	1887
H. Greathed.....	April 18	1890
E. G. Bedingfeld.....	July 30	1890
D. M. Anderson.....	Mar. 25	1891
L. Sandwith.....	April 28	1891
F. W. Mussenden.....	July 30	1891

*2nd Lieutenant*

H. C. Sim.....	Oct. 10	1891
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*Adjutant*

B. T. Mahon.....	May 31	1890
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*Riding Master*

E. G. Tomblings.....	Aug. 3	1887
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*Quartermaster*

L. C. Page.....	Dec. 17	1890
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## 1893

*Colonel*

V.C. C. C. Fraser, C.B., Lieut.-Gen.....	June 25	1886
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*Lieut.-Colonel*

J. Davidson.....	Oct. 19	1892
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*Majors*

P. L. Clowes.....	Oct. 2	1885
E. G. Paley.....	May 30	1888
D. E. Wood.....	Oct. 19	1892

*Captains*

F. J. Carandini.....	April 1	1884
C. E. Duff.....	Sept. 19	1885
C. N. C. Vesey.....	Dec. 9	1885
W. J. Bird.....	Dec. 4	1886
P. W. J. Le Gallais.....	Mar. 19	1888
B. T. Mahon.....	April 19	1888
W. H. E. Lawless.....	May 14	1890
H. de Teissier.....	April 23	1892
P. Langdale.....	Oct. 19	1892

*Lieutenants*

H. N. M. Thoyts.....	Aug. 23	1884
J. A. Henderson.....	May 20	1885
R. P. J. Codrington.....	Nov. 24	1886
H. F. Deare.....	Jan. 19	1887

## 1893—Continued

*Lieutenants—continued*

H. Greathed.....	April 18	1890
E. G. Bedingfeld.....	July 30	1890
D. M. Anderson.....	Mar. 25	1891
L. Sandwith.....	April 28	1891
F. W. Mussenden.....	July 30	1891

*2nd Lieutenants*

I. W. Burns-Lindow.....	Jan. 9	1892
F. J. C. Howard.....	Jan. 9	1892
Sir F. Burdett, Bt.....	Mar. 16	1892

*Adjutant*

B. T. Mahon.....	May 31	1890
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*Riding Master*

E. G. Tomblings.....	Aug. 3	1887
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*Quartermaster*

L. C. Page.....	Dec. 17	1890
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*Colonel*

## 1894

V.C. C. C. Fraser, C.B., Lieut.-Gen.....	June 25	1886
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*Lieut.-Colonel*

J. Davidson.....	Oct. 19	1892
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*Majors*

P. L. Clowes.....	Oct. 2	1885
D. E. Wood.....	Oct. 19	1892
C. E. Duff.....	July 8	1893

*Captains*

C. N. C. Vesey.....	Dec. 9	1885
P. W. J. Le Gallais.....	Mar. 19	1888
B. T. Mahon.....	Mar. 19	1888
W. H. E. Lawless.....	May 14	1890
H. de Teissier.....	April 23	1892
P. Langdale.....	Oct. 19	1892
H. N. M. Thoyts.....	Mar. 1	1893
J. A. Henderson.....	July 8	1893
R. P. J. Codrington.....	July 16	1893
A. B. Crabbe.....	Feb. 2	1894

*Lieutenants*

H. F. Deare.....	Jan. 19	1887
H. Greathed.....	April 18	1890
E. G. Bedingfeld.....	July 30	1890
D. M. Anderson.....	Mar. 25	1891
L. Sandwith.....	April 28	1891
F. W. Mussenden.....	July 30	1891
I. W. Burns-Lindow.....	July 16	1893
F. J. C. Howard.....	July 16	1893

*2nd Lieutenants*

L. F. Ricardo.....	Sept. 9	1893
C. S. Clarke.....	Oct. 21	1893

*Adjutant*

P. W. J. Le Gallais.....	July 10	1893
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*Riding Master*

E. G. Tomblings.....	Aug. 3	1887
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*Quartermaster*

L. C. Page.....	Dec. 17	1890
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**Colonel** 1895

V.C. C. C. Fraser, C.B.,

*Lieut.-Gen.* ..... June 25 1886*Lieut.-Colonel*

J. Davidson..... Oct. 19 1892

*Majors*

P. L. Clowes ..... Oct. 2 1885

D. E. Wood..... Oct. 19 1892

C. E. Duff ..... July 8 1893

*Captains*

C. N. C. Vesey ..... Dec. 9 1885

P. W. J. Le Gallais ..... Mar. 19 1888

B. T. Mahon ..... Mar. 19 1888

P. Langdale..... Oct. 19 1892

H. N. M. Thoyts ..... Mar. 1 1893

J. A. Henderson ..... July 8 1893

H. F. Deare..... Feb. 7 1894

H. Greathed ..... July 28 1894

E. G. Bedingfeld ..... Oct. 17 1894

*Lieutenants*

D. M. Anderson ..... Mar. 25 1891

L. Sandwith ..... April 25 1891

F. W. Mussenden ..... July 30 1891

I. W. Burns-Lindow ..... July 16 1893

F. J. C. Howard ..... July 16 1893

L. F. Ricardo ..... Oct. 17 1894

M. de Bathe ..... Oct. 17 1894

*2nd Lieuts.*

W. B. C. Burdon ..... April 18 1894

E. A. S. O'Brien ..... June 2 1894

Hon. C. E. Howard ..... Dec. 29 1894

*Adjutant*

P. W. J. Le Gallais..... July 10 1893

*Riding Master*

E. G. Tomblings ..... Aug 3 1887

*Quartermaster*

L. C. Page ..... Dec. 17 1890

**Colonel** 1896W. Mussenden, *Maj.-Gen.* June 8 1895*Lieut.-Colonel*

J. Davidson..... Oct. 19 1892

*Majors*

P. L. Clowes ..... Oct. 2 1885

D. E. Wood..... Oct. 19 1892

C. E. Duff ..... July 8 1893

*Captains*

P. W. J. Le Gallais ..... Mar. 19 1888

B. T. Mahon ..... April 19 1888

P. Langdale..... Oct. 19 1892

H. N. M. Thoyts ..... Mar. 1 1893

J. A. Henderson ..... July 8 1893

H. F. Deare..... Feb. 7 1894

H. Greathed ..... July 28 1894

R. B., Viscount Garnock.. May 8 1895

D. M. Anderson ..... May 28 1895

L. Sandwith ..... Aug. 1 1895

## 1896—Continued

*Lieutenants*

F. W. Mussenden ..... July 30 1891

I. W. Burns-Lindow ..... July 16 1893

F. J. C. Howard ..... July 16 1893

L. F. Ricardo ..... Oct. 17 1894

M. de Bathe ..... Oct. 17 1894

W. B. C. Burdon ..... Nov. 27 1895

E. A. S. O'Brien ..... Nov. 27 1895

*2nd Lieutenants*

Hon. C. E. Howard ..... Dec. 29 1894

R. Lambert ..... May 29 1895

P. A. T. Jones ..... Sept. 28 1895

R. S. V. Dyas ..... Sept. 28 1895

*Adjutant*

P. W. J. Le Gallais ..... July 10 1893

*Riding Master*

E. G. Tomblings ..... Aug. 3 1887

*Quartermaster*

L. C. Page ..... Dec. 17 1890

**Colonel** 1897W. Mussenden, *Maj.-Gen.* June 8 1895*Lieut.-Colonel*

J. Davidson..... Oct. 19 1892

*Major* (2nd in command)

P. L. Clowes ..... June 26 1896

*Majors*

D. E. Wood..... Oct. 19 1892

C. E. Duff ..... July 8 1893

*Captains*

P. W. J. Le Gallais ..... Mar. 19 1888

B. T. Mahon ..... April 19 1888

P. Langdale..... Oct. 19 1892

H. N. M. Thoyts ..... Mar. 1 1893

J. A. Henderson ..... July 8 1893

H. F. Deare..... Feb. 7 1894

H. Greathed ..... July 28 1894

R. B., Viscount Garnock.. May 8 1895

D. M. Anderson ..... May 28 1895

L. Sandwith ..... Aug. 1 1895

*Lieutenants*

F. W. Mussenden ..... July 30 1891

I. W. Burns-Lindow ..... July 16 1893

F. J. C. Howard ..... July 16 1893

L. F. Ricardo ..... Oct. 17 1894

M. de Bathe ..... Oct. 17 1894

W. B. C. Burdon ..... Nov. 27 1895

E. A. S. O'Brien ..... Nov. 27 1895

R. Lambert..... Sept. 2 1896

*2nd Lieutenants*

P. A. T. Jones ..... Sept. 28 1895

R. S. V. Dyas ..... Sept. 28 1895

F. M. Jennings ..... Dec. 9 1896

*Adjutant*

I. W. Burns-Lindow ..... May 24 1896

## 1897—Continued

<i>Riding Master</i>			
E. G. Tomblings .....	Aug. 3	1887	
<i>Quartermaster</i>			
L. C. Page .....	Dec. 17	1890	

## 1898

<i>Colonel</i>			
W. Mussenden, <i>Maj.-Gen.</i>	June 8	1895	
<i>Lieut.-Colonel</i>			
P. L. Clowes .....	Oct. 19	1897	
<i>Major</i> (2nd in command)			
D. E. Wood .....	Oct. 19	1897	
<i>Majors</i>			
C. E. Duff .....	July 8	1893	
P. W. J. Le Gallais .....	April 3	1897	
B. T. Mahon, D.S.O. ....	Oct. 19	1897	

<i>Captains</i>			
P. Langdale .....	Oct. 19	1892	
H. N. M. Thoyts .....	Mar. 1	1893	
J. A. Henderson .....	July 8	1893	
H. F. Deare .....	Feb. 7	1894	
H. Greathed .....	July 28	1894	
R. B., Viscount Garnock ..	May 8	1895	
L. Sandwith .....	Aug. 1	1895	

<i>Lieutenants</i>			
F. W. Mussenden .....	July 30	1891	
I. W. Burns-Lindow .....	July 16	1893	
F. J. C. Howard .....	July 16	1893	
M. de Bathe .....	Oct. 17	1894	
E. A. S. O'Brien .....	Nov. 27	1895	
R. Lambert .....	Sept. 9	1896	
P. A. T. Jones .....	Nov. 27	1896	
R. S. V. Dyas .....	June 5	1897	

<i>2nd Lieutenants</i>			
F. M. Jennings .....	Dec. 9	1896	
F. H. Wylam .....	Feb. 20	1897	
G. M. Mort .....	Sept. 8	1897	

<i>Adjutant</i>			
I. W. Burns-Lindow .....	May 24	1896	

<i>Riding Master</i>			
E. G. Tomblings .....	Aug. 3	1887	

<i>Quartermaster</i>			
L. C. Page .....	Dec. 17	1890	

## 1899

<i>Colonel</i>			
W. Mussenden, <i>Maj.-Gen.</i>	June 8	1895	
<i>Lieut.-Colonel</i>			
P. L. Clowes .....	Oct. 19	1897	
<i>Major</i> (2nd in command)			
D. E. Wood .....	Oct. 19	1897	
<i>Majors</i>			
C. E. Duff .....	July 8	1893	
P. W. J. Le Gallais .....	April 3	1897	
B. T. Mahon, D.S.O. ....	Oct. 19	1897	

## Captains 1899—Continued

P. Langdale .....	Oct. 19	1892	
H. N. M. Thoyts .....	Mar. 1	1893	
J. A. Henderson .....	July 8	1893	
H. F. Deare .....	Feb. 7	1894	
R. B., Viscount Garnock ..	May 8	1895	
L. Sandwith .....	Aug. 1	1895	
F. W. Mussenden .....	Mar. 1	1898	
I. W. Burns-Lindow .....	Mar. 1	1898	

<i>Lieutenants</i>			
M. de Bathe .....	Oct. 17	1894	
E. A. S. O'Brien .....	Nov. 27	1895	
R. Lambert .....	Sept. 9	1896	
P. A. T. Jones .....	Nov. 27	1896	
F. M. Jennings .....	Jan. 22	1898	
F. H. Wylam .....	Mar. 1	1898	
G. M. Mort .....	May 4	1898	

<i>2nd Lieutenants</i>			
C. M. Threlfall .....	May 4	1898	
J. Van der Byl .....	May 7	1898	

<i>Adjutant</i>			
I. W. Burns-Lindow .....	May 24	1896	

<i>Riding Master</i>			
E. G. Tomblings .....	Aug. 3	1887	

<i>Quartermaster</i>			
L. C. Page .....	Dec. 17	1890	

## Colonel 1900

W. Mussenden, <i>Maj.-Gen.</i>	June 8	1895	
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<i>Lieut.-Colonel</i>			
P. L. Clowes .....	Oct. 19	1897	

<i>Major</i> (2nd in command)			
D. E. Wood .....	Oct. 19	1897	

<i>Majors</i>			
C. E. Duff .....	July 8	1893	
P. W. J. Le Gallais .....	April 3	1897	
B. T. Mahon, D.S.O. ....	Oct. 19	1897	

<i>Captains</i>			
P. Langdale .....	Oct. 19	1892	
H. N. M. Thoyts .....	Mar. 1	1893	
J. A. Henderson .....	July 8	1893	
H. F. Deare .....	Feb. 7	1894	
R. B., Viscount Garnock ..	May 8	1895	
L. Sandwith .....	Aug. 1	1895	
F. W. Mussenden .....	Mar. 1	1898	
I. W. Burns-Lindow .....	Mar. 1	1898	
C. H. Campbell .....	Jan. 25	1899	

<i>Lieutenants</i>			
E. A. S. O'Brien .....	Nov. 27	1895	
R. Lambert .....	Sept. 2	1896	
P. A. T. Jones .....	Nov. 27	1896	
F. M. Jennings .....	Jan. 22	1898	
F. H. Wylam .....	Mar. 1	1898	
G. M. Mort .....	July 5	1898	
C. M. Threlfall .....	July 5	1899	
J. Van der Byl .....	July 5	1899	

## 1900—Continued

*2nd Lieutenants*

C. J. M'I. Lomer .....	Jan. 4	1899
J. C. Holford .....	May 20	1899
Sir C. B. Lowther, Bt. ....	Sept. 13	1899
Hon. M. F. S. Howard ....	Nov. 18	1899

*Adjutant*

C. H. Campbell .....	Nov. 4	1899
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*Riding Master*

E. G. Tomblings .....	Aug. 3	1887
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*Quartermaster*

L. C. Page .....	Dec. 17	1890
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## 1901

*Colonel*

W. Mussenden, Maj.-Gen..	June 8	1895
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*Lieut.-Colonel*

P. L. Clowes .....	Oct. 19	1897
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*Major (2nd in command)*

D. E. Wood .....	Oct. 19	1897
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*Majors*

C. E. Duff .....	July 8	1893
H. N. M. Thoyts .....	Aug. 22	1900
J. A. Henderson .....	Nov. 7	1900

*Captains*

P. Langdale .....	Oct. 19	1892
H. F. Deare .....	Feb. 7	1894
R. B., Viscount Garnock ..	May 8	1895
L. Sandwith .....	Aug. 1	1895
F. W. Mussenden .....	Mar. 1	1898
I. W. Burns-Lindow .....	Mar. 1	1898
C. H. Campbell .....	Jan. 25	1899
E. A. S. O'Brien .....	Nov. 30	1899

*Lieutenants*

R. Lambert .....	Sept. 2	1896
F. M. Jennings .....	Jan. 22	1898
G. M. Mort .....	May 4	1898
C. M. Threlfall .....	July 5	1899
J. Van der Byl .....	July 5	1899
C. J. McI. Lomer .....	Feb. 13	1900
J. C. Holford .....	Feb. 13	1900
Sir C. B. Lowther, Bt. ...	Feb. 13	1900
Hon. F. M. S. Howard ....	Feb. 13	1900
E. G. Woods .....	Oct. 3	1900
Sir R. W. Levinge, Bt. ...	Oct. 3	1900
L. G. Scott .....	Oct. 3	1900
C. E. Soames .....	Oct. 14	1900
R. W. Allen .....	Dec. 29	1900

*2nd Lieutenants*

Lord Hindlip .....	Mar. 21	1900
H. M. FitzHerbert .....	April 18	1900
G. B. T. Metcalfe .....	April 18	1900
E. G. Warner .....	May 23	1900
A. Curell .....	Aug. 11	1900
H. F. Partridge .....	Nov. 10	1900
H. C. St. L. Malet .....	Dec. 29	1900

## 1901—Continued

*Adjutant*

R. Lambert .....	Oct. 14	1900
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*Riding Masters*

E. G. Tomblings .....	Aug. 3	1887
F. G. Hughes .....	Mar. 29	1900

*Quartermaster*

L. C. Page .....	Dec. 6	1893
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## 1902

*Colonel*

W. Mussenden, Maj.-Gen..	June 8	1895
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*Lieut.-Colonel*

C. E. Duff .....	Oct. 19	1901
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*Majors*

H. N. M. Thoyts .....	Aug. 22	1900
J. A. Henderson (Acting 2nd in command) .....	Nov. 7	1900
H. F. Deare .....	Nov. 29	1900

*Captains*

R. B., Viscount Garnock ..	May 8	1895
L. Sandwith .....	Aug. 1	1895
F. W. Mussenden .....	Mar. 1	1898
I. W. Burns-Lindow .....	Mar. 1	1898
C. H. Campbell .....	Jan. 25	1899
E. A. S. O'Brien .....	Nov. 30	1899
R. Lambert, D.S.O. ....	Oct. 14	1900
F. M. Jennings .....	April 16	1901
G. M. Mort .....	Nov. 9	1901

*Lieutenants*

C. M. Threlfall .....	July 5	1899
J. Van der Byl .....	July 5	1899
C. J. McI. Lomer .....	Feb. 13	1900
J. C. Holford .....	Feb. 13	1900
Sir C. B. Lowther, Bt. ....	Feb. 13	1900
Hon. F. M. S. Howard ....	Feb. 13	1900
E. G. Woods .....	Oct. 3	1900
Sir R. W. Levinge, Bt. ...	Oct. 3	1900
C. E. Soames .....	Oct. 14	1900
R. W. Allen .....	Dec. 29	1900
H. M. FitzHerbert .....	April 16	1901
G. B. T. Metcalfe .....	April 24	1901
E. G. Warner .....	Nov. 9	1901

*2nd Lieutenants*

A. Curell .....	Aug. 11	1900
H. F. Partridge .....	Nov. 10	1900
H. C. St. L. Malet .....	Dec. 28	1900
Hon. R. N. D. Ryder .....	Jan. 5	1901
W. H. C. Hindley .....	Mar. 9	1901
J. C. Brutton .....	Oct. 12	1901

*Adjutant*

R. Lambert .....	Oct. 14	1900
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## 1902—Continued

*Riding Masters*

E. G. Tomblings ..... Aug. 3 1887  
F. G. Hughes ..... Mar. 29 1900

*Quartermaster*

L. C. Page ..... Dec. 6 1893

*Colonel* 1903

W. Mussenden, *Maj.-Gen.*.. June 8 1895

*Lieut.-Colonel*

C. E. Duff, C.B. .... Oct. 19 1901

*Major* (2nd in command)

H. N. M. Thoyts ..... Mar. 26 1902

*Majors*

H. F. Deare ..... Nov. 29 1900  
R. B., Viscount Garnock.. Oct. 19 1901  
L. Sandwith ..... Oct. 26 1902

*Captains*

F. W. Mussenden ..... Mar. 1 1898  
I. W. Burns-Lindow ..... Mar. 1 1898  
C. H. Campbell ..... Jan. 25 1899  
E. A. S. O'Brien ..... Nov. 30 1899  
R. Lambert, D.S.O. .... Oct. 14 1800  
F. M. Jennings ..... April 16 1901  
G. M. Mort ..... Nov. 9 1901  
C. M. Threlfall ..... Oct. 19 1901  
J. Van der Byl ..... Nov. 9 1901  
C. Langford, D.S.O. .... April 26 1902

*Lieutenants*

C. J. McI. Lomer ..... Feb. 13 1900  
J. C. Holford ..... Feb. 13 1900  
Sir C. B. Lowther, Bt. .... Feb. 13 1900  
E. G. Woods ..... Oct. 3 1900  
Sir R. W. Levinge, Bt. ... Oct. 3 1900  
C. E. Soames ..... Oct. 14 1900  
R. W. Allen ..... Dec. 29 1900  
H. M. FitzHerbert ..... April 16 1901  
G. B. T. Metcalfe ..... April 24 1901  
E. G. Warner ..... Nov. 9 1901  
A. Curell ..... Oct. 19 1901  
H. F. Partridge ..... Nov. 9 1901  
H. C. Malet ..... July 16 1902

*2nd Lieutenants*

Hon. R. N. D. Ryder .... Jan. 5 1901  
W. H. C. Hindley ..... Mar. 9 1901  
J. C. Brutton ..... Oct. 12 1901  
H. N. M. Clegg ..... Jan. 18 1902  
J. E. Blakiston-Houston . Sept. 3 1902  
P. J. Parcell ..... Sept. 3 1902  
P. S. Alexander ..... Nov. 19 1902

*Adjutant*

R. Lambert ..... Oct. 14 1900

*Riding Master*

E. G. Tomblings ..... Aug. 3 1887

*Quartermaster*

L. C. Page ..... Dec. 6 1893

## 1904

*Colonel*

W. Mussenden, *Maj.-Gen.*.. June 8 1895

*Lieut.-Colonel*

C. E. Duff, C.B. .... Oct. 19 1901

*Major* (2nd in command)

H. N. M. Thoyts ..... Mar. 26 1902

*Majors*

H. F. Deare ..... Nov. 29 1900  
F. W. Mussenden ..... Feb. 11 1903  
I. W. Burns-Lindow ..... April 1 1903  
C. H. Campbell ..... June 24 1903

*Captains*

E. A. S. O'Brien ..... Nov. 30 1899  
R. Lambert, D.S.O. .... Oct. 14 1900  
F. M. Jennings ..... April 16 1901  
G. M. Mort ..... April 16 1901  
C. M. Threlfall ..... Oct. 19 1901  
J. Van der Byl ..... Nov. 9 1901

*Lieutenants*

C. J. McI. Lomer ..... Feb. 13 1900  
J. C. Holford ..... Feb. 13 1900  
Sir C. Lowther, Bt. .... Feb. 13 1900  
E. G. Woods ..... Oct. 3 1900  
Sir R. W. Levinge, Bt. ... Oct. 3 1900  
C. E. Soames ..... Oct. 14 1900  
R. W. Allen ..... Dec. 29 1900  
H. M. FitzHerbert ..... April 16 1901  
E. G. Warner ..... April 24 1901  
A. Curell ..... Oct. 19 1901  
H. F. Partridge ..... Nov. 9 1901  
H. C. Malet ..... July 16 1902  
Hon. R. N. D. Ryder .... Dec. 20 1902

*2nd Lieutenants*

J. C. Brutton ..... Oct. 12 1901  
E. R. Broadbent ..... Dec. 21 1901  
H. W. M. Clegg ..... Jan. 18 1902  
J. E. Blakiston-Houston . Sept. 3 1902  
P. S. Alexander ..... Nov. 19 1902  
W. P. Armitage ..... Jan. 28 1903  
E. G. Weldon ..... Sept. 12 1903

*Adjutant*

R. Lambert ..... Oct. 14 1900

*Riding Master*

C. W. Horton ..... April 22 1903

*Quartermaster*

R. C. Hampton ..... Jan. 24 1903

## 1905

*Colonel*

W. Mussenden, *Maj.-Gen.*.. June 8 1895

*Lieut.-Colonel*

C. E. Duff, C.B. .... Oct. 19 1901

*Major* (2nd in command)

H. N. M. Thoyts ..... Mar. 26 1902

## 1905—Continued

*Majors*

H. F. Deare.....	Nov. 29	1900
F. W. Mussenden .....	Feb. 11	1903
C. H. Campbell .....	June 24	1903

*Captains*

E. A. S. O'Brien .....	Nov. 30	1899
R. Lambert, D.S.O. ....	Oct. 14	1900
F. M. Jennings .....	April 16	1901
G. M. Mort .....	April 16	1901
C. M. Threlfall .....	Oct. 19	1901
J. Van der Byl .....	Nov. 9	1901
C. J. McI. Lomer.....	Aug. 4	1904

*Lieutenants*

Sir C. B. Lowther, Bt....	Feb. 13	1900
E. G. Woods .....	Oct. 3	1900
R. W. Allen.....	Dec. 29	1900
E. G. Warner .....	April 24	1901
A. Curell .....	Oct. 19	1901
H. F. Partridge .....	Nov. 9	1901
H. C. Malet .....	July 16	1902
Hon. R. N. D. Ryder ....	Dec. 20	1902

*2nd Lieutenants*

J. C. Brutton .....	Oct. 12	1901
E. R. Broadbent .....	Dec. 21	1901
H. N. M. Clegg .....	Jan. 18	1902
J. E. Blakiston-Houston .	Sept. 3	1902
P. S. Alexander .....	Nov. 19	1902
W. P. Armitage .....	Jan. 28	1903
E. G. Weldon .....	Sept. 12	1903

*Adjutant*

C. J. McI. Lomer .....	Aug. 4	1904
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*Riding Master*

C. W. Horton .....	April 22	1903
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*Quartermaster*

R. C. Hampton.....	Jan. 24	1903
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## 1906

*Colonel*

W. Mussenden, Maj.-Gen..	June 8	1895
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*Lieut.-Colonel*

H. N. M. Thoyts .....	Oct. 19	1905
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*Major (2nd in command)*

H. F. Deare.....	Oct. 19	1905
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*Majors*

F. W. Mussenden .....	Feb. 11	1903
H. T. McClellan .....	May 6	1905

*Captains*

R. Lambert, D.S.O. ....	Oct. 14	1900
F. M. Jennings .....	April 16	1901
G. M. Mort .....	April 16	1901
J. Van der Byl .....	Nov. 9	1901
C. J. McI. Lomer .....	Aug. 4	1904
Sir C. B. Lowther, Bt....	Mar. 22	1905
R. W. Allen.....	May 3	1905

## 1906—Continued

*Lieutenants*

E. G. Woods .....	Oct. 3	1900
A. Curell .....	Oct. 19	1901
H. F. Partridge .....	Nov. 9	1901
H. C. Malet .....	July 18	1902
Hon. R. N. D. Ryder ...	Dec. 20	1902
J. C. Brutton .....	Dec. 26	1904
E. R. Broadbent .....	Mar. 22	1905
H. N. M. Clegg .....	May 3	1905
J. E. Blakiston-Houston .	May 12	1905

*2nd Lieutenants*

P. S. Alexander .....	Nov. 19	1902
W. P. Armitage .....	Jan. 28	1903
E. G. Weldon .....	Sept. 12	1903
R. Whinyates .....	Aug. 16	1905

*Adjutant*

H. C. Malet .....	July 21	1905
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*Riding Master**Quartermaster*

R. C. Hampton.....	Jan. 24	1903
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## 1907

*Colonel*

W. Mussenden, Maj.-Gen..	June 8	1895
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*Lieut.-Colonel*

H. N. M. Thoyts .....	Oct. 19	1905
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*Major (2nd in command)*

H. F. Deare.....	Oct. 19	1905
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*Majors*

F. W. Mussenden .....	Feb. 11	1903
H. T. McClellan .....	May 6	1905
F. W. Wormald, D.S.O. ..	Feb. 10	1906

*Captains*

R. Lambert, D.S.O. ....	Oct. 14	1900
F. M. Jennings .....	April 16	1901
G. M. Mort .....	April 16	1901
J. Van der Byl .....	Nov. 9	1901
Sir C. B. Lowther, Bt....	Mar. 22	1905
R. W. Allen.....	May 3	1905

*Lieutenants*

E. G. Woods .....	Oct. 3	1900
A. Curell .....	Oct. 19	1901
H. F. Partridge .....	Nov. 9	1901
H. C. Malet .....	July 18	1902
Hon. R. N. D. Ryder ...	Dec. 20	1902
E. R. Broadbent .....	Mar. 22	1905
H. N. M. Clegg .....	May 3	1905
J. E. Blakiston-Houston .	May 12	1905
P. S. Alexander .....	Feb. 24	1906

*2nd Lieutenants*

W. P. Armitage .....	Jan. 28	1903
E. G. Weldon .....	Sept. 12	1903
R. Whinyates .....	Aug. 16	1905
E. L. Spiers .....	May 23	1906
W. E. P. Cairnes .....	Aug. 29	1906
J. C. K. H. Charters ....	Aug. 29	1906

## 1907—Continued

<i>Adjutant</i>			
H. C. Malet .....	July 21	1905	
<i>Riding Master</i>			
J. Turnbull .....	Jan. 17	1906	
<i>Quartermaster</i>			
R. C. Hampton.....	Jan. 24	1903	

## 1908

<i>Colonel</i>			
W. Mussenden, <i>Maj.-Gen.</i> ..	June 8	1895	
<i>Lieut.-Colonel</i>			
H. N. M. Thoyts .....	Oct. 19	1905	
<i>Major</i>			
H. F. Deare.....	Oct. 19	1905	
<i>Majors</i>			
F. W. Mussenden .....	Feb. 10	1906	
H. T. McClellan .....	May 6	1905	
F. W. Wormald, D.S.O. ..	Feb. 10	1906	
<i>Captains</i>			
R. Lambert, D.S.O. ....	Oct. 14	1900	
F. M. Jennings .....	April 16	1901	
G. M. Mort .....	April 16	1901	
J. Van der Byl .....	Nov. 9	1901	
R. W. Allen.....	May 3	1905	
E. G. Woods .....	Aug. 3	1907	
<i>Lieutenants</i>			
A. Currell.....	Oct. 19	1901	
H. F. Partridge .....	Nov. 9	1901	
H. C. Malet .....	July 16	1902	
Hon. R. N. D. Ryder ...	Dec. 20	1902	
E. R. Broadbent .....	Mar. 22	1905	
H. N. M. Clegg .....	May 3	1905	
J. E. Blakiston-Houston..	May 12	1905	
P. S. Alexander .....	Feb. 24	1906	
W. P. Armitage .....	Dec. 29	1906	
E. G. Weldon .....	Aug. 3	1907	
<i>2nd Lieutenants</i>			
R. Whinyates .....	Aug. 16	1905	
E. L. Spiers .....	May 23	1906	
W. E. P. Cairnes .....	Aug. 29	1906	
J. C. K. H. Charters .....	Aug. 29	1906	
T. K. Robson .....	Feb. 2	1907	
J. N. S. Blacklock .....	Sept. 4	1907	
<i>Adjutant</i>			
H. C. Malet .....	July 21	1905	
<i>Riding Master</i>			
J. Turnbull .....	Jan. 17	1906	
<i>Quartermaster</i>			
R. C. Hampton.....	Jan. 24	1903	

## 1909

<i>Colonel</i>			
W. Mussenden, <i>Maj.-Gen.</i> ..	June 8	1895	
<i>Lieut.-Colonel</i>			
H. N. M. Thoyts .....	Oct. 19	1905	

## 1909—Continued

<i>Major</i> (2nd in command)			
H. F. Deare.....	Oct. 19	1905	
<i>Majors</i>			
F. W. Mussenden .....	Feb. 10	1906	
H. T. McClellan .....	May 6	1905	
F. W. Wormald, D.S.O. ..	Feb. 10	1906	
<i>Captains</i>			
R. Lambert, D.S.O. ....	Oct. 14	1900	
G. M. Mort .....	April 16	1901	
J. Van der Byl .....	Nov. 9	1901	
R. W. Allen.....	May 3	1905	
C. J. McL. Lomer .....	June 6	1906	
E. G. Woods .....	Aug. 3	1907	
A. Curell .....	July 21	1908	
<i>Lieutenants</i>			
H. F. Partridge .....	Nov. 9	1901	
H. C. Malet .....	July 16	1902	
Hon. R. N. D. Ryder ....	Dec. 20	1902	
E. R. Broadbent .....	Mar. 22	1905	
H. N. M. Clegg .....	May 3	1905	
J. E. Blakiston-Houston .	May 12	1905	
P. S. Alexander .....	Feb. 24	1906	
W. P. Armitage .....	Dec. 29	1906	
E. G. Weldon .....	Aug. 3	1907	
<i>2nd Lieutenants</i>			
E. L. Spiers .....	May 23	1906	
W. E. P. Cairnes .....	Aug. 29	1906	
J. C. K. H. Charters .....	Aug. 29	1906	
T. K. Robson .....	Feb. 2	1907	
J. N. S. Blacklock .....	Sept. 4	1907	
A. H. H. Gardner .....	Sept. 19	1908	
<i>Adjutant</i>			
R. W. Allen.....	July 21	1908	
<i>Riding Master</i>			
J. Turnbull .....	Jan. 17	1906	
<i>Quartermaster</i>			
R. C. Hampton.....	Jan. 24	1903	

## 1910

<i>Colonel</i>			
W. Mussenden, <i>Maj.-Gen.</i> ..	June 8	1895	
<i>Lieut.-Colonel</i>			
H. F. Deare .....	Oct. 19	1909	
<i>Majors</i>			
F. W. Mussenden .....	Feb. 11	1903	
H. T. McClellan .....	May 6	1905	
F. W. Wormald, D.S.O. ..	Feb. 10	1906	
G. M. Mort .....	Oct. 19	1909	
<i>Captains</i>			
R. Lambert, D.S.O. ....	Oct. 14	1900	
J. Van der Byl .....	Nov. 9	1901	
R. W. Allen.....	May 3	1905	
C. J. McL. Lomer .....	June 6	1908	

## 1910—Continued

*Captains—continued*

E. G. Woods	Aug. 3	1907
A. Curell	July 21	1908
H. F. Partridge	Sept. 29	1909
H. C. Malet	Oct. 19	1909
Hon. R. N. D. Ryder	Oct. 19	1909

*Lieutenants*

E. R. Broadbent	Mar. 22	1905
H. N. M. Clegg	May 3	1905
J. E. Blakiston-Houston	May 12	1905
P. S. Alexander	Feb. 24	1906
W. P. Armitage	Dec. 29	1906
E. G. Weldon	Aug. 3	1907
W. E. P. Cairnes	Sept. 29	1909
J. N. S. Blacklock	Sept. 29	1909

*2nd Lieutenants*

J. H. B. D. Tichborne	Sept. 25	1909
D. C. M. Lawrie	Dec. 8	1909

*Adjutant*

R. W. Allen	July 21	1908
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*Riding Master*

J. Turnbull	Jan. 17	1906
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*Quartermaster*

R. C. Hampton	Jan. 24	1903
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## 1911

*Colonel*

B. T. Mahon, C.B., D.S.O.,

*Maj.-Gen.* ..... Mar. 7 1910

*Lieut.-Colonel*

H. F. Deare ..... Oct. 19 1909

*Majors*

F. W. Mussenden	Feb. 11	1903
H. T. McClellan	May 6	1905
F. W. Wormald, D.S.O.	Feb. 10	1906
G. M. Mort	Oct. 19	1909

*Captains*

J. Van der Byl	Nov. 9	1901
R. W. Allen	May 3	1905
C. J. McI. Lomer	June 6	1908
E. G. Woods	Aug. 3	1907
A. Curell	July 21	1908
H. F. Partridge	Sept. 29	1909
Hon. R. N. D. Ryder	Oct. 19	1909
E. R. Broadbent	April 2	1910
H. N. M. Clegg	April 28	1910
J. E. Blakiston-Houston	July 2	1910

*Lieutenants*

P. S. Alexander	Feb. 24	1906
W. P. Armitage	Feb. 29	1906
E. G. Weldon	Aug. 3	1907
W. E. P. Cairnes	Sept. 29	1909
J. N. S. Blacklock	Sept. 29	1909
G. R. L. Adlercron	Jan. 15	1910
N. S. Regnart	June 25	1910

## 1911—Continued

*2nd Lieutenants*

D. C. M. Lawrie	Dec. 8	1909
J. C. Leech	Feb. 23	1910
A. R. Mulliner	May 28	1910
L. W. D. Wathen	Sept. 3	1910
D. Pope	Sept. 28	1910
G. A. Atkinson-Willes	Dec. 28	1910

*Adjutant*

R. W. Allen	July 21	1908
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*Riding Master*

J. Turnbull	Jan. 17	1906
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*Quartermaster*

R. C. Hampton	Jan. 24	1903
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## 1912

*Colonel*

B. T. Mahon, C.B., D.S.O.,

*Maj.-Gen.* ..... Mar. 7 1910

*Lieut.-Colonel*

H. F. Deare ..... Oct. 19 1909

*Majors*

F. W. Mussenden	Feb. 11	1903
H. T. McClellan	May 6	1905
F. W. Wormald, D.S.O.	Feb. 10	1906
G. M. Mort	Oct. 18	1909

*Captains*

J. Van der Byl	Nov. 9	1901
R. W. Allen	May 3	1906
C. J. McI. Lomer	June 6	1908
E. G. Woods	July 3	1907
A. Curell	July 21	1908
Hon. R. N. D. Ryder	Oct. 19	1909
E. R. Broadbent	April 2	1910
J. E. Blakiston-Houston	July 2	1910
P. S. Alexander	June 10	1911

*Lieutenants*

E. G. Weldon	Aug. 3	1907
J. N. S. Blacklock	Sept. 29	1909
W. E. P. Cairnes	Sept. 10	1910
G. R. L. Adlercron	Jan. 15	1910
N. S. Regnart	June 25	1910
D. C. M. Lawrie	Mar. 28	1911
J. C. Leech	Aug. 22	1911
A. R. Mulliner	Oct. 21	1911

*2nd Lieutenants*

R. F. Hornby	Sept. 2	1910
L. W. D. Wathen	Sept. 3	1910
D. Pope	Sept. 28	1910
G. A. Atkinson-Willes	Dec. 7	1910
B. C. King	Feb. 4	1911
J. E. A. Baldwin	Sept. 9	1911
G. S. Rowley	Dec. 9	1911

*Adjutant*

A. Curell	July 21	1911
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## 1912—Continued

<i>Riding Master</i>			
J. Turnbull .....	Jan. 17	1906	
<i>Quartermaster</i>			
R. C. Hampton .....	Jan. 24	1903	

## 1913

<i>Colonel</i>			
Sir B. T. Mahon, K.C.V.O., C.B., D.S.O., <i>Lieut.-Gen.</i> ..	Mar. 7	1910	
<i>Lieut.-Colonel</i>			
H. F. Deare .....	Oct. 19	1909	
<i>Majors</i>			
F. W. Mussenden .....	Feb. 11	1903	
H. T. McClellan .....	May 6	1905	
F. W. Wormald, D.S.O. ..	Feb. 10	1906	
G. M. Mort .....	Oct. 18	1909	
<i>Captains</i>			
J. Van der Byl .....	Nov. 9	1901	
C. J. McI. Lomer .....	June 6	1908	
E. G. Woods .....	July 3	1907	
A. Curell .....	July 21	1908	
Hon. R. N. D. Ryder .....	Oct. 19	1909	
E. R. Broadbent .....	April 2	1910	
J. E. Blakiston-Houston ..	July 2	1910	
P. S. Alexander .....	June 10	1911	
E. G. Weldon .....	Oct. 16	1912	
<i>Lieutenants</i>			
W. E. P. Cairnes .....	Sept. 10	1910	
G. R. L. Adlercron .....	Jan. 15	1910	
N. S. Regnart .....	June 25	1910	
D. C. M. Lawrie .....	Mar. 28	1911	
J. C. Leech .....	Aug. 22	1911	
A. R. Mulliner .....	Oct. 21	1911	
<i>2nd Lieutenants</i>			
R. F. Hornby .....	Sept. 2	1910	
L. W. D. Wathen .....	Sept. 3	1910	
D. Pope .....	Sept. 28	1910	
G. A. Atkinson-Willes ...	Dec. 7	1910	
B. C. King .....	Feb. 4	1911	
J. E. A. Baldwin .....	Sept. 9	1911	
G. S. Rowley .....	Dec. 9	1911	
<i>Adjutant</i>			
A. Curell .....	July 21	1911	
<i>Riding Master</i>			
J. Turnbull .....	Jan. 17	1906	
<i>Quartermaster</i>			
R. C. Hampton .....	Jan. 24	1903	

## 1914

<i>Colonel</i>			
Sir B. T. Mahon, K.C.V.O., C.B., D.S.O. <i>Lieut.-Gen.</i> ..	Mar. 7	1910	
<i>Lieut.-Colonel</i>			
F. W. Mussenden .....	Oct. 19	1913	

## 1914—Continued

<i>Majors</i>			
H. T. McClellan .....	May 6	1906	
F. W. Wormald, D.S.O. ..	Feb. 10	1906	
G. M. Mort .....	Oct. 19	1909	
J. Van der Byl .....	Oct. 19	1913	
<i>Captains</i>			
A. Curell .....	July 21	1908	
Hon. R. N. D. Ryder ....	Oct. 19	1909	
E. R. Broadbent .....	April 2	1910	
J. E. Blakiston-Houston ..	July 2	1910	
P. S. Alexander .....	June 10	1911	
E. G. Weldon .....	Oct. 16	1912	
W. E. P. Cairnes .....	Dec. 3	1913	
<i>Lieutenants</i>			
G. R. L. Adlercron .....	Jan. 15	1910	
N. S. Regnart .....	June 26	1910	
D. C. M. Lawrie .....	Mar. 28	1911	
J. C. Leech .....	Aug. 22	1911	
A. R. Mulliner .....	Oct. 21	1911	
L. W. D. Wathen .....	May 3	1912	
D. Pope .....	Oct. 16	1912	
R. F. Hornby .....	Dec. 3	1913	
<i>2nd Lieutenants</i>			
G. A. Atkinson-Willes ...	Dec. 7	1910	
B. C. King .....	Feb. 4	1911	
J. E. A. Baldwin .....	Sept. 9	1911	
G. S. Rowley .....	Dec. 9	1911	
G. G. J. Clifford .....	Feb. 5	1913	
R. L. Kennedy .....	Feb. 5	1913	
E. A. Staniland .....	Sept. 17	1913	
<i>Adjutant</i>			
A. Curell .....	July 2	1911	
<i>Riding Master</i>			
J. Turnbull .....	Jan. 17	1906	
<i>Quartermasters</i>			
R. C. Hampton .....	Jan. 24	1903	
J. Burns .....	Jan. 7	1912	
SPECIAL RESERVE.			
<i>Captain</i>			
H. C. Malet .....	May 2	1914	
<i>2nd Lieutenant</i>			
G. V. Pinfold .....	Aug. 15	1914	

## 1915

<i>Colonel</i>			
Sir B. T. Mahon, K.C.V.O., C.B., D.S.O., <i>Lieut.-Gen.</i> ..	Mar. 7	1910	
<i>Lieut.-Colonel</i>			
F. W. Mussenden, .....	Oct. 19	1913	
<i>Majors</i>			
H. T. McClellan .....	May 6	1906	
F. W. Wormald, D.S.O. ..	Feb. 10	1906	
G. M. Mort .....	Oct. 19	1909	
J. Van der Byl .....	Oct. 19	1913	

## 1915—Continued

*Captains*

A. Curell .....	July 21	1908
Hon. R. N. D. Ryder .....	Oct. 19	1909
E. R. Broadbent .....	April 2	1910
J. E. Blakiston-Houston..	July 2	1910
P. S. Alexander .....	June 10	1911
E. G. Weldon .....	Oct. 16	1912
W. E. P. Cairnes .....	Dec. 3	1913
G. R. L. Adlercron.....	April 4	1914
R. W. Allen.....	Sept. 15	1914
E. G. Woods .....	Nov. 8	1914
N. S. Regnart .....	Nov. 15	1914
J. C. Leech .....	Nov. 15	1914
C. M. Threlfall .....	Aug. 15	1914

*Lieutenants*

D. C. M. Lawrie .....	Mar. 28	1911
A. R. Mulliner .....	Oct. 21	1911
L. W. D. Wathen .....	May 3	1912
D. Pope .....	Oct. 16	1912
R. F. Hornby .....	Dec. 3	1913
G. A. Atkinson-Willes ...	Aug. 5	1914
J. C. Brutton .....		
B. C. King .....	Nov. 15	1914
J. E. A. Baldwin .....	Nov. 15	1914
G. S. Rowley .....	Nov. 15	1914
G. G. J. Clifford .....	Nov. 15	1914

*2nd Lieutenants*

R. L. Kennedy .....	Feb. 5	1913
E. A. Staniland .....	Sept. 17	1913
J. C. K. H. Charters .....	Sept. 14	1914
D. W. Daly .....	Nov. 11	1914
J. E. M. Bradish-Ellames	Dec. 16	1914
T. G. Watson .....	Dec. 16	1914
M. S. Osborne .....	Dec. 16	1914
R. A. W. Knight .....	Dec. 16	1914
Hon. W. M. Stourton ....	Dec. 23	1914
A. E. Wass .....	Dec. 22	1914
W. W. C. Collett-Mason ..	Apr. 17	1915

*Adjutant*

G. R. L. Adlercron.....	April 4	1914
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*Riding Master*

J. Turnbull .....	Jan. 17	1906
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*Quartermasters*

R. C. Hampton.....	Jan. 24	1903
A. R. Newling.....	Aug. 15	1914

## ATTACHED.

*Temporary Captain*

F. M. Jennings .....	Sept. 18	1914
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*Temporary 2nd Lieutenants*

J. D. Paton .....	Sept. 16	1914
E. H. G. De Freville ....	Sept. 1	1914
N. Coulson.....	Sept. 12	1914

## 1915—Continued

## SPECIAL RESERVE.

*Captain*

H. C. Malet .....	May 2	1914
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*2nd Lieutenants*

G. V. Pinfold .....	Aug. 1	1914
T. M. McKenna .....	Aug. 15	1914

## 1916

*Colonel*

Sir B. T. Mahon, K.C.V.O., C.B., D.S.O., <i>Lieut.-Gen.</i> ...	Mar. 7	1910
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*Lieut.-Colonel*

F. W. Mussenden .....	Oct. 19	1913
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*Majors*

H. T. McClellan .....	May 6	1906
F. W. Wormald, D.S.O. ...	Feb. 10	1906
G. M. Mort .....	Oct. 19	1909
J. Van der Byl .....	Oct. 19	1913

*Captains*

A. Curell .....	July 21	1908
Hon. R. N. D. Ryder ....	Oct. 19	1909
E. R. Broadbent .....	April 2	1910
J. E. Blakiston-Houston .	July 2	1910
P. S. Alexander .....	June 10	1911
E. G. Weldon .....	Oct. 16	1912
W. E. P. Cairnes .....	Dec. 8	1913
G. R. L. Adlercron.....	April 4	1914
C. M. Threlfall .....	Aug. 15	1914
R. W. Allen.....	Sept. 15	1914
E. G. Woods .....	Nov. 8	1914

*Lieutenants*

N. S. Regnart .....	June 25	1910
D. C. M. Lawrie .....	Mar. 28	1911
J. C. Leech .....	Aug. 22	1911
A. R. Mulliner .....	Oct. 21	1911
L. W. D. Wathen .....	May 3	1912
D. Pope .....	Oct. 16	1912
R. F. Hornby .....	Dec. 3	1913
G. A. Atkinson-Willes ...	Aug. 5	1914
W. A. D. Henry .....	Oct. 1	1915
W. S. Mansfield .....	July 24	1916

*2nd Lieutenants*

B. C. King .....	Feb. 4	1911
J. E. A. Baldwin .....	Sept. 9	1911
G. S. Rowley.....	Dec. 9	1911
G. G. J. Clifford .....	Feb. 5	1913
R. L. Kennedy .....	Feb. 5	1913
E. A. Staniland .....	Sept. 17	1913
J. C. K. H. Charters ....	Sept. 14	1914
D. W. Daly .....	Nov. 11	1914
J. E. M. Bradish-Ellames	Dec. 16	1914
T. G. Watson .....	Dec. 16	1914
M. S. Osborne .....	Dec. 16	1914

## 1916—Continued

*2nd Lieutenants—continued*

R. A. W. Knight .....	Dec. 16	1914
Hon. W. M. Stourton ....	Dec. 23	1914
J. R. B. Armstrong .....	Feb. 15	1915
W. W. C. Collett-Mason ..	April 17	1915
W. P. Clowes .....	Aug. 1	1915
P. E. F. Chirnside .....	Aug. 11	1915
J. D. Paton .....	Dec. 4	1915
B. H. House .....	Aug. 16	1916
T. B. A. Evans-Lombe ..	Aug. 27	1916
D. F. J. Goodson .....	Oct. 27	1916
F. R. V. Graham .....	Oct. 27	1916

*Adjutant*

G. R. L. Adlercron .....	April 4	1914
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*Riding Master*

J. Turnbull .....	Jan. 17	1905
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*Quartermasters*

R. C. Hampton .....	Jan. 24	1903
A. R. Newling .....	Aug. 15	1914

## ATTACHED.

*Temporary Captain*

F. M. Jennings .....	Sept. 18	1914
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*Temporary 2nd Lieutenants*

N. Coulson .....	Sept. 12	1914
A. S. Matthews .....	Sept. 12	1914
A. L. Williams .....	Nov. 24	1914
E. C. Danby .....	Aug. 11	1915
J. P. Robinson .....	Aug. 16	1915
G. P. Danby .....	Dec. 23	1915
D. N. Larkins .....	Dec. 28	1915
A. C. Orchin .....	Oct. 21	1915
H. E. A. E. Bolton .....	Jan. 27	1916

## SPECIAL RESERVE.

*Captain*

H. C. Malet .....	May 2	1914
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*2nd Lieutenants*

G. V. Pinfold .....	Aug. 1	1914
T. M. McKenna .....	Dec. 23	1914

## 1917

*Colonel*

Sir B. T. Mahon, K.C.V.O., C.B., D.S.O., <i>Lieut.-Gen.</i> ..	Mar. 7	1910
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*Lieut.-Colonel*

F. W. Mussenden .....	Oct. 19	1913
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*Majors*

H. T. McClellan .....	May 6	1906
G. M. Mort .....	Oct. 19	1909
J. Van der Byl .....	Oct. 19	1913
A. Curell .....	Dec. 21	1915
Hon. R. N. D. Ryder .....	July 24	1916

*Captains*

E. R. Broadbent .....	April 2	1910
J. E. Blakiston-Houston ..	July 2	1910

## 1917—Continued

*Captains—continued*

P. S. Alexander .....	June 10	1911
E. G. Weldon .....	Oct. 16	1912
W. E. P. Cairnes .....	Dec. 8	1913
G. R. L. Adlercron .....	April 4	1914
E. G. Woods .....	Nov. 8	1914
N. S. Regnart .....	Feb. 5	1916
D. C. M. Lawrie .....	July 24	1916
J. C. Leech .....	July 24	1916

*Lieutenants*

A. R. Mulliner .....	Oct. 21	1911
L. W. D. Wathen .....	May 3	1912
D. Pope .....	Oct. 16	1912
R. F. Hornby .....	Dec. 3	1913
G. A. Atkinson-Willes ...	Aug. 5	1914
J. C. Bratton .....	Aug. 28	1915
B. C. King .....	Dec. 21	1915
J. E. A. Baldwin .....	Feb. 2	1916
G. S. Rowley .....	Feb. 2	1916
G. G. J. Clifford .....	Feb. 2	1916
R. L. Kennedy .....	Feb. 2	1916
E. A. Staniland .....	Feb. 5	1916
D. W. Daly .....	April 19	1916
W. A. D. Henry .....	July 24	1916
W. S. Mansfield .....	July 24	1916
A. Ladenburg, M.C. ....	Jan. 7	1917
T. G. Watson .....	Aug. 6	1917

*2nd Lieutenants*

J. E. M. Bradish-Ellames	Dec. 16	1914
M. S. Osborne .....	Dec. 16	1914
R. A. W. Knight .....	Dec. 16	1914
Hon. W. M. Stourton ....	Dec. 23	1914
J. R. B. Armstrong .....	Feb. 15	1915
W. W. C. Collett-Mason ..	April 17	1915
W. P. Clowes .....	Aug. 1	1915
P. E. F. Chirnside .....	Aug. 11	1915
J. D. Paton .....	Dec. 4	1915
B. H. House .....	Aug. 16	1916
T. B. A. Evans-Lombe ...	Oct. 27	1916
D. F. J. Goodson .....	Oct. 27	1916
S. M. Montgomery .....	Oct. 27	1916
F. R. V. Graham .....	Oct. 27	1916
W. Hodgetts .....	Dec. 15	1916
A. E. Turton .....	Aug. 22	1916
C. W. Roff .....	June 7	1917
W. Greenstreet .....	May 29	1917
W. E. Dent .....	May 15	1915
T. H. Hounsell .....	May 17	1917
J. W. Butler .....	Sept. 12	1917
F. C. Simpson .....	Sept. 12	1917

*Adjutant*

G. R. L. Adlercron .....	April 4	1914
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*Riding Master*

J. Turnbull .....	Jan. 17	1905
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## 1917—Continued

*Quartermasters*

R. C. Hampton..... Jan. 24 1903  
A. R. Newling..... Aug. 15 1914

## ATTACHED.

*Temporary 2nd Lieutenants*

N. Coulson..... Sept. 12 1914  
A. S. Matthews..... Sept. 12 1914  
A. L. Williams..... Nov. 24 1914  
J. P. Robinson..... Aug. 16 1915  
G. F. Danby..... Dec. 23 1915  
D. M. Larkins..... Mar. 28 1916  
A. C. Orchin..... Mar. 29 1916  
W. H. Hartley..... Aug. 21 1916  
H. E. A. E. Bolton..... June 8 1916  
A. J. B. Ritchie..... Mar. 29 1916  
C. T. Linford..... Sept. 8 1916  
M. R. Russell..... July 24 1916  
F. L. O'Connor..... Sept. 26 1916

## SPECIAL RESERVE.

*Captain*

H. C. Malet..... May 2 1914

*2nd Lieutenant*

T. M. McKenna..... Dec. 23 1914

## 1918

*Colonel*

Sir B. T. Mahon, K.C.V.O.,  
C.B., D.S.O., *Lieut.-Gen.*... Mar. 7 1910

*Lieut.-Colonel*

G. M. Mort..... Oct. 19 1917

*Majors*

H. T. McClellan..... May 6 1906  
J. Van der Byl, D.S.O. ... Oct. 19 1913  
A. Curell..... Dec. 21 1915

*Captains*

E. R. Broadbent..... April 2 1910  
J. E. Blakiston-Houston . July 2 1910  
P. S. Alexander..... June 10 1911  
E. G. Weldon..... Oct. 16 1912  
W. E. P. Cairnes..... Dec. 3 1913  
G. R. L. Adlercron..... April 4 1914  
E. G. Woods..... Nov. 8 1914  
N. S. Regnart..... Feb. 5 1916  
D. C. M. Lawrie..... July 24 1916  
J. C. Leech..... July 24 1916

*Lieutenants*

A. R. Mulliner..... Oct. 21 1911  
L. W. D. Wathen..... May 3 1912  
D. Pope, M.C. .... Oct. 16 1912  
R. F. Hornby..... Dec. 3 1913  
G. A. Atkinson-Willes ... Aug. 5 1914  
B. C. King..... Dec. 21 1915  
J. E. A. Baldwin..... Feb. 2 1916  
G. S. Rowley..... Feb. 2 1916  
G. G. J. Clifford..... Feb. 2 1916

## 1918—Continued

*Lieutenants—continued*

R. L. Kennedy..... Feb. 2 1916  
E. A. Stainland..... Feb. 5 1916  
D. W. Daly..... April 19 1916  
W. A. D. Henry..... July 24 1916  
W. S. Mansfield..... July 24 1916  
J. E. M. Bradish-Ellames Sept. 12 1916  
A. Ladenburg, M.C. .... Jan. 7 1917  
T. G. Watson..... Mar. 6 1917  
M. S. Osborne..... April 5 1917  
R. A. W. Knight..... July 1 1917  
Hon. W. M. Stourton ... July 1 1917  
W. W. C. Collet-Mason ... July 1 1917  
W. E. Dent..... July 1 1917  
J. D. Paton..... July 1 1917  
W. P. Clowes..... July 1 1917  
P. E. F. Chirnside..... July 1 1917

*2nd Lieutenants*

J. R. B. Armstrong..... Feb. 15 1915  
J. P. Robinson..... May 16 1916  
B. H. House..... Aug. 16 1916  
A. E. Turton..... Aug. 22 1916  
T. B. A. Evans-Lombe ... Oct. 27 1916  
D. F. J. Goodson..... Oct. 27 1916  
S. M. Montgomery..... Oct. 27 1916  
F. R. V. Graham..... Oct. 27 1916  
W. Hodgetts..... Dec. 15 1916  
E. E. Dyball..... May 13 1917  
T. H. Hounsell..... May 17 1917  
W. Greenstreet..... May 29 1917  
C. W. Roff..... June 7 1917  
J. W. Butler..... Sept. 12 1917  
F. C. Simpson..... Sept. 12 1917  
W. E. A. Saunders..... Nov. 7 1917  
K. G. Fernie..... Dec. 21 1917  
H. E. Y. Carroll..... Jan. 12 1918  
E. C. Blyth..... Nov. 4 1917  
F. H. Hall..... April 24 1918  
M. R. F. Rogers..... Aug. 21 1918  
H. C. Hope-Murray..... Aug. 21 1918

*Adjutant*

G. A. Atkinson-Willes ... April 5 1917

*Riding Master*

J. Turnbull..... Jan. 17 1905

*Quartermasters*

R. C. Hampton..... Jan. 24 1903  
A. R. Newling..... Aug. 15 1914

## ATTACHED.

*2nd Lieutenant*

F. C. Dudgeon..... Dec. 15 1917

## SPECIAL RESERVE.

*Captain*

H. C. Malet, D.S.O. .... April 9 1910

*2nd Lieutenant*

F. L. O'Connor..... Sept. 25 1917

## 1919

*Colonel*

Sir B. T. Mahon, K.C.V.O.,  
K.C.B., C.B., D.S.O., *Lieut.-*  
*Gen.* ..... Mar. 7 1910

*Lieut.-Colonel*

G. M. Mort, D.S.O. .... Oct. 19 1917

*Majors*

H. T. McClellan ..... May 6 1906  
J. Van der Byl, D.S.O. .... Oct. 19 1913  
A. Curell ..... Dec. 21 1915  
J. E. Blakiston-Houston . Nov. 1 1918

*Captains*

P. S. Alexander ..... June 10 1911  
E. G. Weldon ..... Oct. 16 1912  
W. E. P. Cairnes ..... Dec. 3 1913  
G. R. L. Adlercron ..... April 4 1914  
E. G. Woods ..... Nov. 8 1914  
N. S. Regnart ..... Feb. 5 1916  
J. C. Leech ..... July 24 1916

*Lieutenants*

A. R. Mulliner ..... Oct. 21 1911  
L. W. D. Wathen ..... May 3 1912  
D. Pope, M.C. .... Oct. 16 1912  
R. F. Hornby ..... Dec. 3 1913  
G. A. Atkinson-Willes ... Aug. 5 1914  
B. C. King ..... Dec. 21 1915  
J. E. A. Baldwin ..... Feb. 2 1916  
G. S. Rowley ..... Feb. 2 1916  
G. G. J. Clifford ..... Feb. 2 1916  
R. L. Kennedy ..... Feb. 2 1916  
E. A. Staniland ..... Feb. 5 1916  
D. W. Daly ..... April 19 1916  
W. S. Mansfield ..... July 24 1916  
J. E. M. Bradish-Ellames Sept. 12 1916  
A. Ladenburg, M.C. .... Jan. 7 1917  
T. G. Watson ..... Mar. 6 1917  
R. A. W. Knight ..... July 1 1917  
W. E. Dent ..... July 1 1917  
J. D. Paton ..... July 1 1917  
P. E. F. Chirnside ..... July 1 1917  
J. P. Robinson ..... Nov. 16 1917  
B. H. House ..... Feb. 16 1918  
A. E. Turton ..... Feb. 22 1918  
T. B. A. Evans-Lombe ... April 27 1918  
D. F. J. Goodson ..... April 27 1918  
S. M. Montgomery ..... April 27 1918  
F. R. V. Graham ..... April 27 1918  
W. Hodgetts ..... June 16 1918  
E. E. Dyball ..... Nov. 13 1918  
T. H. Hounsell ..... Nov. 17 1918  
W. Greenstreet, M.C. .... Nov. 29 1918

*2nd Lieutenants*

C. W. Roff ..... June 7 1917  
J. W. Butler ..... Sept. 12 1917  
F. C. Simpson ..... Sept. 12 1917

## 1919—Continued

*2nd Lieutenants—continued*

W. E. A. Saunders ..... Nov. 7 1917  
K. G. Fernie ..... Dec. 21 1917  
H. E. Y. Carroll ..... Jan. 12 1918  
F. H. Hall ..... April 24 1918  
M. R. F. Rogers ..... Aug. 21 1918  
H. C. Hope-Murray ..... Aug. 21 1918

*Adjutant*

G. A. Atkinson-Willes ... April 5 1917

*Riding Master*

J. Turnbull ..... Jan. 17 1906

*Quartermaster*

A. R. Newling ..... Aug. 15 1914

## 1920

*Colonel*

Sir B. T. Mahon, K.C.V.O.,  
K.C.B., C.B., D.S.O., *Lieut.-*  
*Gen.* ..... Mar. 7 1910

*Lieut.-Colonel*

G. M. Mort, D.S.O. .... Oct. 19 1917

*Majors*

J. Van der Byl, D.S.O. ... Oct. 19 1913  
A. Curell ..... Dec. 21 1915  
J. E. Blakiston-Houston . Feb. 27 1918  
W. E. P. Cairnes ..... April 2 1919

*Captains*

G. R. L. Adlercron, D.S.O. April 4 1914  
N. S. Regnart, M.C. .... Feb. 5 1916  
A. R. Mulliner, M.C. .... June 16 1919  
L. W. D. Wathen ..... June 1 1919  
D. Pope, M.C. .... June 15 1919

*Lieutenants*

R. F. Hornby ..... Dec. 3 1913  
G. A. Atkinson-Willes ... Aug. 5 1914  
J. E. A. Baldwin, D.S.O. . Feb. 2 1916  
G. S. Rowley ..... Feb. 2 1916  
G. G. J. Clifford ..... Feb. 2 1916  
E. A. Staniland ..... Feb. 5 1916  
D. W. Daly ..... April 19 1916  
J. E. M. Bradish-Ellames Sept. 12 1916  
H. Ladenburg, M.C. .... Jan. 7 1917  
T. G. Watson ..... Mar. 6 1917  
R. A. W. Knight ..... July 1 1917  
J. R. B. Armstrong ..... July 1 1917  
W. E. Dent ..... July 1 1917  
J. D. Paton ..... July 1 1917  
P. E. F. Chirnside ..... July 1 1917  
C. W. Roff ..... July 1 1917  
J. P. Robinson ..... Nov. 16 1917  
B. H. House ..... Feb. 16 1918  
A. E. Turton ..... Feb. 22 1918  
T. B. A. Evans-Lombe ... April 27 1918  
D. F. J. Goodson ..... April 27 1918  
W. Hodgetts ..... June 15 1918

## 1920—Continued

*Lieutenants—continued*

E. E. Dyball ..... Nov. 13 1918  
 T. H. Hounsell ..... Nov. 17 1918  
 E. C. Blyth ..... May 4 1919  
 K. G. Fernie ..... June 21 1919  
 H. E. Y. Carroll ..... July 12 1919

*2nd Lieutenants*

M. R. F. Rogers ..... Aug. 21 1918  
 H. C. Hope-Murray ..... Aug. 21 1918  
 G. N. Deas ..... Dec. 20 1918  
 F. R. W. How ..... July 16 1919

*Adjutant*

G. A. Atkinson-Willes .... April 5 1917

*Quartermasters*

A. R. Newling ..... Aug. 15 1914  
 W. Greenstreet, M.C. .... Sept. 18 1919

*Riding Master*

J. Turnbull ..... Jan. 17 1906

## 1921

*Colonel*

Rt. Hon. Sir B. T. Mahon,  
 K.C.B., K.C.V.O., D.S.O.  
*Lieut.-Gen.* ..... Mar. 7 1910

*Lieut.-Colonel*

J. Van der Byl, D.S.O. .. Nov. 1 1920

*Majors*

A. Curell ..... Dec. 21 1915  
 J. E. Blakiston-Houston.. Feb. 27 1918  
 W. E. P. Cairnes ..... April 2 1919  
 N. S. Regnart, M.C. .... Nov. 1 1920

*Captains*

A. R. Mulliner, M.C. .... June 16 1919  
 L. W. D. Wathen ..... June 1 1919  
 D. Pope, M.C. .... June 15 1919  
 R. F. Hornby ..... Dec. 5 1919  
 G. A. Atkinson-Willes ... Dec. 7 1919  
 G. S. Rowley ..... July 14 1920

*Lieutenants*

G. G. J. Clifford ..... Feb. 2 1916  
 E. A. Staniland ..... Feb. 5 1916  
 D. W. Daly ..... April 19 1916  
 J. E. M. Bradish-Ellames. Sept. 12 1916  
 T. G. Watson ..... Mar. 6 1917  
 R. A. W. Knight ..... July 1 1917  
 J. D. Paton ..... July 1 1917  
 P. E. F. Chirnside ..... July 1 1917  
 C. W. Roff ..... July 1 1917  
 J. P. Robinson ..... Nov. 16 1917  
 B. H. House ..... Feb. 16 1918  
 A. E. Turton ..... Feb. 22 1918  
 T. B. A. Evans-Lombe ... April 27 1918  
 W. Hodgetts ..... June 15 1918  
 E. E. Dyball ..... Nov. 13 1918

## 1921—Continued

*Lieutenants—continued*

E. C. Blyth ..... May 4 1919  
 K. G. Fernie ..... June 21 1919  
 H. E. Y. Carroll ..... July 12 1919  
 H. C. Hope-Murray ..... Feb. 21 1920

*2nd Lieutenants*

M. R. F. Rogers ..... Aug. 21 1918  
 G. N. Deas ..... Dec. 20 1918  
 F. R. W. How ..... July 16 1919  
 G. Kilkelly ..... Dec. 17 1919  
 D. S. Cripps ..... July 16 1920

*Adjutant*

J. D. Paton ..... April 5 1920

*Quartermasters*

A. R. Newling ..... Aug. 15 1914  
 W. Greenstreet, M.C. .... Sept. 18 1919

*Riding Master*

J. Turnbull ..... Jan. 17 1906

## 1922

*Colonel*

Rt. Hon. Sir B. T. Mahon,  
 K.C.B., K.C.V.O., D.S.O.,  
*General* ..... Mar. 7 1910

*Lieut.-Colonel*

J. Van der Byl, D.S.O. .... Nov. 1 1920

*Majors*

A. Curell ..... Dec. 21 1915  
 A. G. McClintock, D.S.O. Jan. 16 1917  
 J. E. Blakiston-Houston.. Feb. 27 1918  
 W. E. P. Cairnes ..... April 2 1919  
 H. S. Regnart, M.C. .... Nov. 1 1920

*Captains*

A. R. Mulliner, M.C. .... June 15 1919  
 L. W. D. Wathen ..... June 1 1919  
 D. Pope, M.C. .... June 15 1919  
 R. F. Hornby ..... Dec. 5 1919  
 G. A. Atkinson-Willes ... Dec. 7 1919  
 G. S. Rowley ..... July 14 1920  
 G. G. J. Clifford ..... Aug. 30 1920  
 E. A. Staniland ..... Nov. 1 1920  
 W. S. C. Crawshay ..... Mar. 31 1921

*Lieutenants*

D. W. Daly ..... April 19 1916  
 J. E. M. Bradish-Ellames. Sept. 12 1916  
 T. G. Watson ..... Mar. 6 1917  
 R. A. W. Knight ..... July 1 1917  
 J. D. Paton ..... July 1 1917  
 P. E. F. Chirnside ..... July 1 1917  
 C. W. Roff ..... July 1 1917  
 J. R. R. Fullerton ..... July 1 1917  
 J. P. Robinson ..... Nov. 16 1917

## 1922—Continued

*Lieutenants—continued*

B. H. House .....	Feb. 16	1918
A. E. Turton .....	Feb. 22	1918
T. B. A. Evans-Lombe ...	April 27	1918
E. E. Dyball .....	Nov. 13	1918
E. C. Blyth .....	May 4	1919
K. G. Fernie .....	June 21	1919
H. E. Y. Carroll .....	July 12	1919
H. C. Hope-Murray .....	Feb. 1	1920
G. N. Deas .....	Dec. 20	1920
F. R. W. How .....	July 16	1921
G. Kil Kelly .....	Dec. 17	1921

*2nd Lieutenant*

D. S. Cripps .....	July 16	1920
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*Adjutant*

J. D. Paton .....	April 5	1920
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*Quartermasters*

A. R. Newling .....	Aug. 15	1914
W. Greenstreet, M.C. ....	Sept. 15	1919

*Riding Master*

J. Turnbull .....	Jan. 17	1906
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## 1923

*Colonel*

Rt. Hon. Sir B. T. Mahon, K.C.B., K.C.V.O., D.S.O., General .....	Mar. 7	1910
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*Lieut.-Colonel*

J. Van der Byl, D.S.O. ..	Nov. 1	1920
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*Majors*

A. Curell .....	Dec. 21	1915
J. E. Blakiston-Houston	Feb. 27	1918
N. S. Regnart, M.C. ....	Nov. 1	1920
J. C. Darling, D.S.O. ....	Jan. 13	1921

*Captains*

A. R. Mulliner, M.C. ....	June 15	1919
L. W. D. Wathen .....	June 1	1919
D. Pope, M.C. ....	June 15	1919
R. F. Hornby .....	Dec. 5	1919
G. A. Atkinson-Willes ...	Dec. 7	1919
G. S. Rowley .....	July 14	1920
G. G. J. Clifford .....	Aug. 30	1920
E. A. Staniland .....	Nov. 1	1920
W. S. C. Crawshay .....	Mar. 31	1921

*Lieutenants*

D. W. Daly .....	April 19	1916
J. E. M. Bradish-Ellames..	Sept. 12	1916
T. G. Watson .....	Mar. 6	1917
R. A. W. Knight .....	July 1	1917
J. D. Paton .....	July 1	1917
P. E. F. Chirnside .....	July 1	1917
J. P. Robinson .....	Nov. 16	1917

## 1923—Continued

*Lieutenants—continued*

B. H. House .....	Feb. 16	1918
T. B. A. Evans-Lombe ...	April 27	1918
E. C. Blyth .....	May 4	1919
K. G. Fernie .....	June 21	1919
H. E. Y. Carroll .....	July 12	1919
H. C. Hope-Murray .....	Feb. 1	1920
G. N. Deas .....	Dec. 20	1920
F. R. W. How .....	July 16	1921
G. Kil Kelly .....	Dec. 17	1921
D. S. Cripps .....	July 16	1922

*Adjutant*

J. D. Paton .....	April 5	1920
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*Quartermasters*

A. R. Newling .....	Aug. 15	1914
W. Greenstreet, M.C. ....	Sept. 15	1919

*Riding Master*

J. Turnbull .....	Jan. 17	1906
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## 1924

*Colonel*

Rt. Hon. Sir B. T. Mahon, K.C.B., K.C.V.O., D.S.O., General .....	Mar. 7	1910
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*Lieut.-Colonel*

J. Van der Byl, D.S.O. ....	Nov. 1	1920
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*Majors*

A. Curell .....	Dec. 21	1915
J. E. Blakiston-Houston..	Feb. 27	1918
N. S. Regnart, M.C. ....	Nov. 1	1920
A. R. Mulliner, M.C. ....	May 2	1923

*Captains*

L. W. D. Wathen .....	June 1	1919
D. Pope, M.C. ....	June 16	1919
R. F. Hornby .....	Dec. 6	1919
G. S. Rowley .....	July 14	1920
G. G. J. Clifford .....	Aug. 30	1920
E. A. Staniland .....	Nov. 1	1920
W. S. C. Crawshay .....	Mar. 31	1921
D. W. Daly .....	Oct. 4	1923

*Lieutenants*

J. E. M. Bradish-Ellames	Sept. 12	1916
T. G. Watson .....	Mar. 6	1917
R. A. W. Knight .....	July 1	1917
J. D. Paton .....	July 1	1917
P. E. F. Chirnside .....	July 1	1917
J. P. Robinson .....	July 26	1917
T. B. A. Evans-Lombe ...	April 27	1918
E. C. Blyth .....	May 4	1919
K. G. Fernie .....	June 21	1919
H. E. Y. Carroll .....	July 12	1919
H. C. Hope-Murray .....	Feb. 1	1920
G. N. Deas .....	Dec. 20	1920

## 1924—Continued

*Lieutenants—continued*

F. R. W. How ..... July 16 1921  
 G. Kilkelly ..... Dec. 17 1921  
 D. S. Cripps ..... July 16 1922

*Adjutant*

D. W. Daly ..... Oct. 4 1923

*Quartermaster*

W. Greenstreet, M.C. .... May 29 1917

## 1925

*Colonel*

Rt. Hon. Sir B. T. Mahon,  
 K.C.B., K.C.V.O., D.S.O.,  
*General* ..... Mar. 7 1910

*Lieut.-Colonel*

A. Curell ..... June 6 1924

*Majors*

J. E. Blakiston-Houston.. Feb. 27 1918  
 H. S. Regnart, M.C. .... Nov. 1 1920  
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 D. Pope, M.C. .... June 15 1924

*Captains*

L. W. D. Wathen ..... June 1 1919  
 R. F. Hornby ..... Dec. 6 1919  
 G. S. Rowley ..... July 14 1920  
 G. G. J. Clifford ..... Aug. 30 1920  
 E. A. Staniland ..... Nov. 1 1920  
 W. S. C. Crawshay ..... Mar. 31 1921  
 D. W. Daly ..... Oct. 4 1923

*Lieutenants*

J. E. M. Bradish-Ellames Sept. 12 1916  
 T. G. Watson ..... Mar. 6 1917  
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 J. D. Paton ..... July 1 1917  
 P. E. F. Chirnside ..... July 1 1917  
 J. P. Robinson ..... July 26 1917  
 T. B. S. Evans-Lombe.... April 27 1918  
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 K. G. Fernie ..... June 21 1919  
 H. E. Y. Carroll ..... July 12 1919  
 H. C. Hope-Murray ..... Feb. 1 1920  
 G. N. Deas ..... Dec. 20 1920  
 F. R. W. How ..... July 16 1921  
 G. Kilkelly ..... Dec. 17 1921  
 D. S. Cripps ..... July 16 1922

*2nd Lieutenant*

A. G. Wodehouse ..... Aug. 27 1924

*Adjutant*

D. W. Daly ..... Oct. 4 1923

*Quartermaster*

W. Greenstreet, M.C. .... May 29 1917

## 1926

*Colonel*

Rt. Hon. Sir B. T. Mahon,  
 K.C.B., K.C.V.O., D.S.O.,  
*General* ..... Mar. 7 1910

*Lieut.-Colonel*

A. Curell ..... June 6 1924

*Majors*

J. E. Blakiston-Houston . Feb. 27 1918  
 N. S. Regnart, M.C. .... Nov. 1 1920  
 A. R. Mulliner, M.C. .... May 2 1923  
 D. Pope, M.C. .... June 15 1924

*Captains*

L. W. D. Wathen ..... June 1 1919  
 R. F. Hornby ..... Dec. 6 1919  
 G. S. Rowley ..... July 14 1920  
 G. G. J. Clifford ..... Aug. 30 1920  
 E. A. Staniland ..... Nov. 1 1920  
 W. S. C. Crawshay ..... Mar. 31 1921  
 D. W. Daly ..... Oct. 4 1923

*Lieutenants*

T. G. Watson ..... Mar. 6 1917  
 R. A. W. Knight ..... July 1 1917  
 J. D. Paton ..... July 1 1917  
 P. E. F. Chirnside ..... July 1 1917  
 J. P. Robinson ..... July 26 1917  
 T. B. A. Evans-Lombe .. April 27 1918  
 E. C. Blyth ..... May 4 1919  
 K. G. Fernie ..... June 21 1919  
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 G. N. Deas ..... Dec. 20 1920  
 F. R. W. How ..... July 16 1921  
 G. Kilkelly ..... Dec. 17 1921  
 D. S. Cripps ..... July 16 1922

*2nd Lieutenant*

A. G. Wodehouse ..... Aug. 27 1924

*Adjutant*

D. W. Daly ..... Oct. 4 1923

*Quartermaster*

W. Greenstreet, M.C. .... May 29 1917

## 1927

*Colonel*

Rt. Hon. Sir B. T. Mahon,  
 K.C.B., K.C.V.O., D.S.O.,  
*General* ..... Mar. 7 1910

*Lieut.-Colonel*

A. Curell ..... June 6 1924

## 1927—Continued

*Majors*

J. E. Blakiston-Houston . Feb. 27 1918  
 N. S. Regnart, M.C. .... Nov. 1 1920  
 A. R. Mulliner, M.C. .... May 2 1923  
 D. Pope, M.C. .... June 15 1924

*Captains*

L. W. D. Wathen..... June 1 1919  
 R. F. Hornby ..... Dec. 6 1919  
 G. S. Rowley ..... July 14 1920  
 G. G. J. Clifford..... Aug. 30 1920  
 E. A. Staniland ..... Nov. 1 1920  
 W. S. C. Crawshay ..... Mar. 31 1921  
 D. W. Daly ..... Oct. 4 1923  
 T. G. Watson ..... Oct. 4 1926

*Lieutenants*

R. A. W. Knight ..... July 1 1917  
 J. D. Paton ..... July 1 1917  
 P. E. F. Chirnside ..... July 1 1917  
 J. P. Robinson ..... July 26 1917  
 T. B. A. Evans-Lombe ... April 27 1918  
 E. C. Blyth ..... May 4 1919  
 K. G. Fernie ..... June 21 1919  
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## 1927—Continued

*Lieutenants—continued*

H. C. Hope-Murray ..... Feb. 1 1920  
 G. N. Deas ..... Dec. 20 1920  
 F. R. W. How..... July 16 1921  
 G. Kilkelly..... Dec. 17 1921  
 D. S. Cripps ..... July 16 1922  
 A. G. Wodehouse ..... Aug. 27 1926

*2nd Lieutenants*

Hon. M. P. Wingfield .... Feb. 2 1926  
 J. C. Vernon ..... Aug. 30 1926  
 S. E. R. O'Neill ..... Aug. 30 1926

*Adjutant*

T. G. Watson ..... Oct. 4 1926

*Quartermaster*

W. Greenstreet, M.C. .... May 29 1917

## SUPPLEMENTAL RESERVE.

## Category B.

*2nd Lieutenants*

F. H. Potter ..... Mar. 21 1925  
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<sup>1</sup> In this Index I include the names of Officers in the lists at the end of Chapters I and II, and those mentioned in the text.

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## THE REGIMENTAL SERGEANT-MAJOR

This rank was distinct from that of Troop Sergeant-Major or other kinds of Sergeants. In 1808-9 there was a Sergeant-Major, but not until 1811 was there really a Regimental Sergeant-Major. In 1808-9 there were:

Sergeant-Major.  
Paymaster-Sergeant.  
Armourer as Sergeant.  
Saddler as Sergeant.  
Sergeants (four).

In December, 1811, there were:

Regimental Sergeant Major.  
Paymaster Sergeant.  
Armourer as Sergeant.  
Saddler as Sergeant.  
Trumpeter Major as Sergeant.  
Sergeants.

Later, there were Troop Sergeant-Majors, six or more, one to each troop.

## LIST OF REGIMENTAL SERGEANT-MAJORS.

Date of appointment.

- June 6, 1811. WILLIAM WARD. From Sergeant-Coachmaker of Dublin. (Appointed on reduction of Sergt.-Major J. Delany). Invalided and permitted to reside in India. Struck off strength, January 24, 1819.
- Jan. 24, 1819. JOHN MAWDSLEY. From Sergt.-Major to Regimental Quarter-Master, September 29, 1825.
- Sept. 29, 1825. WILLIAM BERRY. From Sergt.-Major.
- Nov. 11, 1831. TERENCE MCSHEA. From Troop Sergt.-Major. Discharged with a modified pension, February 15, 1838.

## Date of Appointment.

- Feb. 1, 1838. JAMES LANDERS. Promoted to Quarter-Master, November, 29, 1839.
- Nov. 29, 1839. EDWARD SEAGER. From Sergeant. Promoted to Cornet without purchase, September 17, 1841.
- Sept. 17, 1841. HENRY LANE. Appointed Quarter-Master, March 17, 1854.
- Mar. 17, 1854. ROBERT HARDING. From Troop Sergt.-Major to Cornet and Adjutant, October 25, 1854.
- Oct. 26, 1854. SAMUEL WILLIAMS. From Troop Sergt.-Major. To the Depôt, October 1, 1857.
- Oct. 16, 1857. JOHN A. PICKWORTH. Comm. as Riding Master, October 1, 1858.
- Oct. 1, 1858. JAMES CHAMPION, V.C. Discharged. Time expired, December 23, 1873.
- Dec. 24, 1873. JAMES ANDREWS. From Troop Sergt.-Major. To the Depôt, December 16, 1878.
- Sept. 14, 1879. RICHARD PARKER PITCHFORTH. From Troop Sergt.-Major.
- Mar. 19, 1890. WILLIAM MOUNTFORD. Appointed Warrant Officer, March 19, 1890.
- Jan. 23, 1902. JAMES BURNS, D.C.M. Appointed Warrant Officer, January 23, 1902.
- Jan. 27, 1912. RICHARD PARKER PITCHFORTH. Appointed Warrant Officer, January 27, 1912.
- Oct. 15, 1924. THOMAS JOSEPH NICHOLSON. Appointed Warrant Officer, October 15, 1924.

It is interesting to note that J. A. PICKWORTH was R.S.M. with Colonel W. MUSSENDEN, and R. P. PITCHFORTH was R.S.M. with Colonel F. W. MUSSENDEN.

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